FOR THE PEOPLE

A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, PUBLISHED BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE, FOR ALL THE PEOPLE IS THE SUN, LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THE STAGE

IN TOMORROW'S THEATRICAL PAGE WILTON LACKAYE WILL WRITE OF THE VERSATILITY OF ACTORS—MELBA PROPOSES A MONUMENT FOR ABBEY.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy weather will prevail Friday, with slowly rising temperature and fresh to brisk northeasterly winds, followed by snow in the northern and rain in the southern districts. Saturday, cloudy to partly cloudy weather preceded by snow and rain and brisk to high, variable winds, with slightly higher temperature, followed by clearing.

ALMANAC, FRIDAY, FEB. 18.
Sun rises—6:36; sets, 5:21.
Moon sets—5:11 a. m.
High water—9 a. m.; 9:30 p. m.

DEATHS.

MORGAN—In the death of Joseph Morgan, in Lowell Tuesday morning, Chicopee Falls lost one of her oldest and best known residents. Mr. Morgan's death came as a shock to his friends locally. He left this city a few days ago, apparently in the best of health and spirits and his friends bade him God-speed, he replying that he would return in a short time to his store. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan went to the home of Mr. Morgan's brother-in-law, Mr. Warren Clifford, in Lowell, where a family reunion had been planned for Monday evening to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Mr. Morgan's mother.

The members of the family enjoyed a pleasant gathering Monday evening. Tuesday morning, Mr. Morgan went out for a walk, apparently in good health. Heart disease attacked him on the street, and he fell dead on the sidewalk. He was taken to the Clifford house, but the physicians who had been summoned found him beyond human assistance. Tuesday evening the body was brought to Chicopee Falls.

Mr. Morgan was aged 67 years. He had been in business in Chicopee for about twenty-five years. He began his business career on Grove street, with O. E. Darling, now of Springfield. A general store found a good field and business prospered. About eleven years ago the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Morgan continued in the business. Besides a wife, Mr. Morgan leaves one brother, Henry, living in Springfield. No children survive—Springfield Union.

WALKER—Patrick Walker, brother of Dr. Hugh Walker of this city, died Thursday, Feb. 10, at his home, Rollo Bay, Prince Edward's Island.

FARLEY—Owen Farley, aged 81 years, one of the old settlers of Lowell died yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock at his home, 142 Gorham street. He came to Lowell in 1839 and helped to build the canal wall along the Merrimack. In 1868, he started in the grocery at 142 Gorham street and continued to do business at the same stand for 20 years. He retired in 1888. He was a member of the Lowell Irish Benevolent society. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1817 and was 22 years of age when he came to this country. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. C. Crevier, and Miss Annie, and one son, Councilman George A. Farley.

FUNERALS.

HENOTTE—The funeral of Rose Ann Henotte, wife of Dr. C. Henotte, took place yesterday at 9.30 a. m., from St. Joseph's church. Rev. Fr. Perron was celebrant and Rev. Frs. Emard and Sirois officiated as deacon and subdeacon. A requiem mass was sung by the choir under the direction of Mr. Phileas David, Prof. Ed. Vincellette presiding at the organ. The pall bearers were Doctors E. Gervais, L. V. Rochette, J. D. Delisle, L. E. Schiller, J. E. Lamoureaux and J. H. Roy. There were many floral tributes from friends. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery.

Mrs. Henotte was born in Canada. She has resided in Lowell for many years, her husband, Dr. C. Henotte, being the well known druggist located at the corner of Merrimack and Canal streets. He has been a resident of Lowell for the past 30 years. Mrs. Henotte died at the age of 51.

BROWN—Frank S. Brown, formerly of this city and a member of Post 120, G.A.R., died in Worcester, Monday, February 14, aged 54 years. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the chapel at the Edson cemetery. Rev. H. W. O. Millington officiated. A delegation of veterans from Post 120 attended, and the bearers were members of the same post. They were: Messrs. W. W. Tuttle, Frank E. Butler, Chas. E. Marshall, and John W. Carter.

WARREN—The funeral of the late E. H. Warren of Chelmsford took place from the Unitarian church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The severity of the storm kept away many who otherwise would have been present. Rev. Granville Pierce officiated and paid a beautiful tribute to the upright life and sterling integrity of the deceased. Mr. Edward E. Adams and Miss Emma Hathaway sang with tender expression "We Must All Go Forth From the World At Last," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Home Land." Pentucket lodge of Masons was represented by a delegation. Many exquisite floral tributes were sent. E. R. Marshall was in charge of the ceremony, and the bearers were the sons, Joseph E. and Arthur M., a son-in-law, Dr. Amasa Howard, and a nephew, Carlton Warren.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

A Clothes Horse Free—A nice folding Clothes Horse with one pound of our 60c. tea. OBIRI N BROS. Tea Dealers 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

ALFRED E. ROSE, Treasurer and General Manager.

THE AYER CO.'S JUBILEE

Fifty Years of Cures Celebrated in Grand Style at Prescott Hall.

Letters of Regret From Fred Ayer and Others—Banquet, Concert and Ball—Address by Treasurer Rose, Mayor Bennett and Other Distinguished Guests.

Through all the long and varied industrial annals of New England, we may seek in vain to find a precedent of the event which occurred in this city last evening under the simple title of "The Jubilee of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—Fifty Years of Cures;" for never has there been held such a remarkable social gathering, even in the palmiest days of industry.

Unprecedented and beyond compare, indeed, it stands unparalleled in business history.

It was ostensibly a gathering of every one connected with the J. C. Ayer company from its treasurer down to the humblest employe, all companions in mirth for one long and joyful evening, and its object was two-fold—to observe the 50th anniversary of the celebrated firm and to further the interests of industry's greatest factor, co-operation, by the drawing together as friends all the employes of the company's great plant.

The event was the happy thought, successfully carried out, of Alfred E. Rose, the brainy manager and treasurer of the Ayer company and its impress upon those participated in its unbounded pleasures, will glow across memory's horizon when contemporary events have gone in the mists of years to the unremembered past.

The gathering of the employes was looked forward to with keenest anticipation by all, but even the most expectant admitted with enthusiastic certainty that the affair was beyond their fondest hopes. Never have capital and labor joined hands so fraternally in the history of Lowell's great business enterprise, and seldom will they again until such examples as this shall have pointed out the solution of the great labor problem.

Mr. Rose, the remarkably intelligent, energetic, and ambitious manager of the J. C. Ayer company suggested the jubilee a short time ago, and the directors entered heartily into the spirit of the affair and immediately elaborate arrangements were begun for last night's event in Prescott and Runels' halls.

The event was to mark the fact that after 50 years of existence through a period oft blighted by business depressions and financial panics, the Ayer's Sarsaparilla company had come out "the leader of all," and it marked the event indelibly.

The J. C. Ayer company was founded by Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose portrait appears elsewhere. He was a poor boy, depending in large measure upon his own efforts for his education. It was in 1828 that he entered the apothecary store in Lowell where he gained the first insight into his future work as a practical and analytical chemist. Later he studied medicine, and after purchasing a drug store, put upon the market "Cherry Pectoral." This was followed by the "Pills," "Sarsaparilla," "Ague Cure," and "Hair Vigor."

The rise and growth of the business is well known to all; suffice it to say that Dr. Ayer's maxim was: "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake."

The great establishment in Middle street is worthy a visit. The office room alone contains 7,350 square feet, or a greater floor surface than many an entire city lot. It is magnificently equipped for conducting all branches of the business, whose ramifications extend to almost every foreign country. The work of manufacturing, bottling, wrapping and shipping these five medicines, with the business and advertising departments connected with them, occupy two large buildings, with an aggregate floor surface of 3,000 square feet, or nearly two acres.

Unlike most manufacturers of medicines, the Ayer company receive their medicines in the crude root or natural form, and are thus able to judge of the quality, none but the best being accepted, to make the medicines of uniform strength. The raw materials are mixed, according to the formulae, in huge tanks, which are agitated by machinery, and the resulting liquid is carefully drawn, filtered and piped by convenient devices to rooms below, where the bottling is carried on. This is done by methods now familiar to many people, though the Ayer company was among the first to adopt the improved machinery. The manufacturing department has a capacity for one hundred gross a day of the Sarsaparilla, fifty gross of the Pectoral, fifty gross of the Vigor, and one hundred gross of the pill packages.

In the whole establishment, there are from three to four hundred employes. It is worthy of note that many of these have been in the employ of the concern during almost their whole lives. The aggregate length of service of three men who recently occupied positions in the establishment, amounted to one hundred years, and many of them have been twenty years or more in the service of the company.

Of course, in a business of this nature, no inconsiderable attention must be given to the advertising department. Dr. Ayer always believed in the value of "printers' ink," and used it vigorously and effectively. A department of the great office is devoted to newspaper advertising, under the management of Mr. L. E. Pullen. Contracts are now running with nearly eight thousand papers and magazines, and the number will shortly be increased to about ten thousand. A very elaborate system is observed, which detects a wrong insertion in any one of these multitudinous papers.

Dr. Ayer, the founder of this business, died about nineteen years ago. His brother, Mr. Frederick Ayer, had long been associated with him but soon after his death the firm was changed into a corporation and the responsibility was somewhat divided. Of late, Mr. A. S. Covel has been the responsible and executive head of the establishment. He, however, has onerous duties as treasurer of the Tremont & Suffolk mills, and it has become necessary to seek other leadership. The proprietors of the concern cast about for a man capable of not only conducting the great business already established, but of pushing it to even greater success. The field was carefully studied and an arrangement was finally made with Mr. Alfred E. Rose, who had made his reputation as manager of the famous "H-O," and later as the advertising manager of Scott & Bowne, the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion. Mr. Rose, as might be expected, served an early apprenticeship as a newspaperman, and combines remarkable executive ability with courteous ease of manner which make friends and accomplish results without friction. Mr. Rose had never been really "met" by his employes until last night. He charmed all by his fraternal, unconventional manner and his remarks left no uncertainty as to the brilliancy of mind which has placed him, while yet a young man, among the country's prominent men.

AT PRESCOTT HALL.

It was shortly after six o'clock that the employes began to arrive. They found the hall elaborately decorated, in dainty colors with floral effects upon the stage, the decorations surmounted by a large motto, "Welcome," suspended over the center. The decorative work was that of J. S. Hastings of O'Donnell & Gilbride. Long tables prettily set filled the hall, covers being laid for 400. The supper was served in the best style of the D. L. Page company. At the side of each plate lay a handsome menu card in pale blue, bearing a medallion of the founder of the company, Dr. J. C. Ayer, in the upper left hand corner, and inscribed beneath the portrait the doctor's maxim, which was in part the keynote of his own great success, "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake." In the lower left-hand corner of the card was the inscription, "The Jubilee of Sarsaparilla. Fifty Years of Cures. Feb. 16, 1898." The card was the handiwork of the company's employes in the printing department, which is a new department, and it is flourishing under the able direction of Mr. J. J. Brine, an authority in the art of printing and composition.

At 7.45 Borjes orchestra, from its position on the stage, played a tuneful march and "the 400 of the proprietory medicine business," as a speaker afterwards termed them, marched merrily to the feast.

At the speakers' table, the following gentlemen were seated: Mr. Alfred E. Rose, treasurer and general manager, the presiding officer of the evening; Mayor James W. Bennett; Rev. W. A. Bartlett; Mr. A. G. Cumnock; Mr. Jacob Rogers, a director in the company; Mr. W. F. Hills; Mr. L. E. Pullen advertising manager; Mr E. D. Cheverton, "ad" writer; Mr. S. S. Whitbed, manager of the Nashua branch; Mr. David Dewar, clerk; Dr. C. H. Stowell, head of the medical department; Mr. Frank E. Dunbar, attorney for the company, regularly retained; Mr. Geo H. Bower, superintendent; Mr. W. O. Howitt, foreign correspondent; Mr. George F. Woodley, Jr., treasurer's secretary.

Occupying the end seats at the tables were the following heads of departments: J. A. Gorman, J. Q. A. Ferguson, W. E. Short, J. A. Bailey, J. J. Brine, J. C. Johnson, W. R. Whitman, and C. A. Anderson; and representing the office, Mr. John Buckley and Mr. Chas. A. Gale.

The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Kirk street Congregational church.

During the discussion of the very tempting menu, the orchestra rendered an agreeable program that included a cornet solo by Mr. McDaniels, and a xylophone solo by Henri Dufresne; the opening number being a march, "Leader of Them All," dedicated to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

At the close of supper, each lady was presented with a dainty box of confectionery as a souvenir, while in the completeness of their hospitality, the company, through Mr. Rose's genial secretary, Mr. George F. Woodley, Jr., furnished each reporter with a finely written but modestly brief account of the affair in order that their labors might be lightened.

The post-prandial exercises were

(Continued to Page Two.)

Hood's Pills
Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Once A Year

In February we offer our patrons such sizes and lines as are left on hand from the previous season selling. This year the aggregation is more comprehensive than usual—it takes in practically every kind that is in demand, Satins and Patent Leathers in Slippers and Oxfords for dress. Thick soled Boots for street wear in a wide range of styles, and all of them well known standard goods. We make no attempt at juggling prices to make people believe as the selling price of all our standard lines are well known and the liberal reduction we make will appeal to prudent buyers.

Oxfords and Boots for summer wear are included, Misses and Children's Boots, mostly the hand sewed kind, Gentlemen's Shoes also. 'Tis good business for all to examine the exceptional values now being offered by us.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.
Opp. City Hall.

GEORGE D. HILLS, the Oldest Employe of the Company in Point of Service.

SAD FATE OF MAINE CREW

Only 96 Out of 354 Known to Have Escaped Death.

In the Terrible Explosion That Tore the Stout Ship to Pieces—Speculations on the Cause of the Accident—The Latest From Havana—Survivors Brought to Key West.

Washington, Feb. 17.—After a day of intense excitement at the navy department and elsewhere growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor Tuesday night, the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who, when asked as he was about to depart for the day whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of an enemy, replied: "I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Captain Sigsbee has not yet reported to the navy department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident—that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana."

The appalling nature of the disaster and the gravity of the situation that would arise should investigation give a basis for the undercurrent of suspicion of treachery and foul play that ran through the minds had a sobering effect on public men of all shades of political opinion. The fact stands forth and is little less than remarkable that not a single resolution was introduced or a single speech made in either house of congress bearing on the disaster, save a resolution of condolence with the families of those killed offered by Mr. Boutelle and adopted by the house of representatives. Public men expressed their opinions with reserve when approached for interviews, but everywhere there was a demand for an investigation and full details in the light of which the horror may be justly viewed.

Secretary Long undoubtedly summarized the general opinion of the majority of the naval experts in finding it impossible just now to state the cause of the destruction of the Maine. There are a great number of theories, but most of them are of a character that makes it easy to prove or upset them by a simple investigation by a diver. Secretary Long has taken immediate steps to make this investigation. Late yesterday afternoon he telegraphed to Admiral Sicard at Key West to appoint a board of naval officers to proceed at once to Havana, employ divers and make such inquiry as the regulations of the navy demand shall be made in the case of the loss of a ship. It is expected that this work will take some time, and while there are officers who say that in their opinion it will not be possible, owing to the probably disrupted condition of the hull of the ship, to make out the cause of the explosion, the opinion of the majority is that the question will be easily settled by the simple observation of the condition of the ship's hull plates in the neighborhood of the hole which sank her—whether or not they are bulged, as would be the case if the explosion came from the inside, or whether they were driven in, as would result from the attack of a torpedo, or the explosion of a mine beneath the ship. The large majority of naval officers are inclined to the belief that the explosion resulted from spontaneous combustion of a coal bunker; the over heating of the partitions between the boilers and the magazine, or from the explosion of a boiler, though the last theory finds little support.

The naval constructors, in the light of the dispatches thus far received, say that it is by no means certain that the Maine cannot be raised and again carry the flag. They say that while she is a big ship, others as large have been raised, and at Havana the new dry-dock would receive her if she could once be gotten above the water. Captain Sigsbee evidently is taking an interest in the future of the ship, for he sent a telegram to Commander Forsythe at Key West that was promptly transmitted to Secretary Long, suggesting that a lighthouse vessel or some such small craft be stationed in Havana harbor on watch over the wreck. The latter, even if beyond resurrection, contains valuable ordnance and other property that doubtless can be secured by divers.

It is said at the navy department that this disaster is the greatest of the kind in naval history since the sinking of the big British warship, Victoria, by collision with the Camperdown in the Mediterranean sea off Malta in June, 1893. By that accident the British admiral commanding, 22 officers and 336 men lost their lives. The Spanish legation was early advised of the horror by Captain General Blanco, who expressed his profound regret and added that the occurrence was an accident, the undoubted cause being the explosion of the boiler of the dynamo. This was the only specific cause assigned from an official source during the day. Mr. Du Bosc, the Spanish charge, called at the state department to express his profound regret, and the entire Spanish staff left their cards at the navy department as a mark of personal condolence. At all of the foreign establishments there was the deepest interest and solicitude over the affair, and during the day Ambassador Cambon of France, Sir Julian Pauncefote of the British embassy and other foreign representatives called on the president or at the state department to express their regrets. The disaster is remarkable in that only two officers lost their lives, and these were of junior grades. They were Lieutenant F. W. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt. The former was unmarried, but leaves a mother and sister. The latter, it is thought, also was unmarried, but the department was unadvised concerning his family.

The Maine had three magazines. The one forward was used for the storage of ammunition for the big 10-inch turret guns. There were 80 rounds of this ammunition, weighing 15,000 pounds. This quantity of explosive is so large that naval officers here can scarcely believe it was possible for any human being on board the Maine to have escaped alive had this magazine exploded entirely. There was no smokeless powder aboard the ship, and the 10-inch ammunition was made up of brown prismatic powder. Not only is this powder most carefully packed in hermetically sealed copper cases, but its heat resisting qualities are so great that it cannot be ignited by the flame of a match, 600 degrees Farenheit being the amount of heat that must be applied for some time to set off the powder. On

(Continued on Page Five.)

Fancy Bosom Laundered Shirts 25 Cents.

There have come to us under strange circumstances a lot of Men's Fancy Bosom Shirts.

Bodies of an excellent quality of standard cotton: bosoms of genuine GARNER percales: full sizes: —nicely made—ready for use.—

While these Shirts sell everywhere for fifty cents and at that price are splendid value: we are enabled to offer them for

Exactly Half Price,
25 Cents Each.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

2 O'CLOCK

HARRINGTON WINS

Victory for the Sun in Libel Suit

BROUGHT BY FAY BROS. AND HOSFORD.

Verdict for Defendant on All Counts.

The Sun libel case of Fay Brothers vs. John H. Harrington was ended this morning, when a verdict for the defendant was returned on each count.

The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and a sealed verdict was sent in at 6 o'clock.

It was not opened until 11 o'clock, this morning, owing to the delay of the jurors in getting in. The victory is all the greater owing to the efforts made for a conviction, this being the second time the case was tried.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

The handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Russell on Gibson street was the scene of a very pleasant event last evening when they entertained about twenty-five of their friends. Despite the inclement weather a most delightful evening was enjoyed by all present. The house was tastefully decorated with smilax and cut flowers. After a series of games a delightful musical program was given, including quartet selections by Miss Barnes, Mrs. Russell, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dorr, and readings by Miss Florence W. Hill of Melrose Highlands. Refreshments, consisting of salads and ices, were served in the dining room, Mrs. Russell and Miss Margaret McCoy serving, assisted by Mr. Russell and Mr. Charles Dorr. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were assisted in receiving their guests by Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell and Mrs. S. Louise Beede.

MINIATURE BLIZZARD.

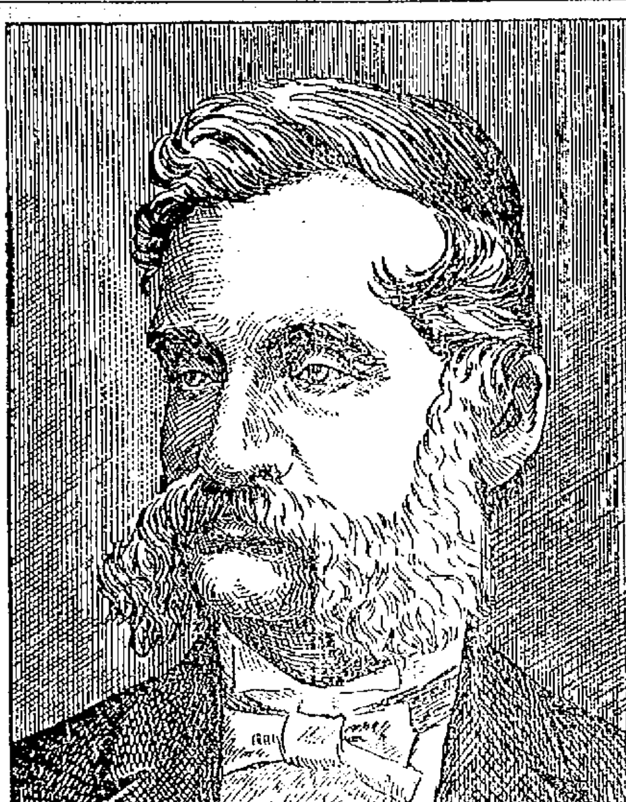
The blizzard of yesterday wasn't to be compared with its predecessor of a week ago, but it was a blizzard, nevertheless, and a corker while it lasted. We didn't get it here as badly as Boston did, but it was nevertheless bad enough.

Little snow fell but the wind was high and powerful, causing several small drifts throughout the city and one big one on Chelmsford street. Trains were delayed somewhat by the blow, but the business of the railroad was not seriously impaired. The street railroad people were bothered somewhat but by running cars all night kept their lines open.

Secure Four Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Gilfillan, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.



DR. J. C. AYER, Originator of the Company.

THE AYER CO.'S JUBILEE.

(Continued.)

opened by Mr. Rose, an ideal toastmaster, who introduced Mayor Bennett as the first speaker. The Mayor talked reminiscently of Dr. J. C. Ayer. Then Superintendent Bower read the following letters from A. S. Covel, former treasurer, F. F. Ayer and C. F. Ayer, Mr. Covel receiving three cheers at the suggestion of Mr. Rose:

FROM MR. COVEL.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1898.

I have your favor of the 11th inst., and note your kind invitation to attend the Jubilee Celebration of the J. C. Ayer company on Wednesday next. I regret, however, that it will not be possible for me to attend and join in the festivities of the evening. It is a happy thought which has suggested this jubilee celebration. The record and achievement of the J. C. Ayer company during its more than fifty years of its existence is very remarkable and has but few parallels in the history of this country. Starting from very small conditions, it has grown year by year until its business has become worldwide and Ayer's remedies have become a household word in many languages. It speaks volumes for the wise and able management and the intelligent and loyal co-operation of the employes of the company. It seems to me, therefore, eminently fitting and proper that those who now are responsible for the direction of this great business should meet together in social manner and recount the history of the past and so gather the inspiration and impulse which is so necessary to the maintenance and enlargement of its business in the years to come. The social banquet is a wonderful factor in drawing out the best side of our natures and is a means of a better acquaintance, one with another, and will tend greatly to develop and maintain the esprit de corps among the members of the several departments which is so necessary to success.

I send my most cordial greetings to one and all, and my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the company and may I indulge in the hope that many of those who are assembled together on this jubilee celebration will be present at the centennial of the company and be able to recount far greater achievements during the second half century now being entered upon than during the first, which has just closed.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. S. Covel.

FROM CHARLES F. AYER.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1898.

Your note of Friday, inviting me to attend the Jubilee Celebration of the employes of the J. C. Ayer company, reached me this morning, and I regret very much that I have an engagement for that evening which makes it impossible for me to be present. It would be a great satisfaction to me to attend this festival and meet in this pleasant way those who have labored so faithfully and loyally in the interest of the great business enterprise with which my father and my uncle have been identified for so many years. Many of these men and women have spent most of their lives in our employ, and the relations maintained between us have been always on a basis of mutual friendship and esteem. Their loyalty and hearty co-operation have, I know, always been a great satisfaction to my father, and, on his behalf, I should be glad if you would take advantage of this occasion to express to them all his appreciation of the fidelity and good will they have always shown.

Again regretting very much my inability to be present, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Charles F. Ayer.

FROM F. F. AYER.

New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

I am sorry I cannot join you tomorrow in the festivities of a jubilation over the fifty years of prosperity of our preparations. It affords a fair opportunity to stop and reflect for a moment—all hands all 'round—upon the causes of fifty years of success, weeding out the mistakes, and drawing up a new map for the future. Emerson says: "The use of history is to give value to the present hour and its duty." The concern has supplied the history and the duty; it rests only with the employes to give them value. The employes of a company are the company. They make and unmake. In the success of the business therefore, is their only prosperity. Deep among the foundations of success in such a concern as ours, must rest the motto: "Shoulder to Shoulder." One man pulling away by himself will accomplish trifles. A man who thinks only of his salary will not have it long. His business will collapse. The employes of a business are its partners. They are the sailors and will float or sink with the ship. Competition in patent medicines makes the competition for existence keener every year and demands a stronger and more united effort on the part of the employes; each man taking a lively interest in the general business outside of his own department, with a mutual interchange of ideas and suggestions to the end that the business may stand at the front and lead the way in all proprietary preparations for the next fifty years, as it has for the last. That any business should continue in successful existence for fifty years is almost unprecedented, and it has been due to this very union of effort—every man for the concern—all things for the business. My father used to say to his men: "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake." And they did, but it was done with "shoulder to shoulder." Such men as Gillis, Tremlett, Hills, Mansfield, Ely, Langley, Call, Blood, Gordon, Cook, Ruddock, Phillips, Walker, Bigelow, Whitehead and a host of others, all heroes in the great struggle, could bear witness to the greater truth that only with the spirit of partners mutually associated in a common cause, did they succeed. They made the business their business; it was their pride and satisfaction. In the past is the future. In your celebration of the fifty years that are gone, be sure to lay your hand on the fifty years that are to come. Let it be the hour for catching the lesson of the past. Let it be the hour for shaping the circumstances of the future. Let your jubilee be not one of fifty years, but of one hundred years of prosperity.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) —Fred F. Ayer.

The next speaker, Mr. Jacob Rogers, spoke of his connection with the corporation for 20 years, and of his having served as president of the company for about 14 years, during which time Mr. Frederick Ayer served as treasurer. Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Mr. A. H. Covel, who served for four years, but owing to a multiplicity of cares, he was obliged to resign the treasurership. "After very diligent search on the part of the directors, we were fortunate enough to secure the services of the present incumbent. The gathering before us is the result of one of his enterprising moves to popularize the company and bring it to the front.

Mr. A. C. Cunnock, S. S. Whithed, of Nashua, representing the Nashua employes, Frank E. Dunbar, Esq., Dr. Stowell, George H. Bower and E. G. Cheverton, also spoke, each being received with enthusiasm. Then Mr. Rose entertained all by a happy little speech. He prefaced his remarks with a story of an organist and his bellows boy. After a recital, during which the audience cheered the performer with great enthusiasm, the boy came out and said to the organist, "Didn't we play that well?" "I want you to understand," said the organist, "that it was genius that brought those sounds out." At the next recital the boy refused to pump, and finally, coming out, said to the organist, "Say we, will you?"

"That is the way it is," continued Mr. Rose, "a part of our work is seen and a part of it is unseen; but it is 'we' all the time. What does the common soldier know about the plan of a campaign? It is sufficient for him that there is a captain and that there is a plan. I know the work is monotonous sometimes. I went out into a factory the other day and I saw one man doing nothing but hammering corks into bottles. There did not seem to be much poetry there; and yet there is poetry and imagination in it, because if he believed in the work he was doing, he knew that every time he put a cork into one of these bottles, he was sending a message of hope to some poor soul in need.

"Every day's work that a man does if he does it in duteous sequence, will be one more altar step that makes the stair. We cannot all do the same work, but we can work together. Work makes the man, and all working together make the business. I like the motto of the 'Three Guardsmen' 'One for each and each for all.' Fellow-workers, going out from this hall tonight, if there is anything that we can do that will make each other happier, that will make it a little easier for the man who is sitting at the next desk, we are going to do it. We do not mean that this shall be the last of these gatherings. A year from now, I hope we shall meet again, just like this."

Mr. Jacob Rogers then arose and proposed three cheers for Alfred E. Rose, "the rose of the evening," and they were certainly given with all due enthusiasm.

"Do not let us forget what we are here for," exclaimed Mr. Rose in response. "Let us give three cheers for Ayer's Sarsaparilla," and again the hearty chorus shook the rafters.

Before concluding the post prandial exercises, Mr. Rose, pointing to an exquisite bouquet of rare Mermet roses, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I want to tender you my sincere thanks for your beautiful gift to me this evening. I highly appreciate your kindness. Tonight there is one whom we all love but who is not present with us. The Nestor of our establishment whose very presence about us at work is even as a benediction to us. Now I know you will join with me in sending these fragrant flowers with our best wishes to Mr. George Hills, our honored oldest employe, who is unable to be present tonight." The applause which followed the conclusion of Mr. Rose's remarks, testified eloquently to the esteem in which Mr. Hills is held by his fellow employes.

The speech making over, the Oxford Musical club of Salem, a very talented quintet of young men, rendered a fine entertainment program, after which the ladies retired to the lower hall for a social quarter-hour, while the escorts enjoyed the delights of the smoking parlors.

In the meantime, the hall was cleared for dancing and shortly after 11 o'clock the grand march was started led by Charles Gale and Miss Tetley, with about 150 couples following.

After the march an inviting order of 12 numbers with the usual extras, was carried out, an intermission being taken at 12.30, during which ices were served. Then the dance was resumed, and "joy was unconfined" until the dawn's gray streaks were asserting themselves along the eastern sky when the strains of the last waltz reminded all that the end of Lowell's greatest social event had drawn near, and the tired but happy revellers prepared to depart and the jubilee celebration of Ayer's Sarsaparilla employes passed into history amid the expressions of grateful thanks from all who attended and with the unanimous impression that it was "the leader of them all."

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES

FREE TO ALL MEN

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial to any reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier. No C. O. D. scheme.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

FACTS FOR OUR READERS.

Follow Nature and Keep Well, a Good Rule.

The Question is Important, Are You prepared for Spring?

If Not, Here is Some Very Necessary Information for You.

Nature will soon begin her annual struggle for freedom from winter's icy imprisonment. Already beneath the frozen surface, giant forces are moving in that direction. Purification is going on.

It is the same with the human system. The lengthening days are approaching when the blood seeks to recover from its sluggish inactivity. It requires to be enriched with vitalizing and health giving qualities to give tone, vigor and health to the system.

For this needed and beneficial service nothing is so powerful as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Now is the time when your nature calls for help. Don't mistake; no other remedy equals Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as a spring medicine. No other remedy will so quickly and certainly strengthen your nerves, invigorate your blood, and correct the action of all your organs. It will make you well and strong as it has done thousands of persons.

Mrs. Ira A. Bass, Littleton, N. H., says: "I want to thank Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for the good it has done me. My stomach was in such a condition that I could not keep anything on it except a little hot water, without terrible distress. I can now eat as well as anyone need to by keeping a little of the medicine in the house and taking it after a hearty meal. I can sleep now like a kitten, and O, what a God-sent blessing that is! I have taken fifteen bottles already, and I would have been down in the church-yard now but for the wonderful blessing, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and may the blessing of God follow Dr. Greene and give him a home in heaven, is my earnest prayer."

No power of words can describe the wonderful good which this remedy is doing among the sick and suffering. Those who take it are cured. Thousands of people, at the advent of spring, while not exactly sick, are yet out of order or ailing in some way. Such people need this best of all spring medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, to restore the natural action of these organs, give strength and vigor to the nerves, and new life and vitality to the blood.

Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

GROCERS' ANNUAL

Held at Mechanics Hall Last Night.

A LARGE GATHERING AND A PLEASANT TIME.

Addresses by the Mayor, Sen. Putnam and Others.

The Lowell Grocers had their annual banquet at Mechanics hall last night, with fair success. The management was different from that of last year, and although some minor details were let go by default, still the affair was generally successful.

Covers were laid for 150 and among those present were Mayor Bennett, Representative Ramsay, Senator Putnam, Rev. George F. Kenngott, C. W. Willis of the New England Grocer, A. G. Thompson, Louis Weller of the Fleischmann Yeast company, Fred Mason of the Kennedy Biscuit company, C. M. De Lories of the Argo Starch company, Mr. Thompson of the Bee Soap company, and Mr. Fuller of the Colonial Silver company of Portland, Me.

The guests were received by E. Dix Fletcher, J. D. Hartwell, W. J. Hardy, W. H. Leith, L. H. Clark, A. G. Thompson, John T. Seede, O. Greenwood, Horace Ela, E. W. Clark, W. W. Richardson, O. B. Ranlett, H. W. Locke, F. D. Munn, Jr., M. A. Taylor, and D. R. Boynton.

The Imperial orchestra furnished music and an excellent supper was served by the D. L. Page company. The supper committee consisted of Messrs. W. H. Leith, Horace Ela, W. W. Richardson, O. M. Erskine, L. H. Clark, H. W. McDonald, and John Stiles.

After supper the oratorical exercises were opened by Rev. George F. Kenngott, who spoke at some length.

Mr. Kenngott said: "It certainly speaks well for the grocers of Lowell to find the cups turned down and to know that the men here present will be able to go home without assistance. I do believe it is an honor that these men can preserve their integrity, can go out into any body of men and women and remain men. I feel it an honor to come here and be in contact with such men.

"I believe that it is due to this association of grocers that many families have been tided over the hard times, that your body has done more for these people than have the churches and charitable societies. So tonight I feel like drinking a glass of water to the health of this body of grocers, the friends of the working man, this one of the greatest almoners of good in the city.

"I have been glad to know of the good feeling that prevails among the men of your business and I say for the grocers of Lowell, the patrons of industry, the almoners of charity, may you live long and prosper.

Representative James P. Ramsay was called upon and read a part of the bill which provides for the summoning of a debtor before the court to give an account of his circumstances when a debt of sufficient importance is contracted against a man of trade.

"We all know," Mr. Ramsay went on, "how a man who runs up a bill during a hard time perhaps changes his grocer as soon as his circumstances change a little or perhaps he goes from one grocer to another, at last owing large sums to half a dozen or more. It is often times impossible to collect a cent on these bills and it seems to me this bill proposed concerns you vitally and it is to your interest to do all you can to secure its passage."

Mayor Bennett received a royal welcome and said: "Gentlemen, I shall always be glad to meet the grocers of Lowell and I was glad when I came in here to see one of your own number who has been raised to be postmaster. It pleased him and it pleased me.

"Gentlemen, I hope you are all prosperous in your business and hope you will always be prosperous. Today I have been in Boston in the interest of one of our corporations that has reduced its capital. But we shall have it running and, I trust, prosperously. One of our mills cannot be in difficulty without its hurting the city and the people in it. There is one thing you should give attention to and that is as to how you can help your city. For you can help it. It has never been my province before to know how much the people of Lowell need help and you are in a position to give more than any other class of men."

Senator Putnam spoke of his own long business life in Lowell and his constant dealings with grocers; he did not believe there was one of his business friends with whom he did not have the best of trading relations.

"I have ben to these annual suppers for sixteen years and hope to attend them for sixteen more. Before the association was formed there were little jealousies, but under its influence this petty feeling has largely disappeared."

Mr. A. G. Thompson, when called on, said he had been in business in Lowell for 27 years and in the room could see only three men who were in the business when he began. "But I feel indignant when you call me an old man," he said, and his hearers laughed with him.

"There is little money in it for us retailers. We do our work and have our trade, but there isn't anything in it. I am on the best terms with the wholesalers in our city. They are good and square men, but they get all the money. At the end of the year we may have a little left over, but only a little and it does not go out of the business. If we had all the money that is due us we would get only what we deserve. Just what we deserve. The man who does pay his bills does not pay any part or parcel of the money that some one else ought to pay. What I would ask the Grocers' association to do is to take some action toward bringing back to us the money that is due us but which we do not get and perhaps have no prospect of getting."

The last speaker was S. K. Dexter.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

BOSTON & MAINE

PRESIDENT TUTTLE'S REMARKS ON LEGISLATIVE BILL.

There is before the legislature a bill to authorize the Boston & Maine railroad to purchase and hold the shares of the capital stock of any railroad corporation whose road is leased to or operated by it, or of which it owns a majority of the capital stock.

In his remarks on the matter before the legislative committee, President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine road said, after making preliminary statements: "With a full knowledge of all these facts, I suggested that the Boston & Maine railroad ask of the legislature the right to purchase under proper restrictions the stock of its leased lines, and to issue in substitution therefor its own stock under like proper restrictions; the stock thus purchased to be placed permanently in its own treasury, thereby discontinuing proportionately its fixed rental charges. Thus, whenever 1,000 shares of Boston & Lowell stock—and I speak of the Boston & Lowell because it is close at hand and well understood—has been purchased, the $8,000 which is the guaranteed annual rental thereon will cease to be a charge upon the net earnings of the Boston & Maine railroad, because the stock has become its property, and is in its treasury. If it puts out new stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, and sells it at auction, in sufficient quantity to raise the money to make this purchase it guarantees upon this new issue no dividends, but pays if they are earned; and it has thereby transferred a fixed and unavoidable annual rental charge into a contingent dividend charge, which it will not be obliged to pay unless it earns the surplus necessary therefor.

Therefore, if, as a logical conclusion, of this proposition, this company can get all of the stock of its leased roads into its treasury and substitute its own stock therefor, it will have wiped out all of its annual rental guarantees of $3,208,012.19 and will have substituted therefor an agreement to pay to its stockholders a dividend upon their stock, only proportionate to its surplus earnings, and not otherwise. Such a transaction would insure the permanence of the Boston & Maine system.

The continuance under present conditions is, we think, not a present danger, but a menace. If we were to have another panic like that of 1893, followed by ten years of such depression as followed in 1894, every railroad in New England would probably cease paying dividends, and we should likewise probably cease paying rentals to our leased lines; then the system would break apart like a rope of sand.

The hope under this bill is to remove that menace. There is no plan under this bill, proposed or desired, of profit sharing by anybody; there is no syndicate back of it; there are no bankers involved in it; and the Boston & Maine railroad does not know of a single share of stock that it could purchase today under it if it had the authority; it must take its chances as to its ability to purchase such shares as may be hereafter offered at fair prices.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. Beware of dangerous imitations. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Shoes - Shoes

At Ridiculously Low Prices.

Shoes.
High grade Shoes in broken sizes, cut 1-2 and 2-3 in price. Anything they will bring to close them out

Shoes. Shoes.
Ladies can you wear 2 1-2, 3 or 3 1-2 size? If so, you can buy $5 hand sewed Shoes at $1.89.

Shoes.
Children's Shoes in heavy and light weight, with prices cut in two.

Shoes. Shoes.
Anything shopworn being sold at your own price. A rare chance to get good reliable shoes at a fraction of the real value
Women's Gaiters 15c.
Women's Leggings 53c.
Women's 10-button Overshoes $1.49.
Women's Wool Soles 11c.
Child's Leather Leggings 98c.

ALL WINTER GOODS IN LIKE PROPORTION.

THE BIJOU SHOE STORE, 130 and 132 Merrimack Street.

Still Moving Towards the Top

While others follow. Such low prices as the

Estey Co.

are making and such liberal terms were never heard of in Lowell

OPERATORS OF 23 STORES
ALSO MANUFACTURERS

So you can save one man's profit—New Line of Pianos to Select From. Lowell's leaders for bargains. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.

ESTEY PARLORS, 113 Merrimack St.

Freedom and sunshine are not more welcome to one who has been languishing in prison than the relief and comfort given by

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Every symptom of headaches, backaches, biliousness, dizziness, constipation and other derangements leaves at once when Ripans Tabules come to the rescue. These Tabules reach the root of such disorders. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the liver receives a gentle stimulus, the bowels are regulated—thus aiding regularity in all the functions. The whole physical being is renovated and re-inforced by the capacity to expel waste and receive nourishment. All people of sedentary or confining occupations—men or women—will ensure better digestion, clearer minds, and increased power of application and enjoyment by the use of Ripans Tabules.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p.m. Not open Evenings. DR. J. R. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 34, 36, 37, Runnels' Bl'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
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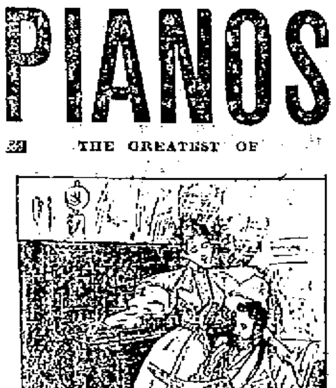
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

STEINERT'S PIANOS

THE GREATEST OF



HOME ATTRACTIONS.

The Popular Pease.
The Beautiful Braumuller.
The Old Reliable Hahler.
The Greatest of All—Steinway.

Among this illustrious assortment any one can make a satisfactory selection.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT ST.

SAVOY THEATRE

Week of February 14th.

VINTINIS, McLEAN & HALL, ED. CHRISSIE, WILLIAMS & MELBURN, ROBERT WINSTANLEY, ZARROS.

Four shows each day: Mat., 2.30-4; Evening, 7.45-9.15.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

Ladies, afternoons, 10 cents, best seats. School children, Saturday afternoons, 5 cents.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Tonight at 8 O'clock, and Friday and Saturday.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,

A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND

A comedy vaudeville introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island. Pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery. A show for fun and laughter.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, with Tuesday and Wednesday Matinees, Feb. 21, 22, 23.

The show you have been waiting to see,

ROSE SYDELL'S

LONDON BELLES

headed by the queen of all burlesquers, Miss Rose Sydell. 20 Captivating Beauties. 10 Big Vaudeville Acts. Lovely forms and pretty faces. Good show from start to finish. Great show, don't miss it. The funniest burlesque on earth, "THE ISLE OF SHAM PAIN."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Committee on Railroads will give a hearing to parties interested in a bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in this state (House Bill No. 491); also a bill relative to express business upon railroad and steamboat lines (House bill No. 498), at room No. 401, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10.30 a. m.

—Rufus A. Soule, Chairman,
Silas D. Reed, Clerk of the Com.

THOMAS H. LAWLER, General Manager Knights of Columbus Ball.

GALLANT KNIGHTS

Of Columbus and Their Ladies Fair

IN THEIR ANNUAL BALL AT ASSOCIATE HALL.

A Most Enjoyable Social Event.

Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, held their annual ball at Associate hall last evening, and it was a grand success. While the night was decidedly disagreeable outside, everything in the hall had a warm and cheerful appearance. The stage or platform was bedecked with potted plants and ferns. Hibbard's orchestra which was almost hidden in the vernal bower, discoursed sweet music. A monogram of the Knights of Columbus, in the center of the floor was very artistically done in colored wax, with a pretty effect. This was the handiwork of Mr. John R. Mealey. Suspended from the arch was a large floral piece with the inscription "Welcome." The windows and side walls were beautifully draped with lace curtains and tricolors, showing the high degree of Mr. Chas. F. Young's skill as a decorator.

The concert was from 8 till 9 o'clock and consisted of five numbers, after which the grand march was formed for the ball, headed by Marshal J. H. McNabb and wife, President T. H. Lawler and sister, and about 60 couples following in the circle around the hall. Mr. Peter H. Savage directed the march and circle. The radiance from the electric lights on the costumes of the fair ladies and their knights made the scene one of enchantment and beauty. The gentlemen were attired in full evening dress. During the evening, Mayor Bennett dropped in on the assembly of dancers and was taken in charge by the reception committee. The Mayor, while not premittee. The Mayor undoubtedly enjoyed his brief stay as well as anybody present. There was a number of out-of-town friends present who enjoyed to the full the evening's pleasure. At 11 o'clock there an intermission of one hour for supper which was served by the D. L. Page company. After supper, dancing was resumed until the completion of the dance order, after which all waltzed home, feeling that they had attended one of the most successful as well as one of the most select social events ever conducted by the Knights of Columbus.

MATRIMONIAL.

A very happy event was chronicled in Centralville last evening, when Mr. James A. Murphy, the popular leader of the Lowell Military band and an overseer in the United States Cartridge company, was united in marriage with Miss Mabel McConnell Ware, the charming soloist of St. Michael's church choir and a prominent member of leading local musical organizations. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Ware, 812 Bridge street, and was attended by a large number of congratulating friends.

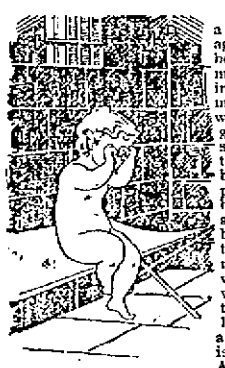
The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Daniel Murphy of Salem, a brother of the groom, who was assisted by Rev. W. D. Joyce, O.M.I., the best man being Mr. John Mahoney of East Boston. The bride was becomingly attired in a rich gown of white satin duchesse, cut en traine, embroidered chiffon bodice, with white jeweled girdle, and wore a wreath of orange blossoms caught with a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids, the Misses Winifred Mitchell of Waltham, Delia Healy and Bessie O'Neil of this city, were attired in white organdie over pink taffeta and all wore a wreath of pink roses in their hair. Mrs. A. D. Ware, the mother of the bride, wore a rich costume of lavender brocaded satin, with gold embroidered border of point lace. The ushers were the following: Messrs. Dennis Murphy, Thomas Sullivan, John H. Mealey, Thomas Lawler and B. F. Henry.

The house was very prettily decorated with potted plants and palms by McMannon. In the hall behind a leafy hedge, the Lowell Military band furnished music during the evening. As the bridal party formed, the wedding march from Lohengrin was played and Mendelssohn's march followed the ceremony.

The D. L. Page company served the wedding repast, and the following young ladies acted as waiters: Miss Agnes Brogan and Miss Elizabeth Brogan, Boston; Miss Margaret Mitchell, Waltham; Miss Etta Foye, Nashua, N. H.; and Misses Mary Kenny, Katherine Navin, Sadie Golden, Minnie Courtney and Albina Roussin of this city.

The newly wedded ones left on the 9 o'clock train for Boston. They will enjoy an extended tour, making their headquarters at Washington, and will be at their new home in Hanks street about April 1.

Among the out-of-town guests were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Guinan, Mr. and Mrs. Brophy, Mr. P. K. Kinneen, Mr. M. Kinneen, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Varley, Miss Margaret Mitchell and Mr. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Lally, all of Waltham; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Reynolds, Miss Theresa Slattery, Lawrence; Miss Delia Greely, Providence, R. I.; Mr. William Murphy, Misses Agnes and Elizabeth Brogan, Boston; Miss Mary Kinneen, Manchester, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ware, and Mrs. Quigley, Nashua N. H.



In New York a short while ago a baby was born in jail. Its mother was being tried for murder. Every womanly heart gives a throb of sympathy at thought of the blight upon the poor little baby's life. But a baby need not be born in jail to be unfortunate. Any baby which is not welcomed into this world with loving hearts and ready hands is unfortunate. Any mother who is physically weak and incapable of bestowing a healthy constitution upon her baby may darken its future with weakness and disease.

A prospective mother ought to insure her baby's welfare by every means that Nature and science afford to keep her physical powers up to the very highest point.

Every expectant mother ought to know and avail herself of the strengthening and re-enforcing properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives health and endurance to the delicate organs concerned in motherhood. Taken early during the period of expectancy, it makes the coming of baby perfectly safe and comparatively easy. It makes the mother strong and cheerful, and gives health and natural vigor to the child.

It is the only medicine of its kind devised for weak and delicate women by an educated, experienced physician.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains advice and suggestions which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

GENERAL WALLACE'S STUDY.

His Library Building to Go to Crawfordsville, Ind., at His Death.

General Lew Wallace, the eminent author, has announced that at his death the city of Crawfordsville will come into possession of his handsome study, which has recently been completed at a cost of $10,000. It will be used as a public library.

The study is located in one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in Indiana. It is nestled in a luxuriantly shaded grove of oaks, sycamores and cedars. It is the homing place for myriads of birds that are never molested. A spring gushes from the earth within a few feet of the building, and this will be surrounded by an artificial lake that will be filled with fishes.

General Wallace has long contemplated making some such gift to his adopted city. His library building was therefore constructed with the view of donating it to the public for use after his demise. Its collection of rare books, covering almost every subject, will be included in the gift.

But General Wallace and his friends think and hope that it will be a long time before the transfer is formally made. The donor is in excellent health. His step was never quicker or his eye brighter than now.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE FALL RIVER WORKERS

Amicable Settlement of King Philip Strike.

Strikers Will Oppose Conditions—General Strike Opposed—Manufacturers Heard by the Investigating Committee.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 17.—A special meeting of the Spinners' union was held last night for the purpose of taking action on the strike at the King Philip. Efforts have been made for several days to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty, but there was considerable opposition manifest at the meeting to a return to work under the conditions governing the situation, and it was finally decided to postpone all action until Friday night, when another special meeting will be held.

The action of the weavers' executive committee in voting against a general strike, despite expressions of the radical element of the membership in favor, expresses the sentiment of conservative leaders on this matter, and there is little likelihood that the proposition will be at all favorably received by the rank and file of the operatives.

MANUFACTURERS HEARD.

Why It Was Decided to Cut Wages In New Bedford Mills.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 17.—Andrew G. Pierce6 treasurer of the Wamsutta mills and president of the Manufacturers' association, was the first of the manufacturers called upon by the legislative committee Wednesday. He told the manufacturers' reason for the reduction. "The market was stocked overabundantly with manufactured goods," he said, "and the selling price had fallen 30 percent and was still on the down grade. It did not seem good business policy to add to the accumulation of manufactured goods on the existing scale. Contract goods are sold so low that there is hardly a new dollar for an old dollar in the business, and in many grades the goods are being made at an actual loss."

Mr. Pierce was asked what labor legislation he would recommend. "I am not to recommend any labor legislation," said Mr. Pierce, "but I wish it understood that shorter hours and all restrictive legislation enable our competitors to make goods to more advantage than they can here."

Representative Cullinane asked if it is not a fact that with shorter hours production is greater. Mr. Pierce said that he could not answer that, whereupon the auditors laughed. Mr. Pierce did not think that the condition of some of the mills, as to old machinery, was at all responsible for the cutdown. He said there was a system of insurance at one time between the mills, but he did not know of any now.

Representative Donahue asked if the shorter hours did not give better help than in other states where short hours do not prevail. Mr. Pierce answered that he did not know any difference.

Otis N. Pierce, treasurer of the Grinnell mills, said that the tariff was a vital matter to the Massachusetts cotton manufacturers, who must have protection from foreign competition. He cited instances where the southern mills had competed seriously with his own mill, selling goods 1¼ cents per yard less than the Grinnell and yet making a profit. He also read letters from consumers, expressing their preference for southern goods over eastern goods, even at a little higher price. Mr. Pierce spoke of New Bedford as a Klondike for spinners, and said that labor agitators and yellow journalism are trying to make the public believe that New Bedford is paying starvation wages. He was hissed when he declared that one weaver had made $12 four weeks in succession.

William Cullinane, president of the Weavers' association, testified that his own wages as a weaver had been reduced 12½ percent during the past two years without notice, the reduction taking place because of changed styles in goods.

TWO LOWELL MEN

Were in the Crew of the Maine.

ONE OF THE MEN RESIDED IN CENTRALVILLE.

Former Lowell Men Also on Board.

Among the men from the New England states in the crew of the ill-fated battleship Maine, were George Lamiette formerly a resident of Lowell, but whose family moved to Manchester N. H., a couple of years ago.

The others, so far as known, are: Charles Johnson of Lynn; Francis Cahill of Salem; Hugh H. O'Reagan of East Boston; Jeremiah Shea of Lawrence and Clarence Spofford of Taunton. They are all supposed to have perished in the terrible explosion.

There were also two Lowell men on the crew of the Maine. They are Matthew Lynch who resides in Salem and John Wallace.

FELL INTO THE PIT.

Hiram E. Huston fell into the pit of the L. L. & H. car barn last night, receiving a bad wrench of one arm and bodily bruises.

THE

Lamson AND Hubbard

HATS

for Spring are now here and ready for your inspection. New shades, new styles, new proportions.

Personally we consider this season's block the prettiest they have ever produced.

O'Hearn & Dowd

THE CLOTHIERS.

OLD POST OFFICE.

OUR GERMAN TRADE.

MR. W. H. LINCOLN SAYS THAT IN FRUIT IS SMALL.

Pleads For Repeal of Antiquated Navigation Laws—Some Suggestions in Interests of American Commerce—Some Export Figures.

Mr. William H. Lincoln, the well known shipping merchant, who, with Mayor Quincy, was a guest at the annual meeting of the Oil Trade association of Boston at Young's recently, said, with reference to German restrictive measures, that American exports to Germany were scarcely worth the discussion that has been had on the subject.

He was speaking on "Commerce," and he stated that last year the total exports of green and dried apples from America amounted in value to $3,700,000. Of these apples, only $736,000 worth went to Germany. Great Britain took $2,169,000 worth. A very small portion of the total exports in other articles of fruit was sent to Germany, Great Britain taking by far the larger part.

"It has astonished me very much," said Mr. Lincoln, "that such stress has been laid on this trade, because it really does not amount to anything. What Germany takes from us of our pork and beef products and our fruit is not worth consideration."

He read these figures: Total exports of cotton last year, 6,176,000 bales; England took 3,165,000 bales, Germany 1,370,000, France 304,000. Of cattle England took 978,000, Germany 833 head; flour, total exports, 14,500,000 barrels; England took 825,000 barrels, Germany 169,000. Of bacon, total exports 500,000,000 pounds, England took 250,000,000, Germany 36,000,000, France 9,000,000. Of hams, total exports 165,000,000, England took 134,000,000, Germany 3,000,000.

In the course of his address Mr. Lincoln made a strong plea for the privilege for Americans to buy vessels abroad and sail them under the American flag.

Of all of our vast commerce all that was carried in American vessels last year, he said, was about 8 per cent. From 1850 to 1860 we carried about 75 per cent of our exports and imports. In 1881 we carried 16 per cent. You will see that there has been a gradual decrease in this respect, and we certainly present a humiliating spectacle before the world. It has never happened that a country has succeeded in developing its foreign commerce when carried under the flag of another nation. There is not an example.

Our commerce has grown in spite of ourselves. Before the war—1860—saw the high water mark in our foreign commerce. We had nearly approached Great Britain. The close of the war found us with changed conditions. Of American shipping 800,000 tons were sold to foreigners, and we lost a good many ships and built none. There were other changes, such as the substitution of iron for wooden ships and the replacing of sails by steam.

England permitted her merchants to buy our ships and sail them in competition with our own. Why has the decline occurred? There has not been a single measure of relief passed by our government. The energies of our people have been devoted to building up the industries of the country. What is the remedy? The repeal of the antiquated navigation laws, which prohibit the shipowners of this country from buying vessels abroad and putting them under the flag of our own country.

I have no doubt that in the years to come we shall develop the shipbuilding industry, but how long would it take to build 1,000,000 tons in the shipyards of this country as they are today? It would take a year to do it. It would cost more than $100,000,000. Where are the merchants? Where is the inducement for capital? I do not want to take a discouraging view of things, but we must look at affairs as they exist.

If we are to be a great commercial nation, we must have ships under our own flag, and I hope the time is not far distant when there will be wise legislation to that end on the part of the government of this country; when it will recognize the fact that the citizens of this country should have the same rights and privileges that the citizens of other countries possess. I believe that the time will come when this country will again assert itself.

And we must recognize the fact that there must be trade on both sides. We must establish reciprocal relations not only with Canada, but with the world. I believe that the time will come when we will put forth our efforts in that direction, and wherever man's wants are to be supplied, whoever we can exchange the products of this country for those of others, there we will establish a market, and American skill and industry will enter the contest for the market commerce of the world.—Boston Herald.

The Future of Alaska.

The possibilities of Alaska still constitute a subject for speculation, but that the bleak territory is to be permanently peopled, just as California and Oregon were peopled, so far as the rigors of climate will allow, is not to be doubted. Thousands are already there, and it is believed that 250,000 will go in with the advent of spring. Of course many will return, but thousands will flock thither in the following spring, and so on, until the inevitable result must be a fixed quota of inhabitants to whom and whose descendants Alaska will be a home. It seems that no spot except the north pole is impervious to the conquest of man, and that in time must yield its secrets to human daring.—Baltimore Herald.

Too Many Bills For Them.

There is danger of riots in New Jersey. The farmers have heard that by his grafting process Professor Smith proposes to manufacture three headed mosquitoes.—Boston Transcript.

Out of the Heart of Winter.

Out of the heart of winter hear my cry,
O vernal goddess of the violet eyes!
Loosen a little these frost forged bonds
With hope's warm sunlight, so that I may hear,
Soul steadfast, the succession of the days
Until thy coming. Would that now thy feet,
Sandaled with green, pressed soft upon the hills,
Would that the low persuasion of thy voice
Were winning back the leaf upon the bough
And the shy, sweet forerunners of the rose!

Hark! The wind spirits of the gracious south
Across the solemn snow leagues bring me word,
"O spring's most constant lover," they entreat,
"Forsake thou not her altars, for the hour
That shall reveal her glory wings apace,
A boon, a blessing, a beatitude!"
Thus speak her herald harbingers, and I,
Who ever am enamored of the spring,
Possess my soul in peace and wait for her.
—Clinton Scollard in February Chautauquan.

"EATING LIKE A HORSE."

Couple of War Stories Told at a Recent Grand Army Campfire.

At the campfire held recently under the auspices of General Hancock Post, G. A. R., a couple of war stories were told by Captain T. P. Gere which probably have never been printed:

During a part of the time that General A. J. Smith was up the Red river with his command the entire army was without rations other than shelled corn, such as was intended for feeding the horses, and this condition lasted about eight days. Captain Gere was at the office of the adjutant general of the command one day when an Irish soldier came to headquarters and inquired:

"Gineral, could I borry the loan of an auger?"

He was asked what in the world he wanted with a tool of that kind, and he replied:

"Well, we've been atin this shelled corn for so long that I supposed we'd be after gettin hay for rations purty soon, and I wanted to build meself a nice little hayrack, so I could ate it comfortable loike."

In the course of a few days, Captain Gere narrated, the command received regular rations and was once again happy. The same soldier again appeared at headquarters and asked permission to buy a peck of shelled corn. He was asked what he wanted with corn now that regular rations were being issued. His explanation was this:

"A few days ago, gineral, I borrid a peck of corn from a mule when he wasn't lookin and I want to return it to him."—Sioux City Journal.

Skaneateles' Social Function.

A "frame pick" is the latest social function. What it is came out recently in the trial of an insurance case in which W. S. Hong sought to recover from the National Insurance company of Hartford the amount of a policy on his house in Skaneateles. The house was leased by the proprietor of a hotel as a lodging for his employees. A witness for the defense testified that he had been an invited guest at a "framed pick" about the time when the fire occurred. The witness explained that the employees saved the bones of chickens, turkeys and ducks left by the guests at the hotel, and when they had accumulated a sufficient quantity they were carried over to the house, and there followed a time of hilarity, when the bones were picked with a copious washdown of beer. The defense claims that in one of these orgies the house was set on fire, but the jury sympathized with the "frame pickers" and gave the plaintiff a verdict.—New York World.

Zola's Prominence.

No man who yearns for fame and yearns in vain can help envying Emile Zola now. He literally holds the center of the world's stage. The czar, the kaiser, Lord Salisbury, President McKinley and smaller fry for the time being are in a penumbra of popular indifference. It is evident that French officialdom is determined to block at every point Zola's attempt to reopen, even by indirection, the Dreyfus case, and the trial now seems sure to be wholly abortive from the Dreyfus standpoint. But Zola will grow in stature.—Springfield Republican.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Cure Constipation Forever,

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION

Of Yesterday.

MAINE DISASTER

Only 35 of a Crew of 450 Were Saved.

LONDON PAPERS CHARGE SPANISH OR CUBAN TREACHERY.

Sumner Says it was Not an Accident.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, Feb. 16.—The report that rect. Two officers and two hundred of Captain Sigsbee is wounded is incorthe crew are missing. Six of the crew and one officer were taken to a military hospital by Blanco's orders. James Rowe of the crew says that no one knew how it happened. He believes the explosion occurred in the magazine for the storage of gun cotton for torpedoes. The vessel lies with bows wholly submerged, only a part of the stern showing.

LONDON VIEWS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Feb. 16—The Globe this morning says: "It is impossible to refrain from suspicion that the explosion may have been caused by some foul means. If an infernal machine had been hidden in the coal and then thrown into the furnaces, obviously there would have been an explosion of the boilers and as a result, the magazine. That this terrible event should occur in the harbor of Havana renders the solution of the mystery of international importance." The headlines of all the papers here hint that the disaster points to treachery, either Cuban or Spanish.

AT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 16—The navy department has been the scene of the greatest excitement this morning, but at the usual hour of opening, the officials had no news to add to that given last night. The first news this morning was from Key West. The lighthouse tender left there at three o'clock for Havana and the tug "Fern" followed. The torpedo boat "Ericson" has been sent to Dry Tortugas to inform Admiral Sicard. The chief of the navigation bureau this morning expressed the opinion that the explosion occurred in the magazine, as the boat was afloat over an hour. Had a torpedo exploded under her she would have sunk immediately.

THE ONLY PARALELL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 16—The only parallel to the Maine horror in the history of the United States navy was the great Samoan disaster in March, 1889, when four officers and forty-six men of the Pacific coast squadron lost their lives in a hurricane which swept the harbor of Apia.

NOT AN ACCIDENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 16—Captain Sumner, acting commandant of the Navy Yard, says: "It was impossible to have been an accident. The magazine was closed at sundown and there was no cause for anyone to go there at night. The key was kept in the captain's room. The "Maine's" principal magazine is near the middle." He is convinced that the explosive must have been placed under her bows.

ONLY THIRTY-FIVE SAVED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 16—The Evening Telegram special from Havana says that of the crew of 450 men and officers only 35 are known to be saved.

AT THE SPANISH LEGATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 16—The news of the "Maine" horror was received at the Spanish legation with horror and was the occasion for many expressions of profound regret. Secretary Du Bosc said positively that the disaster would have no effect upon the relations between Spain and the United States, as the affair was wholly accidental. The greatest interest prevails among the senators and representatives, and the navy and the state departments are thronged.

THE PRESIDENT ACTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 16—The president has cabled Sigsbee for himself and the people of the United States profound sympathy. He desires no expense spared in providing for the survivors and the care of the dead. The president recalled all invitations for receptions tonight and tomorrow, owing to the disaster. President Booth of the Ward Line placed at the disposal of the government two Ward Line steamers now in Havana, for any purpose, and as long as wanted for the "Maine" survivors.

CONSTRUCTOR BOWLES SPEAKS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 16.—Naval constructor Bowles says the theory that the Maine was wrecked by an explosion in her magazine is nonsense. He did not believe that gun cotton caused disaster.

DE LOME SAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 16.—Senor De Lome sailed on the Brittania for Liverpool today. There was no hostile demonstration.

FLAG AT HALF MAST.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Feb. 16.—Mayor Van Wyck today ordered the City Hall flag to be placed at half mast as a mark of respect for the men killed on the Maine.

SIGSBEE'S LATEST DETAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The latest cablegram from Sigsbee says that 252 men were killed, two of them being officers. The Maine is submerged except the debris. He asks for a wrecking vessel, with work only for divers. Those saved are 24 officers, uninjured; 18 of the crew, wounded; and fifty-nine of the crew uninjured. All others on board went down with the Maine.

NOT SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 16.—Maine had hard coal aboard, hence the theory that the disaster was caused by spontaneous combustion is untenable.

BIG SNOW STORM.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Northfield, Vt., Feb. 16.—The worst storm of the season is raging here. The wind travels fifty miles an hour and the snow is eighteen inches deep. The roads are blocked and the schools are closed. It is very severe farther north, and it is worse than the blizzard of February 1.

AT MALONE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Malone, N. Y., Feb. 16.—All northern New York is experiencing a blizzard fierce than that of February 1. Over one foot of snow is piled into huge drifts. All traffic is impeded.

APPLETON COMPANY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The Appleton company will be reorganized. The stockholders met today and unanimously voted to reduce the capital stock to $150,000. It was voted also to make the new issue of stock to the value of $300,000. It was voted to give the old stockholders until April to take the new stock.

RAILROAD BOUGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 16—The government lien on the Union Pacific case was wiped out this noon. The Kansas Pacific road was bought in by the reorganization committee for $6,300,000. There was no competition.

BOWLING NEWS.

With one member absent, three members of Team One in the Vesper duck pin tournament defeated four absent members of Team Five last night, by a score of 926 to 825.

BACKTENDERS WON.

The backtenders of the Merrimack Print works are reported to have won their fight for a restoration of the old wage schedule. They started to strike yesterday, but were given their demand.

FUNERALS.

HILL—The funeral of Mrs. Anne Hill took place this morning from her late home in Central street, and was very largely attended. The cortege included a large number of carriages and it proceeded to St. Peter's church, where a requiem high mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul. The choir was under the direction of T. F. Molloy and sang Schmidt's requiem mass. At the offertory Miss Louise McLaughlin rendered the "Pie Jesu." At the conclusion of the service the cortege proceeded to the Catholic cemetery where the interment took place.

The bearers were Thomas Brennan, John O'Connor, John Lawler and D. J. Murphy.

COMPANY G INSPECTED.

Lieut. Col. Woodward and Major Taylor inspected Company G, Putnam Guards, sixth Regt., last evening. The officers who conducted the drill were Lieut.-Col. Woodward, Major Taylor, Capt. Carr, and Lieuts. Fairweather and Howard.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

Judge Sheldon heard two Lowell cases in the uncontested divorce list at East Cambridge yesterday.

A decree nisi was granted in the case of John Armstrong, who asked for a divorce from Mary A. Armstrong, on the ground of intoxication. P. A. Fay for libellant.

A decree nisi was granted in the case of Bertha A. Hutchins, who asked for a divorce from Bertram M. Hutchins on the ground of desertion and non-support. James S. Murphy for the libellant.

Rev. John J. Shaw of North Chelmsford was the sub-deacon of the funeral mass of Rev. John F. Hickey in Salem yesterday. The two priests were Salem boys and boyhood companions.

M. W. Price, superintendent of the Jenks mill, Providence, R. I., is visiting his brother, J. D. Price of Pleasant street.

The Harvard Brewing company, formerly the Consumers' Brewing company, is to have an electric plant of its own.

The Water Board will meet this evening.

40 GEMS, 10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure all troubles arising from torpor of the liver. Easy and quick—Banish sick headache—Purify the blood and eradicate all impurities from the system. The demand is big. The pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain. 40 in a vial. 10 cents.—56.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

MALTOX

After taking a medicine you don't want to guess whether you feel better or not. There is no guesswork about

MALTOX

the results are certain. It builds up the blood and is a nerve food.

All druggists, 50c.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

SEEN BETTER DAYS

There are at least two local papers with less than one-fifth the circulation of THE SUN. They may have seen better days, but the only remnant of their former glory is the high price they charge for advertising.

If the price they ask is a fair one, THE SUN would be justified in asking five times as much, but we do not ask even twice as much. Don't you see why advertising in THE SUN is the cheapest in Lowell?

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in the city. It is in every respect.

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

Spain shows unwillingness to apologize for the offense comitted by her minister in this country. A little independence of this kind on the part of Spain would have a good effect in the United States just at present. It might perhaps eventually stir up the dawdling president and his advisers to let the recognition of Cuba pass through Congress. That is all that would be required to end Spanish rule in Cuba.

The mill operatives of New Bedford and the other textile cities of New England are very curious to know what will be the outcome of the present labor investigation into the causes of the cut-down. We do not expect it will bring any amelioration to the textile workers. It will end as most other investigating matters have ended their labors—in a verbose report on which no action will be taken. Some evils may be exposed in the investigation; and even if reported to the legislature they will be judiciously ignored.

At the hearing of the firemen's bill at the legislature the other day James T. Smith of this city was the lone remonstrant. He is one of he men who believe that firemen can best be selected by the usual civil service tests of a few sums in addition and subtraction with a little spelling, and a number of silly questions regarding the location of several streets in the city. The firemen believe that the best test of a candidate for the department are those which have reference to his strength, endurance and courage.

LOSS OF THE MAINE.

The destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana is a subject for international alarm. The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained, but it seems to have been the outcome of Spanish spleen and treachery. The sad loss of life will arouse the ire as well as the sympathy of this republic, and if it turns out that Spain caused the destruction of the vessel, she will pay dearly for her temerity. Such an act would not, we believe, be sanctioned by the Spanish general, but it might have been done by some foolhardy sympathizer with Spain, aroused perhaps by the De Lome episode. The coincidence of De Lome departure and the destruction of the Maine at Havana may eventually be found to have some well grounded connection, and if so, all the worse for Spain, and all the better for Cuba. The United States should now seize the island in lieu of her loss.

A TEXTILE SCHOOL.

There is a growing sentiment against the demand for a large appropriation for the textile school. It is claimed that while the school was intended to benefit all classes, there is one class and that the class to which most of the operatives belong, that receives little or no benefit from the operation of the school. Besides, while being partly supported by the city of Lowell it is open to students from other cities and states and while being an excellent school, as is generally admitted, it will turn out graduates who will go South to aid in the work of out-rivalling our northern mills. It is stated also that one of the reasons why the mill authorities are so deeply interested in this school is, that they can send their sons and some of their ambitious friends to this school for the necessary training to equip them as overseers and superintendents of mills without being subjected to the unpleasant necessity of going through the different stages in one of the mills. It is considered so much nicer not to bring them in contact with the operatives. The appropriation sought from the legislature will undoubtedly be made contingent upon an equal amount from the city but judging from the prevailing sentiment at the present time, not to speak of the economy which is supposed to prevail at City Hall, it is not likely that any appropriation will be obtained from the city of Lowell for some time to come.

SHAVERS' STRIKE.

The strikers at White's tannery have maintained a courageous battle for victory and are determined to fight it to a finish. While a great deal has been said about the necessity of contributing to the New Bedford strike it must be admitted that the Shavers' strike has been almost overlooked. It is true the Carpet weavers donated $50 to the strike, and a couple of other donations came in from kind friends, but the fact remains that enough has not been done to help the shavers in their battle. If they are beaten, the cause of labor will be weakened in this city, and consequently it behooves the labor organizations as a whole to lend their aid in this contest. It matters not that the number of strikers does not exceed fifty. There is a principle involved and one that is worth fighting for. They are fighting against a general tendency to lower wages and that tendency must be fought in the shops which employ a small number of hands as well as in shops which employ thousands. Judging from the sympathy which has been expressed in other cities, such as Brockton and Haverhill for the Shavers now on strike from White's tannery, it appears that if the strike be not settled within a week or two, steps will be taken that may result in closing the tannery altogether. Meantime the organizations and friends of labor in Lowell should do their duty by the Shavers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

New York Journal—As the Journal announced yesterday, Spain doesn't apologize for De Lome's insult to the American people. Not at all. Spain is very sorry, it is true, but not sorry that De Lome wrote the letter. The sorrow of Madrid is merely that the United States should take seriously a letter written by an envoy—just in his individual capacity—to a semi-diplomatic agent of Spain, calling the President a "pot house politician," and the people of the United States a "rabble." Spain couldn't disavow the utterances of her minister, because he did not have on his ministerial halo when he wrote. He was licensed to heap insults on the United States by some such mysterious method of divesting himself of responsibility as small boys used to employ when they lied glibly, with one hand over the left shoulder. Neither could Spain recall De Lome, for his cabled message was swifter than Woodford's diplomatic deliberation.

Cleveland Leader—If it were not for Fort Sheridan, we might sometimes forget that we have a standing army.

New York Commercial Advertiser—Throughout the world the farmer is the only worker who has not been legislated for. When the American farmer sees statute books cumbered with minute and voluminous regulations to prevent workmen from toiling too many hours he thinks of his labors from before sunrise till after sunset.

Bessemer Indicator—The Bethlehem, Pa., Iron and Steel Works made a ten per cent. cut on the wages of its employes, which went into effect lately. The company makes the queer statement that by thus reducing the wages it hopes to keep the men at work steadily. Probably if the company would pay nothing, it would be able to keep the men at work, double shift, right along. What a wonder it is that the gold statesmen didn't think of using that logical argument in the recent campaign.

Springfield Union—No sympathy should be wasted on De Lome. He wrote an insulting letter regarding the president of the United States, so he goes. He has had experience enough in diplomacy to teach him better, but he thought he would not be discovered.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat — The Philadelphia Press thinks that Louisiana, in its purpose to disfranchise the great bulk of the negroes, will be hit by the second section of the fourteenth amendment, and stand a chance of losing some of its representation. It is mistaken, however. Under the "reading," "understanding," or "explaining" clause in its educational requirement, it can accomplish its purpose and evade the wrath of the federal charter. Theoretically, its requirements will be the same for both whites and blacks. Actually it will be different, as it is in Mississippi and South Carolina.

New York Evening Post — President Dole is said to have gone home a sadder and a wiser man. He enjoys the distinction of being the first President of a republic known to history who travelled around the world trying to sell his own country to a foreign power. This is the more comic because he was telling everybody all the time he was here, that his government was much beloved by his people and that they greatly desired its maintainence. But he resented deeply any proposal that they should be consulted about the transfer. In fact, he said it was insulting to him to doubt their willingness to be sold out. A more happy and contented lot there could not be; nevertheless, they felt that it was time they were disposed of.

Freeland Tribune—Details of the Lattimer massacre fill columns of newspapers but have no effect upon the inhuman gang who slaughtered the innocent men. Such is the hardened condition of plutocrats assassins.

Knights of Labor Journal—There was no need of the cut-down in the cotton mills of the East. It is found that to a large extent the cotton mills East and South are owned by the same parties.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Mr. Bryan Found Industry Booming and Toilers Getting Good Wages.

Hon. William J. Bryan, the last Democratic candidate for president of the United States, has returned from his visit to the republic of Mexico, whither he went to observe the land, the people and their government and financial affairs, says the New York News. He comes back to the United States at this severe season of the year—the season which the great manufacturers, for whose benefit our present congress enacted a protective tariff, have chosen for the reduction of the wages of their employees, the season when poverty and privation are pressing upon the industry and the means of subsistence of the masses of our people—when men have hopelessly laid down the work by which they can no longer obtain the means to live, and when even women and little children abandon their occupations and "strike" in despair. He comes back to a gold standard country, which for a quarter of a century has tried to abolish the people's silver dollar and substitute the gold coin of the banker and usurer, and which has fallen thereby into the depths of business depression.

Mr. Bryan found Mexico enjoying the expansion of bimetallic currency, with mills running full time and paying both men and women good wages, prices steady and compensatory, the people satisfied and the government treasury in possession of a surplus above expenses. Compared with our own laboring classes, the condition and incomes of those of Mexico have risen, while those of ours have fallen since 1873. Many Americans are found settled in that country, while few or none leave the United States to make a home in gold standard countries, like Canada.

He comes back to find us still in the gold and silver controversy, with the president insisting and the United States senate refusing to change our public debt from gold and silver to gold alone. He comes back to take part in the struggle which in the next three years will decide our American currency question perhaps forever—either in favor of gold, for which 7,000,000 voters declared in 1896, or in favor of both gold and silver, as 6,500,000 then preferred. In the meantime he predicts Mexico will stick to silver.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

What Is Good Enough For the Producer Is Good Enough For the Idler.

The resolution under consideration, said Congressman Bailey in the course of the debate on the Teller resolution in the house, contains two propositions, one moral and the other legal. One asserts as a matter of law that the bonds of the United States are redeemable at the option of the government in silver, and the other as a matter of morals that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as legal tender in payment of the bonds, principal and interest is not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. He would not dwell, he said, on the legal aspect of the question. There was not a lawyer in the United States or any other country who would venture on his professional reputation to deny that the bonds could be paid in silver. That went without saying. The Republicans in this matter must justify themselves, if at all, by the proposition that in their consciences they believed that gold was the money of the contract.

"Does one of you believe," he said, addressing the Republicans, "that if the bondholder owed the government under a similar contract, he would not exercise his option? We believe the government has the same right with their positions reversed. We are ready to meet you on this issue—the issue that the money which is good enough for the people who produce the wealth is good enough for the idlers who spend it; that the money which is good enough for the poor is good enough for the rich; that the money the laborer receives for his toil and the merchant for his wares is good enough for the bondholder, and by the Eternal he shall be compelled to take it."

STILL A DEFICIT.

Neither Relief Nor Revenue Has Resulted From Dingley's Tariff Bill.

Perhaps the Wilson tariff was a bad thing. The Republicans thought so and called a special session of congress in hot haste to substitute for the alleged bad thing an alleged good thing. What has the alleged good thing done for the country? It has piled up a deficit of $51,000,000. It has failed to save the New England cotton mills from a disastrous loss of business. It has been met in its author's own town by striking operatives and starvation wages. But Congressman Dingley points with pride to the fact that the daily receipts from his tariff for the present month show an increase over those for the month of August last. This is something to be grateful for, but in the face of official returns as to the tariff's performances since the law was passed it is not enough to justify expressions of unmixed joy. It is to be regretted that the secretary of the treasury in his report of Jan. 24, 1898, was forced to make the following showing of receipts and expenditures:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
For one day, Jan. 20	$116,575	$1,555,000
For one month, Jan., 1898	11,195,427	20,231,000
For the fiscal year.........	73,001,448	238,425,212

As a producer of revenue the Dingley bill is still a failure. Congressman Dingley is persistent in his demand for more time in which to vindicate the character of his bill. Really, it seems that the longer the time is extended the worse the condition of affairs becomes. Instant relief was what the special session of congress promised. Ample revenue was what the Dingley bill was to produce. Neither relief nor revenue have resulted.

LOCAL NEWS.

W. J. Martin, the Lowell bicycle rider, in a telegram from Honolulu, via San Francisco, to O. S. Griggs of Lowell says he has racing engagements in Honolulu for one month. He expects to arrive in San Francisco March 10, and says he is in good health.

Misses Nettie C. Webster and May E. Flanagan very pleasantly entertained about 30 of their friends at the latter's home, 27 Ralph street, last evening. During the evening, games were indulged in and several selections were rendered by the "Symposa Orchestra," making the evening a very pleasant one. Refreshments were served, and at a seasonable hour, the guests departed.

Mrs. P. Dempsey and her daughters, Mrs. J. H. Carmichael, Mrs. T. F. Harrington, Helen and Sally, left for Lakewood, N. J., this morning, accompanied by Dr. Harrington.

FOR WEAK MEN WITH NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened powers and exhausted vigor can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases, offers to give free consultation by letter to weakened, vigorless, nerve exhausted men. Write him immediately. He will explain your case so you can perfectly understand your condition. He will cure you with his wonderful strengthening and invigorating medicines.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

FOR CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

10 YEARS OLD.

"The Best Whiskey In America"

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

E. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

THIS WINTER

has not been severe and consequently we have a large amount of

RUBBERS

which we must turn into cash. In order to do so we will sell Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots at $2.25, Ladies' Rubber Boots (best quality) at $1.25, Men's Low Rubbers at 40c, Ladies' Low Rubbers at 15c, Children's Low Rubbers at 10c, Men's Hand Sewed Goodyear Welt $3 Shoe at $2.50, Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined $3.50 Shoes at $2.50. These are not job lots, but are regular goods. They are in all styles and sizes. We also have a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Box Calf at greatly reduced prices. All prices. Other goods are correspondingly reduced. This is to be the biggest sale yet.

UNION SHOE STORE

J. D. HALEY, PROP.

38 Gorham Street, Opp. Post Office.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 Central St., Lowell.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 307-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney, Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON ST.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker & Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 471-7.

Mild And Delicate

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Sealed Bottled Brand and Allsop's Red Hand brand of ale.

To close, we offer either brand in cases of quarts at $3.40 per case, or 35 cents per quart bottle.

JOHN M. PEVEY.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 459-3.

ONE OF THE FINEST
Grocery Stores
In this city can be had at a very low figure the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on one of the main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

Change in Business
Will Sell all my PIANOS at wholesale price for cash. Sheet Music 16 pieces $1.00.
GREEN'S, 223 Central St.

WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE—A FINE PARLOR STOVE and Carpet. Some histories and encyclopedias, at low figures this week. 110 Middlesex street.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS WANTED AT L. A. Liberty's, 311 Middlesex street.

INFORMATION IS WANTED REGARDING the whereabouts of Phoebe Campbell, said to be a resident of this city. Address "Information," Sun office.

FITZGERALD'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Manhattan and Cadet Orchestra in attendance. Private lessons by appointment. Burbank hall, Prescott street.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE OR TO let. Easy terms. Apply soon to S. M. Hutchins, Westford, Mass.

$2.00 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, hanging included. Paper at factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 338 Middlesex street.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS SOMEWHERE between Adams and Stackpole streets. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 50 Franklin street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 168 High street. Singularly or in suite.

MADAM CLENDENING, FROM PARIS—The celebrated palmist. Correct readings on all affairs of life, will be here until the 26th of February. 211 Appleton street.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL TO know that J. Sovatskin of the Co-Operative Company has removed from 30 Gorham street to 26 Central street, where he sells Ladies' and Gents' Clothing. Household Goods on credit as cheap as for cash elsewhere. Agents wanted.

GOOD OPENING FOR A MAN WITH small capital. No competition, a monopoly, large profits. No. 110 Middlesex street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred C. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth streets, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 552 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. I can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co., Over 27 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell2 131 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 203 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1890. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 481 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST

END YOUR TROUBLES.

SCHOEFFLER'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Great food digester, quickly cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders. In female stomach troubles cause irregularities. Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure prevents them. 25c. at druggists. Important, write Schoeffler Phar. Co., Newark, N. J. Pamphlet free.

SKATES

The Famous

Long Reach Skate

25c. Per Pair and up.

MORE THAN

5000 Pairs in Stock.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 8th, at No. 1 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample coin. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Gervais.

Artists' Materials

Of all Descriptions for

Oil, China, Water Color Painting

And Charcoal Drawing.

China for decorative purposes. Canvas stretchers up to 48 inches always in stock.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

MALTOX

will put your blood in perfect condition and counteract your poor circulation. At all druggists, 50c.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $1.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals. Also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Give us a call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

SAD FATE OF MAINE CREW

(Continued.)

the other hand, it is readily ignited, in the case of the charge in a gun, by the explosion of a good quantity of fulminate. Every precaution is adopted aboard ship to safeguard the magazine. In its vicinity a sentry stands on duty continually. The doors are closed hermetically except when the ship is cleared for action. At 8 o'clock every night the temperature is taken and the keys of the locked door are placed in the captain's hands for the night. The records of the navy department show that 87 degrees was the maximum temperature in the Maine's magazines during the past month: a very low and safe temperature. These facts make it extremely difficult to account for the explosion, particularly as no visitors are admitted under any circumstances to the magazine. Of course it is possible that there was spontaneous combustion of some fulminate or gun-cotton intended for use in torpedoes. There were no steam pipes or furnaces near enough to the magazine to cause the belief that they might have exploded the powder.

The coal bunkers were in the neighborhood, and it is just possible that in them might be found the origin of the accident. It depends on whether they were empty or contained coal to some degree. It is said to be the practice of commanders to empty the fore-bunkers of the ship first, in which case the Maine's bunkers in that quarter were probably emptied owing to the length of her stay in Havana harbor. If, however, the bunkers were not entirely empty, they undoubtedly contained within themselves elements of danger that might account for the explosion. The department within recent years has been greatly troubled by complaints of spontaneous combustion of coal which has endangered the lives of the crews and the safety of the ships. The Cincinnati twice at least has been obliged to flood her magazines to prevent their blowing up during fire of this kind, and the Boston has been in the same condition. In some of these cases shelving in the magazines which separated the powder charges has been charred by the intense heat caused by the burning coal. Although the bunkers are inspected under the regulations at frequent intervals, so numerous have been the cases of combustion that the navy department only recently had the special board investigate the subject with the view to applying preventative measures. Unfortunately this board was prevented from making the thorough investigation necessary, because no funds were applicable to the purpose.

The theory advanced by the Spanish authorities, that the disaster might have been caused by the explosion of the boiler, is accepted at the navy department as within the bounds of credibility. The Maine's boiler was separated from the powder magazines at the nearest point by a space of about four feet usually filled with coal. At least one boiler undoubtedly was kept under almost full steam in order to run the dynamos and move the ship in case of need. The explosion of such a boiler might easily drive through the bulkhead and fire the magazine.

Inasmuch as suspicion exists in some quarters, that a torpedo was used against the Maine, it may be said that the majority of naval officers believe that the character of the explosion was hardly such as could be attributed to a torpedo. The latter, charged with about 100 pounds of gun-powder or guncotton, it is believed, would have torn a large hole in the bottom or side of the Maine, but was scarcely likely to fire the magazine, which is not near the bottom.

The president has ordered that until further notice the flag at all navy yards and at all naval vessels at posts, army headquarters and on all public buildings shall be half-masted.

Late last night the following dispatch from Captain Sigsbee at Havana addressed to Secretary Long was received: "All men whose names have not been sent as saved probably are lost. Have given up Jenkins and Merritt as lost. Bodies are still floating ashore this afternoon. I keep nine officers, one private and Gunner's Mate Bullock here with me."

The following was received from Consul General Lee: "Profound sorrow expressed by government and municipal authorities, consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally. Flags are at half mast on governor general's palace, on shipping in the harbor and in the city. Business is suspended and theatres are closed.

"The dead number about 260. Officers quarters being in the rear and the seamen's forward where the explosion took place, accounts for the greater proportional loss of sailors. Funeral tomorrow at 3 p. m. Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing.

"Suppose that you ask that a naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain the cause of the explosion. Hope our people will repress excitement and calmly await the decision."

Senator Perkins of California, who has been a navigator all his life and knows thoroughly every detail in the construction and handling of great ships, said: "The chances, it seems to me, are 999 in 1000 that the calamity did not result from accident. It has been suggested that the explosion might have occurred while ammunition was being handled, but that is scarcely credible, as ammunition on a warship lying at anchor is not handled at 10 o'clock at night. Every electric wire and every spark of fire on board the ship is far distant from the magazines, and there is no possibility of danger by those means being communicated to the ammunition. The discipline of both officers and men on the Maine, as well as on every other vessel, is such that the explosion could not have been caused by any action of any one of them.' The magazines of the Maine and other ships of her class and the mechanism which operates them are constructed with all the nicety of a watch. By the simple pressure of an electric button, any magazine on board the vessel could be instantly submerged and no fire could gain such headway as to endanger any of the magazines without discovery. That it was not an accident I feel assured, and that it was due to treachery I am convinced."

Mr. Cummings of New York, a member of the house naval committee, unhesitatingly gave it as his opinion that the ship had been blown up by a floating torpedo. "It would have been easy," said he, "for someone to have floated a torpedo down upon the ship as she lay at anchor." Mr. Cummings said it was more reasonable to suppose that the Maine had been blown up than that for the first time in our history one of our warships had blown up without external agency. In speaking of the case with which a torpedo could have been placed under the Maine, he recalled the occasion when Captain Paul Boyton, as a joke, swam alongside a British warship in New York harbor and attached a bogus torpedo to her protecting netting.

SIXTY-TWO SURVIVORS

Key West, Feb. 17.—The steamer Olivette, with 62 survivors of the Maine on board, arrived here at 10:30 last night, seven and a half hours from Havana. Of the number 20 are wounded, 10 seriously and one fatally. Company A, First artillery, took possession of the dock before the vessel's arrival and kept back the excited crowd, which included half the population of Key West. No one not in uniform was allowed to go on board.

The Associated Press correspondent say Purser Dennison of the Olivette, who gave the following brief account of the disaster: "The explosion is an absolute mystery to everyone. It occurred in the forward magazine, which is just forward of amidships and below the water line. The coal bunkers are outside, but separated by two feet of space. According to custom the magazine was inspected at 8 o'clock in the evening and the temperature found to be 49. The magazine was locked and the keys given to Captain Sigsbee. The men went to their hammocks in the forward part of the ship soon after 9 o'clock. The explosion occurred at 9:40, and hence the awful and overwhelming loss of life."

No one can yet give a connected account. About 10 men who were in the forward part of the ship were saved, and of these several men had their hammocks slung on the lower deck. The explosion split the big ship in two and threw these and one marine who were sleeping on the superstructure 40 feet in the air and into the water. In the magazine were 25 tons of coarse powder, used for charging the big guns, there being no dynamite, detonating powder, nor torpedo heads, and nothing in fact that could be exploded by concussion. In the main magazine aft the high explosives were stored, and this magazine did not explode. There are no electric wires connecting with or near the magazine. It is not believed that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo underneath, as if this were the case a hole would have been torn in the bottom and the ship would not have been riven to atoms as was the case. The aft part of the ship sank in three minutes, and the officers and survivors of the crew escaped half clothed. Pieces of the wreckage flew a distance of 500 yards.

The officers, as a rule, were reticent and followed in line with their chief, Sigsbee, in saying that the cause of the explosion could only be ascertained by divers, but many of the sailors were outspoken in their declaration of belief that the explosion was a deep laid plot of the Spaniards. They are greatly incensed against the Havana people, who have shown them small courtesy, who looked upon their presence as a national affront and who have published anonymous circulars captioned "Down with Americans." They believe that the authors of such expressed and cowardly hatred would not stop at an act of such vengeance as the blowing up of the Maine. These sailors, acquainted with the drills, discipline and ensemble of a man-of-war, pooh-pooh the idea of an internal explosion as the last thing to be thought of.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE.

Havana, Feb. 17.—Out of 354, the total number of the crew of the Maine, 96 were saved. The following sailors are in a hospital. All but three will live; one man couldn't give his name: Dan Cronin, New York; William McGinness, Boston; John Soffey, Boston; A. Hallen, Brooklyn; James Rol, New York; Francis Cahill, Massachusetts; Joe Keena, Boston; Fred Gerne, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles A. Smith, Jeremiah Shea, Alfred Herns, Norway; J. H. Bloomer, Portland; Alf Johnson, Sweden; Edward Mattson, Sweden; George Fox, Grand Rapids; B. R. Wilbur, A. Ericson, Sweden; John E. White, Brooklyn; John Heffron, Brooklyn; F. F. Holzer, New York; William Matteson, Bay City, Mich.; H. Judson, St. Louis; W. Allen, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Commander R. Wainwright of the Maine was half undressed at 9:45 p. m., and was smoking in his cabin next to that of Captain Sigsbee when the explosion occurred and put out the electric lights. He lit a match and went to Captain Sigsbee's cabin. The captain, it appears, had been thrown from his bed, but was uninjured. They both went on deck and ordered the men to flood 2500 pounds of guncotton which were on board. The order was carried out, but the men never returned. Havana, however, was saved from a still more terrible explosion. Four boats were lowered, all manned by officers, and one of them was lost.

The Maine, at the time of the explosion, was at anchor about 500 yards from the arsenal and some 200 yards from the floating dock.

Captain Sigsbee, when interviewed last evening by the correspondent of the Associated Press with reference to the cause of the explosion, said: "I cannot yet determine the cause; but competent investigators will decide whether the explosion was produced from an interior or exterior cause. I cannot say anything until after such an investigation has been made. I will not and cannot conscientiously anticipate the decision, nor do I wish to make any unjust estimate of the reason for the disaster."

The Discussion says that fire broke out on board the Maine at 7:30 p. m., and that the crew were unable to extinguish it. The first explosion is said to have been caused by over 600 pounds of gun cotton, and the subsequent explosion is alleged to have been caused by shells and cartridges.

"WORK OF THE SPANIARDS."

New York, Feb. 17.—An evening paper quotes Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban junta, as saying: "Taking everything into consideration, I am firmly convinced that the tragedy in Havana harbor was the work of the Spaniards. It is well known that there has been a very bitter feeling among the Spaniards in Cuba against the Maine, Canalejas' own paper, The Herald, has repeatedly stated that the presence of the Maine was a menace to peace, and it was to the editor of this paper that De Lome wrote his famous letter. At a bull fight in Cuba a week ago Sunday the Spaniards openly insulted men from the Maine, and the feeling against them has gradually grown to be very bitter.

"It would have been comparatively easy to plant a torpedo under the Maine. If any Spaniards did it, they certainly acted in connivance with the Spanish authorities. I feel certain it was not the work of the Cubans, because if they had wanted to blow anything up they would have directed their force toward Spanish vessels or Weyler long before this."

HAD A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Madrid, Feb. 17.—Admiral Chacon, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish navy, in the course of an interview, said the Maine had on board a "new explosive based on gun-cotton manufactured by a special process." Such explosives, he added, were very dangerous, the slightest friction causing an explosion. He believed the disaster was due to such a cause.

The Herald remarks: "Although the Americans try to represent us a people devoid of virtues, we must face this horrible misfortune sincerely and express feelings of compassion. In the face of provocative Americans we shall always remain a proud people; but in the face of men in misfortune, of whatever nationality, our hearts are always full of pity."

WRECK OF THE MAINE.

New York, Feb. 17.—A special to The World from Havana says: "I have just seen 29 sailors of the Maine silently enduring the torture caused by powder-skinned faces and bodies, broken bones and mangled flesh. They are being well cared for by the military hospital at San Ambrosio. All the injured men showed great grit. You can't hear a whimper from one of the 29 swathed forms in San Ambrosio hospital, nor from those anywhere else.

"Out in the bay lies the wreck of the Maine. Her steel upper deck forward has been completely lifted and turned over on her starboard side. None of the big guns in the turrets are visible. The Maine is slightly listed to port, and all forward of her massive cranes for unloading ship's boats has completely disappeared. The big funnels lie flat on the twisted and gnarled iron braces and pieces of steel deck. From the funnels aft the ship seems to be intact. She has settled until the water has covered the top of her superstructure."

CAN'T IMAGINE THE CAUSE.

Boston, Feb. 17.—Rear Admiral Kimberly, who commanded the United States squadron at Apia, Samoa, could not imagine how the Maine disaster happened. No hand grenade thrown by a Cuban or a Spaniard, as the morning dispatches intimate, could do such damage. A torpedo in the water would have blown up the boat. The accident was not caused by these means. It may have been the result of some chemical action in the magazines—a combustion perhaps.

"In my judgment Spain had nothing to do with the affair. I refer to the government. An enraged Spaniard—or an enraged Cuban—well, that is another matter. Spain wants no war with us. She knows too well her position as regards resources."

SHOCKED AND HORRIFIED.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 17.—Ex-President Cleveland said: "I, am greatly shocked and horrified at the lamentable disaster to the battleship Maine; and sincerely hope that later information may serve to mitigate its horrifying details. I was not personally acquainted with any of the ship's crew, but greatly regret that our navy should suffer the loss of such a ship and that so many lives had to be sacrificed. Of course I could not express an opinion as to whether the disaster was due to accident or Spanish design, as nothing but most meagre particulars have reached me. I sincerely hope, however, that investigation will show that it was accident pure and simple."

DISPATCH OF CONDOLENCE.

London, Feb. 17.—At a largely attended meeting of Irishmen convened to celebrate the events of '98, under the chairmanship of James O'Kelly, Parnellite member of parliament for North Roscommon, it was unanimously voted to send a dispatch of condolence to the American nation upon the loss of the warship Maine. Messrs. Dillon, Davitt and O'Brien were present. The speeches were generally very violent against Great Britain.

Domestic Joy.

The charm of domestic joy will be preserved, if those parents, who fear the early death of one of their loved ones when attacked with a serious throat or lung trouble, resort at once to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a never-failing remedy. "I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for my son, who was eight years old. He has been troubled with a bronchial cough since he was two and a half years of age, and I have tried everything, but found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does him the most good." Mrs. A. Geib, 317 Demott St., West Hoboken, N.J. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and is cheaper than the dealer's big profit making substitute, because Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always cures while the substitute does not.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 351 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

Fine job printing done at this office

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE

Significant Utterance of a General at Zola's Trial.

Possibility of an Outbreak—Testimony That Caused a Big Sensation—Catholic University for Ireland.

Paris, Feb. 17.—General Pellieux gave sensational testimony in the Zola trial yesterday, and made it clear that he regarded the verdict in the Dreyfus case as thoroughly righteous. "For some time," said he, "there has been much talk of handwriting people discussing who could have written the bordereau. Well, I will prove to you here, with the papers in my hand, that the officer who wrote the bordereau belonged to the ministry of war, was an artillery man, and was second for service on the staff."

This statement caused a sensation, and Mr. Laborie interrupted the witness, saying: "I ask that Colonel Picquart, who is at the house of Magistrate Bortulus, be summoned to hear this testimony."

"It is not your turn to speak," replied the presiding judge.

This statement caused a great stir in court.

The general further remarked: "I have not a mind of pure crystal, but I have the soul of a soldier, which revolts at hearing the infamous aspersions showered upon us, and I can keep silence no longer. I cannot stand them trying to detach the army from its chiefs, for if the soldiers cease to have confidence in them, what will the chiefs do in the day of danger, which is, perhaps, nearer than people think? Then, gentlemen of the jury, your sons would be led to simple butchery, but at the same time Mr. Zola will have gained a fresh victory and will have achieved a new debacle, and will be able to lay his history before a Europe from which France has been wiped out."

The effect of the oration was intense. In conclusion, General Pellieux said: "We should have been glad if the court-martial had acquitted Dreyfus, as it would have shown there was no traitor for the army, for all of us to mourn for."

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

London, Feb. 17.—When the debate of the address in reply to the queen's speech was resumed in the house of commons yesterday John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, moved an amendment in favor of a Catholic university in Ireland. In so doing, he said the Catholics had long suffered from intolerable grievances in respect to university education, and he maintained that the grievances had been admitted by Liberals and Conservatives. The motion was seconded by Timothy Harrington, Parnellite.

Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, opposed the motion, and Timothy Healy, Nationalist member for North Louth, supported it, instancing the success of "a similar institution in Canada, which had turned out such a distinguished pupil as Sir Wilfred Laurier," the premier of Canada.

W. E. H. Lecky, Liberal-Unionist member for Dublin university, thought the existing system of Trinity and Queen's colleges deterred Catholics from availing themselves of the advantages of a university education, adding that he believed that in accepting the amendment the government would remove one of Ireland's great grievances.

A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house, pointed out that the new university which he, for one, desired to see, was not to be fenced in by any technical limitations. It was to be to Catholics what Trinity college was to Protestants, sectional only in tone. The demand for such a university, he added, ought to be supported by the friends of higher education, which, under the existing system, two-thirds of the Irish were unable to enjoy. It was in accordance, he further said, with the principles of unionism, and he would welcome the demand of the nationalists.

FOREIGNERS RUNNING AWAY.

London, Feb. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, commenting upon the effect of the Zola trial on business, says: "The rich foreigners are running away. No event since the assassination of President Carnot has reacted in so direct and general a manner on trade. For this reason traders are anxious that the government should suppress the demonstrations."

PASSENGER VESSEL LOST.

Marseilles, France, Feb. 17.—Word reached here Wednesday afternoon from Teneriffe of the total wreck of the General Transatlantic company's steamer, the Flachat. She was bound from this city to Colon with a crew and passenger list comprising 101 persons. When off the northwest coast of Africa heavy weather was encountered. The vessel struck on one of the Canaries during a fog and broke in two. Only 14 were saved.

The Flachat was a screw, iron vessel of 1239 tons net and 2175 tons gross register. She was 300 feet long by 36 feet beam, and 25.5 feet dept of hold.

IN HONOR OF BRUNO.

Rome, Feb. 17.—About 500 liberal students laid wreaths upon the monument to Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, as a reply to the action of the clerical students who, attending the pope's mass at St. Peter's on Sunday last, cheered the "pope-king." The speeches delivered by the students were against the priesthood, and there were cries in favor of Emile Zola.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN.

Kingston, Jam., via Bermuda, Feb. 17.—A filibustering expedition destined for Cuba has been intercepted by the authorities, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized. The American schooner Cora M. Captain Mitchell, last reported at Wilmington, N. C., is implicated. The seized material was shipped from Kingston as casks of cement for trans-shipment to the Cora M.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

Boston, Feb. 17.—The grand temple of Rathbone Sisters held its annual session in this city yesterday. The election of officers resulted as follows: G. C., Annie J. Harvey, Taunton; G. S., Annie Waite, Pigeon Cove; G. J., Fanny W. Eaton, Brockton; G. M., Nancy J. Stevens, Lanesville; G. M. of R. and S., Josephine W. Mosher, Somerville; G. M. of S., Lottie A. Morgan, Lawrence; G. P. of T., M. T. Reagan, Medford; G. G. of T., Elizabeth A. Davenport, New Bedford; trustees, Cora F. Glidden, Lowell, three years; Sarah Fills, Charlestown, one year.

The grand temple voted to hold the next meeting on the same date and place as the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

NO GREATER BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 17.—Greater Boston received another discouraging blow from the legislature through the report yesterday of the committee on metropolitan affairs recommending that the matter be referred to the legislature of 1899. The same befell it last year.

The anti-cigaret bill was returned to the house with the disapproval of the whole committee.

There was a long debate in the senate on the bill to allow the Boston and Maine to issue its own stock in place of that which would be issued by the roads leased or operated by it. It ended only in postponement.

COMBUSTION POSSIBLE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Lieutenant Lewis Nixon, designer of the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, who is an expert on naval construction and armament, stated that in his opinion it would be possible for spontaneous combustion to have caused the explosion in the magazine of the Maine. Mr. Nixon thinks the explosion may possibly have occurred in a magazine in close proximity to a coal bunker.

ENFORCE THE LAW

REGULATING THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The committee on accounts held a meeting last evening, and a vote was then unanimously passed authorizing and instructing the secretary of the committee to prepare a circular letter to be printed by authority of the purchasing agent, and to send a copy to each head of a department, informing such head that beginning March 1st, no bills contracted after that date, which the committee may determine to be for "materials and supplies," will be approved unless said "materials and supplies" are purchased through the department of supplies.

It was then voted that certain unapproved bills that had been improperly vouched be returned by the auditor to the purchasing agent for proper vouching.

TENEMENT HOUSE TRADE.

Several Fall River liquor dealers were summoned before the police commission last night and asked in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors for house trade. It appears that the teamsters have been in the habit of going out with their vehicles every day and soliciting sales from the occupants of the tenement house district. The commission made it plain that the practice must stop, and that if it was not stopped there might be some trouble about the licenses.

COLORED FOLKS.

A number of local young people will attended the assembly of young colored folks at Lawrence on March 1. The assembly will include colored residents of Lowell, Amesbury, Newburyport, Nashua, Haverhill and Lawrence.

FR. GARIN'S ANNIVERSARY.

The death of Rev. Fr. Garin occurred three years ago yesterday, Feb. 16, 1895. There was no special observance of the anniversary in the churches, but today being the anniversary of the approbation by Rome of the Order of Oblate Fathers, special offices were held in all the chapels in the morning, with reference also to the beloved Fr. Garin.

First class job printing done at this office.

Colds Coughs Catarrh Chaps Chafing Chilblains Colic Croup Cramps

Are ills to which all flesh is heir. You can relieve and speedily cure all of these by the free use of our old reliable Anodyne. Generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction, and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use? It was originated to cure all ailments attended with inflammation; such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nervine.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

It soothes every ache, every bruise, every cramp; every irritation, every lameness, every swelling everywhere. It is for INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use. It was originated in 1810, by Dr. A. Johnson, an old Family Physician. Every Mother should have it in the house.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, Liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

I use Johnson's Liniment for catarrh. I had tried almost everything recommended for catarrh, but find Johnson's Anodyne Liniment far superior to any. I use it as you direct. J. E. Wattrell, South Windham, Vt.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

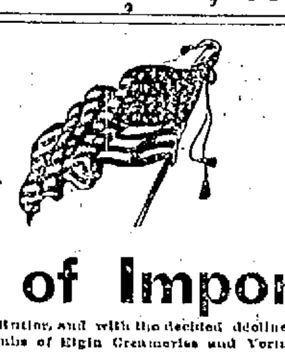
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

A BIG SACRIFICE

Regular $65 Sewing Machine Marked Down to $23.50.

We need the room for our 1898 line of Bicycles, which will be here soon, and will sell any Sewing Machine on our floor at exactly cost price. Cash or instalments. Old Machines taken in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET



Notice of Importance

We are overstocked with Butter, and with the decided decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 23 and 25c. We will also offer 120 five pound boxes and 130 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 25c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 20-5.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

This Affects Your Pocketbook

Catch On.

ROAST PORK	7c. lb.
SMOKED SHOULDERS	8c. lb.
2 lbs. SLICED HAM	25c.
FIRST CUT ROAST BEEF	10c. lb.
LEGS, LAMB	10c. lb.
LEGS, VEAL	10c. lb.
5-LB. BOX BUTTER (Prime)	95c. box

CENTRAL Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

228 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 suits for $18, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 suits for $23. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 CENTRAL ST.

ALLAN LINE.

Portland to Liverpool.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Feb. 17, 8 a. m.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, March 24, 11 a.m.

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.

Glasgow to Boston

Via Derry and Galway.

Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.

APPLY TO

H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston

DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 3-2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

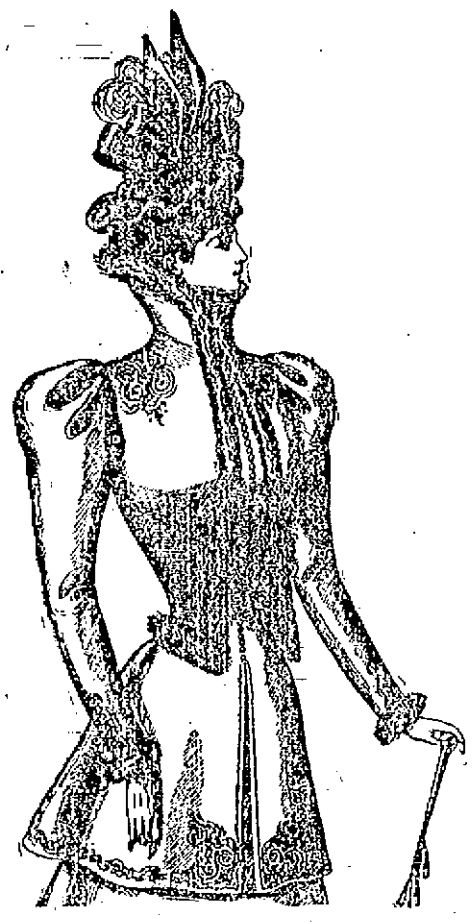
19-23 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

SOME OF CARNIVAL'S PRETTY COSTUMES.

How the Months of the Year Can Figure In Fetching Garments.

This is carnival time and just the period for pretty and original ideas in fancy ball costumes, novelty especially being sought after. The dresses for the birth months are not only novel, but very becoming and can be made at home very effectively and inexpensively.

NATTY JACKET IN HUSSAR BLUE.



A very handsome garment for midwinter is of hussar-blue cloth, made with a long basque, which is embroidered with black silk and beads, and is fastened up the front with invisible hooks and eyes under the row of small black silk buttons, set closely together; the Eton jacket is embroidered on the shoulders, and is edged with mink fur; it is lined with black satin; the coat sleeves are embroidered at the wrist; and are trimmed with a band of fur. Toque of blue and black shot silk, trimmed with a bow of black ribbon velvet and curled osprey.

Another mantle is of black sicilienne, lined with red silk; the bodice part is embroidered with silk and beads, and is trimmed with puffings of sicilienne graduating to the waist, and with skunk fur; the cape sleeves are also edged with fur; the waistband is of black moire ribbon, fastened with a fancy buckle, and two long moire ends fall over the skirt in front.

The February girl would represent Saint Valentine. The dress of pale pink satin, is trimmed round the foot of skirt, with a flounce of lace, headed by a puffing of the same; addressed envelopes and small registered packages are fixed to the skirt, and "St. Valentine" is written across in a slanting direction with gold; the full bodice is drawn in at the waist under a pointed band of amethyst velvet, to which is attached a short full basque of lace; the plain tight sleeves have three closely pleated frills at the top, with a bird's nest, eggs, and two birds on the left shoulder; two arrows are crossed on the front of bodice, and an amethyst heart, suspended by a chain, is also worn; collar-band of velvet, with ruffles of old lace to match the basque; the stockings are amethyst silk; the shoes of bronze, with silver buckles.

Then comes the March girl, and as St. Patrick's Day falls in that month, a novel idea is to wear some symbol of that day. For this dress pale green silk is used; the skirt is embroidered in front with a gold harp and a shamrock, the words and date being written in gold; the bodice is low, and is ornamented in front with the first part of the well known verse; a sash of crimson velvet is tied round the waist and hangs with long ends at the back; the cape of pale green silk is trimmed round the edge with jewelled lace, is lined with white satin, and is fastened at the throat with a bow of crimson velvet; a double necklet of bloodstones is worn round the throat, and a green silk shamrock at the back of the head; the banner has a gilded handle and edge, and is ornamented with streamers of crimson ribbon velvet.

For the April maid the dress is of the palest leaf green satin; the sides and the back of the skirt are trimmed with four fully gathered flounces of cream lace, headed by a row of pink roses; the lines on the front of the skirt are written with gold, the front being ornamented with trails of roses and foliage; the cross over bodice is finished at the waist with roses, the same flowers ornamenting the center of front and shoulders; the sleeves are trimmed with frills of lace and tucks. Diamond pins are worn in the hair and a necklet of diamonds around the throat. The banner is studded with diamonds at the corners and a bow of rose colored ribbon is tied around the support.

For the girl whose birthday comes in May is a very pretty, simple dress particularly suitable for a young girl. The skirt is of white silk, with flounce of pleated chiffon round the foot, headed by a garland of pink and white sweet peas, a trail of the same flowers being carried up the front; the full bodice is of white chiffon made on a tight fitting lining of white silk, it is trimmed with pleatings of chiffon, which also form the sleeves; and edging of blossoms finishes the top of bodice. Emerald green satin ribbon is twisted round the waist, and finished in a bow with long ends at the right side. The wreath is of sweet peas, with a long tulle veil falling down the back. Necklet of emeralds, the birth stone, the verse on the white satin banner being written in emerald green. The gilded support is twined round with flowers, and the green streamers are finished with bunches of the same flowers.

SOME PRETTY CA RNIVAL COSTUMES.

White satin shoes and silk stockings complete this very dainty costume.

For June, the month of roses, a very dainty dress is appropriate, trimmed with the flower of the month. The skirt is of accordeon pleated pale green silk, trimmed, after it is pleated with cream lace insertion; the short draped tablier is edged with a row of pink, white and yellow roses, and the words above it written with gold. Full bodice of accordeon pleated silk trimmed around the top with a pleating of chiffon and on the left side with a cluster of pink roses with foliage; the bodice slightly overhangs a pointed waistband of green velvet; puffed sleeves finished with a pleating of chiffon; pink silk stockings and green satin shoes. A double necklet of agate is worn around the throat. The banner is ornamented with trailing roses and foliage.

The costume for the July maid is of cream satin; the skirt is trimmed round the foot with a flounce of lace embroidered with ruby beads and paillettes; the flounce is headed by a twist of ruby ribbon caught in points at regular intervals under fans of ribbon; "Fourth of July" is written across the front in ruby color and fire crackers and rockets are worn at the side; the full bodice is drawn in at the waist by a deep corselet belt of puckered ruby velvet; berthe of cream lace embroidered with ruby beads; necklace of rubies set in gold is worn round the throat. Victorian bonnet of straw lined with ruby velvet, and trimmed with pink and white roses. The banner is ornamented with a bow and ends of ruby ribbon.

For August the dress is of light sparrow brown silk; the skirt trimmed with two rows of rabbit's foot clover and short grass mounted closely; the words "Duck shooting" being written in gold. The full bodice is made with a fluted basque and is trimmed in front with a band of jeweled embroidery, and round the top with a puffing of silk and a row of clover. The sleeves are trimmed with clover and bows of ribbon velvet to match the sash and a gun is slung from the waist by a leather strap; bronze open work silk stockings with bronze shoes. Cap of silk of the same color as the dress, with pompon in the center. The necklace is composed of sardonyx, and the banner ornamented with clover and short grass.

September being the harvest month something symbolical of that season would be novel and pretty. An appropriate costume is of corn colored silk dotted with red circles; on the front of the skirt is painted a goose, and the sentence below it; a sickle is also fixed on the right side; the bodice is trimmed with a drapery of corn-colored chiffon, a few ears of wheat and smaller gilded sickle; the waistband is of sapphire-blue velvet. The sun bonnet is of corn-colored silk fastened by a blue bow under the chin; a bundle of wheat is carried in the right hand, and the banner in the left is ornamented with ears of corn and bow and ends of sapphire-blue velvet; corn-colored silk stockings with sapphire-blue satin shoes.

For October there is a really charming dress. The skirt and tight fitting bodice are of leaf-green satin, the edge of skirt finished with a row of single grapes with clusters of three here and there; the front is ornamented with Virginian creeper leaves that are turning red, and "Chill October" is written in gold near the foot; the panlers, bodice trimming, and sleeves, are of golden chiffon; rosy apples on strings hang from a bow of green ribbon on the right shoulder; a large opal set in gold is worn in the centre of the bodice and necklet of the same stones round the throat; the wreath is composed of autumn berries and leaves; the banner and its support are ornamented with bunches of grapes and vine leaves; an anchor is placed above the number of days at the top.

As Thanksgiving Day comes in November something pertaining to that day would be effective and pretty for a fancy dress ball. The dress of misty gray silk, has a large turkey on the front of the skirt and below it written in gold letter the words "Thanksgiving Day." The full under bodice is of gray chiffon made on a yoke lace, embroidered with yellow topaz beads. The frills around the zouave and the epaulettes are of embroidered chiffon; the pointed belt and band across the lower edge of yoke are of topaz yellow ribbon, and the support of the banner is ornamented with yellow and white chrysanthemums, and a true lover's knot of velvet ribbon.

Now comes December the last month of the year and the month of holidays and merry making. A very pretty dress is of white satin trimmed with sprays of holly leaves and berries; the leaves should be slightly damped with gum and then sprinkled with Jack Frost powder. The words "Merry Christmas" are written with gold. The waterfall draperies hanging from the waist are of turquoise velvet finished with bunches of berries and frosted holly leaves; the bodice is of white accordion-pleated chiffon with turquoise velvet waistband; the top is trimmed with holly leaves and berries; the puffed sleeves have waterfall draperies of turquoise velvet falling over, the tips being finished with sprays of mistletoe; a small fir-tree in a pot is fixed on the right shoulder; a necklace of turquoise and gold is worn round the throat, and gold pins with turquoise in the hair; the support of the banner is ornamented with mistletoe and holly and tied with a large bow.

"Come, fly with me," said the hurricane. "Not I," replied the sturdy oak. "I have a rooted objection to anything of the sort."

VELVET CAPE TRIMMED WITH ERMINE.

The ever useful cape still holds first place in the hearts of a large number of women, not only for its usefulness, but for the fact that it can be easily remodelled, which in these days of changing fashions is often found necessary. These garments are made in every imaginable material, but in fur or rich velvet trimmed with fur they are particularly handsome. A decidedly chic cape worn recently by a tall brunette was of black velvet, combined with ermine. This cape was cut in two pieces and lined with cerise satin. The ermine, which formed the storm collar, also outlined the front, tipped with tails. A handsome muff of the furland black velvet picture hat completed a very pretty costume.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

They Will Celebrate a Notable Anniversary, Feb. 22.

Washington.—The thirtieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Washington from February 14 to 19, will be also the fiftieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention, which was held in 1848, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Great preparations are going forward, every effort being made to render the occasion a momentous one. The Columbia Theatre will be the scene of all the meetings. Susan B. Anthony will call the meeting to order on Monday morning, February 14. During the afternoon addresses will be made by State presidents, and at the evening session Miss Anthony will deliver the opening address.

On the 15th reports of committees will be made in the morning, and conference work will be discussed in the afternoon.

In the evening one of the papers will be that of Mrs. Lillie Deverreaux Blake, and the subject will be "Women in Municipalities." The programme for Wednesday, the 16th, is not fully decided upon, but in the evening several addresses of great interest are scheduled, one of them being on "Women in Medicine," by Dr. Clara Marshall, dean of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday further reports will be made and conference work will be discussed, while the evening will be devoted to papers of interest.

Friday's programme will be similar, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Pennsylvania, giving one of the papers, the title of which is "The Political Rights of Women."

On Saturday morning reports will be finished and in the afternoon addresses will be made by State presidents. In the evening the "History of Our Work With Congress" will be given by Clara Bewick Colby, of Nebraska, and addresses will be made by women from the states already enfranchised, namely Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will then give "Our Defeats and Triumphs," and the closing address will, like the opening one, be given by Susan B. Anthony.

REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Fancy Work.

A very dainty bit of pick-up work is the covering of yokes, guimpes, narrow vest-fronts, cuffs, and standing collars of fine white ladies' cloth with French arabesque or vermicelli designs in braiding, or merely edging them with rows of very narrow gold gimp or cord. When completed these can be given to the dressmaker to complete the bodice of the new spring costume of colored cloth. An imported suit of this description is very expensive. If finished in a perfect manner, beginning with the braided accessories, a most satisfactory and not costly copy can be made of these stylish and becoming gowns; but the dressmaker must understand the tailors' art or she had better not attempt the making of the costume. Some of the Paris models finished with these braided decorations have also revers of white satin overlaid with point applique net, with a tiny edging of fur or a narrow frill of pleated chiffon.

The absent-minded man, 'tis said,
Is he without a doubt,
Who put the candle into bed,
And blew himself clean out.

SOME FACIAL LINES SPEAK VOLUMES

Eyebrows, Lips, Cheeks, Ears and Eyes That Tell the Story.

Your face is the index of your character.

If you're a man it doesn't much matter what sort of a face you have, for the principal index of a man's character is his cheque-book.

With a woman it is a different thing altogether.

As a woman's face is, in most cases, her fortune, it is necessary for the prospective husband to know of what that fortune consists.

It won't do to condemn or exalt a subject because one feature happens to be bad, or another beautiful. For example, a receding forehead is a sign for mental weakness, but a strong chin will redeem the receding brow.

Every woman is good-looking in somebody's eyes. But the face of a good woman need not always be the face of a beauty. It should, however, have at least one or two good signs of integrity and loyalty. We don't urge a man to worry himself over the puzzle that may be found in his sweetheart's face, for physiognomy requires a little careful thought; but, all the same, it will be as well if he pick out the plain facts herein narrated, and see if he cannot get them to agree in the way he wants.

The lover has often kissed his sweetheart's lips, but he has never given those sweet lips a thought beyond kissing them. It has never occurred to him to investigate further, and ascertain what type of lip he is in the habit of pressing.

Young man, beware of the rosebud mouth; the mouth that is so tiny; the mouth that finds its way into the pages of novels, that may be found in statuary—all the Venuses have rosebud mouths—for the rosebud mouth is Dame Nature's label pinned to the face, declaring that its owner is vain, frivolous, and untruthful. On the other hand, the larger mouth, with full, well-proportioned lips, which, when closed, form almost a horizontal line with the corners, neither elevated nor depressed, is the indication for truthfulness, loyalty, firmness, and justice.

A large mouth doesn't look pretty, truly, but it reflects really handsome and womanly qualities.

One often hears the exclamation, "Oh, what a short upper lip!" and the statement made in all sincerity: "A short upper lip is a beauty sign." Upon the point of beauty we have nothing to say; but we do know that the girl who has a short upper lip is generally a very conceited creature, and, to gain her heart, the only way is to flatter her. That's a point worth noting.

Observe the wide mouth with downward curves at the corners. Women who have a mouth like this will neglect every duty in life to gossip. And she is not overkind-hearted or sympathetic either.

It is curious, too, in what way a woman's chin is a tell-tale feature. Your easily-persuaded order of girl, whom you can twist about your little finger, so to speak, and talk into doing almost anything, will have a small, weak, and receding chin. This type is also called treacherous. Its possessor would be deceitful and disloyal, because she would not have the strength of will to be anything else.

On the other hand, your merry, gay, and light-hearted girl, she of sweet temper, and one that yields, too, will be blessed with a round, full, and well-formed chin.

You have often seen a pointed, projecting chin in a girl's face. The owner of such a feature may be relied upon to spend considerable time in the "weighing-up" of the material side of her male acquaintances, old and new, if she be in quest of a husband. That is to say, she will be an unsympathetic girl, greedy, and will love only where there's money. Such a chin shows an avaricious disposition, and if the girl have a hooked nose into the bargain, then she is a miser.

The girl whose nature is firm and capable will rejoice in a square chin of good size, with probably an indentation in the centre. Its owner may not perhaps be so gentle as the girl with the round chin, but she will be a reliable girl, and will make a good wife and affectionate mother.

The nose must, in any case, be a prominent feature to go by: It can't help itself, as it were.

The Greek nose, which forms a straight line from base to tip, is considered by those well up in such things to be the perfect nose. It indicates a gentle, peaceable nature, with a love of the beautiful—of the arts and of home. If a Greek-nosed woman have a good, moderately-large mouth, she will prove a treasure.

Nobody has any use for a snub-nosed woman, yet who knows but that she may be beautiful in somebody's eye, for is not love blind?

But, remember, snub noses are usually found upon the faces of cruel women. Didn't Mrs. Na ' have a snub nose? It is very remarkable, if you go through the chamber of horrors in New York you will find that nearly all the women-criminals are depleted with snubs.

A girl may have a snub nose and its characteristic be redeemed by the chin or the ear, just as the receding forehead—indicative of mental weakness in itself—is redeemed by the firm and capable chin. By a happy law the good redeems the bad. Of course, by the term snub we do not refer to the nez retrousse, which is just tip-tilted enough to be nancy, but to the real snub which is flattened upon the face.

If you want a prudent wife, one who will be saving and thrifty, select the girl whose nose has a little hump on it. The Roman nose is called the nose of wealth.

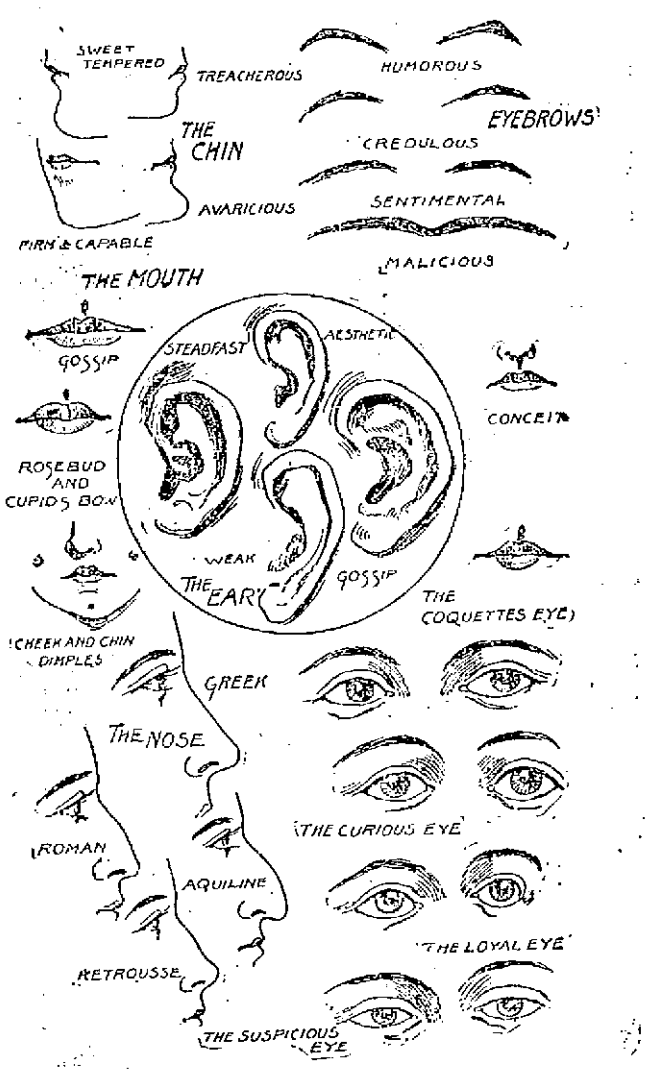
A girl's eyes may conceal more than they will reveal. But shun the woman whose eye is long, narrow, and opens only half-way. The orb which is full, large, luminous and looks squarely into your own without faltering, is an eye to be trusted.

Everybody knows the eye of the coquette. It is in evidence every moment of the day and every second of the first half of the night, when young people are thrown together while going home after their day's work.

The ear, too, is a great tell-tale. The small ear, shell-like, beautifully chiselled, denotes gentleness, and refinement, a peace-loving disposition, sympathetic and generous; but the flabby, long, narrow ear is a sign of humility and weakness.

In conclusion, it must be clearly understood that you cannot judge of a person's character by these signs separately, but collectively, properly balancing a weak point by the strength of a more powerful feature.

Try it on your sweetheart. If you don't like to do that, try it on someone else's: you'll never be found out, and it will satisfy you.



HOW TO JUDGE YOUR SWEETHEART.

TALES FROM EVERY DAY LIFE.

Nothing of the kind in this world can be more impressive than the way in which an audience of 6,000 French- [illegible] Higginson in the Atlantic Monthly, observed that the chorus of young men who led the singing never once looked at the notes, and few even had any, so familiar was it all. There was a perfect hush in that vast audience while the softer parts were sung; and no one joined even in the chorus at first, for [illegible] listening. The instant applause broke like a tropical storm, and the clapping of hands was like the taking flight of a thousand doves all over the vast arena. Behind those twinkling hands the light dresses of the ladies and the blue blouses of workingmen seemed themselves to shimmer in the air; there was no coarse noise [illegible] was a vast cry of "Bis! Bis!" sent up from the whole multitude, demanding a repetition. The moment the first verse was sung through for the second time several thousand voices joined in the chorus; then the applause was redoubled as if they had gathered new sympathy from one another, after [illegible]

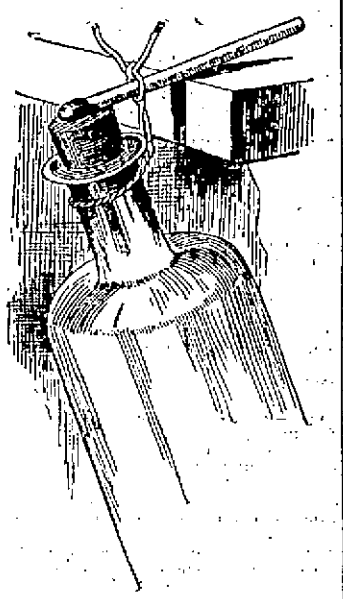
The person who wrote that electricity was one of the "mighty agents of nature enchained by the ingenuity of man" can scarcely have contemplated in his wildest dreams the full extent of that ingenuity, says the Electrical Review. For instance, he is scarcely likely to have prophesied that a sick [illegible] wire in order to obtain assistance. And yet such has really occurred, according to a London contemporary. The whole of the vast continent of Australia was practically cut off from European news for nearly twenty-four hours in the middle of September in consequence of an interruption on the line between Adelaide and [illegible] that the wire had been cut by a cyclist who was taken ill while on a journey across the continent. It is not related how he set about it, but he had the satisfaction, at any rate, of getting what he wanted. It is not desired to establish this as a precedent of summoning [illegible] inconvenient circumstan-

A PAGE TO ENTERTAIN YOUNG AND OLD

BOTTLE AND MATCH.

How To Astonish Your Army of Friends.

To hang a bottle on an ordinary match, as shown in the design, tie a string tightly about the neck of the



THE BOTTLE ON THE MATCH

bottle, lay a match on the cork and holding it, tie the match as shown in the illustration.

Chips of China.

In the private schools of China a teacher is paid about one half-penny a day for each pupil.

The National Army is called the Army of the Green Standard. It is twice as strong as the Imperial section, and is made up of a thousand camps.

The Imperial Army consists of Manchus, Mongols, and blue-ribanded Chinese, and is 350,000 strong, divided into eight corps, with Peking for headquarters.

Chinese brides, when putting on their bridal garments on the eventful morning, stand in round, shallow baskets during their lengthy toilets. This is supposed to ensure them placid and well-rounded lives in their new homes.

Hainan, recently annexed by the French, is separated from the mainland, like the Isle of Wight, and is about 150 miles in length by 100 broad. The separating channel is called the Luichau Strait, and is sixteen miles wide.

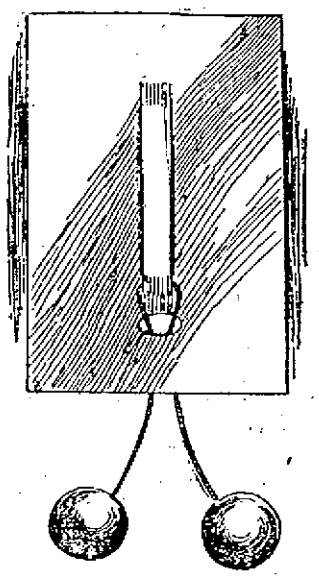
Country roads in China are never bounded by fences, but are entirely undefined. While the farmer has the right to plough up any road passing through his land, drivers of vehicles have an equal right, and they exercise it, to traverse any portion of the country at large.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the very fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year. If he has no son, then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and justice must be administered.

A curious industry in some of the provinces of China is the manufacture of mock-money for offering to the dead. The pieces are only half the size of the real coins, but the dead are supposed not to know the difference. The dummy coins are made out of tin, hammered to the thinness of paper, and stamped out to the size required.

THREAD AND BULLET.

Cut strips into a piece of paper as shown in the design. Under these cut out a hole. Take a thread, as shown and at each end put a glass or wooden or other kind of ball or marble, large

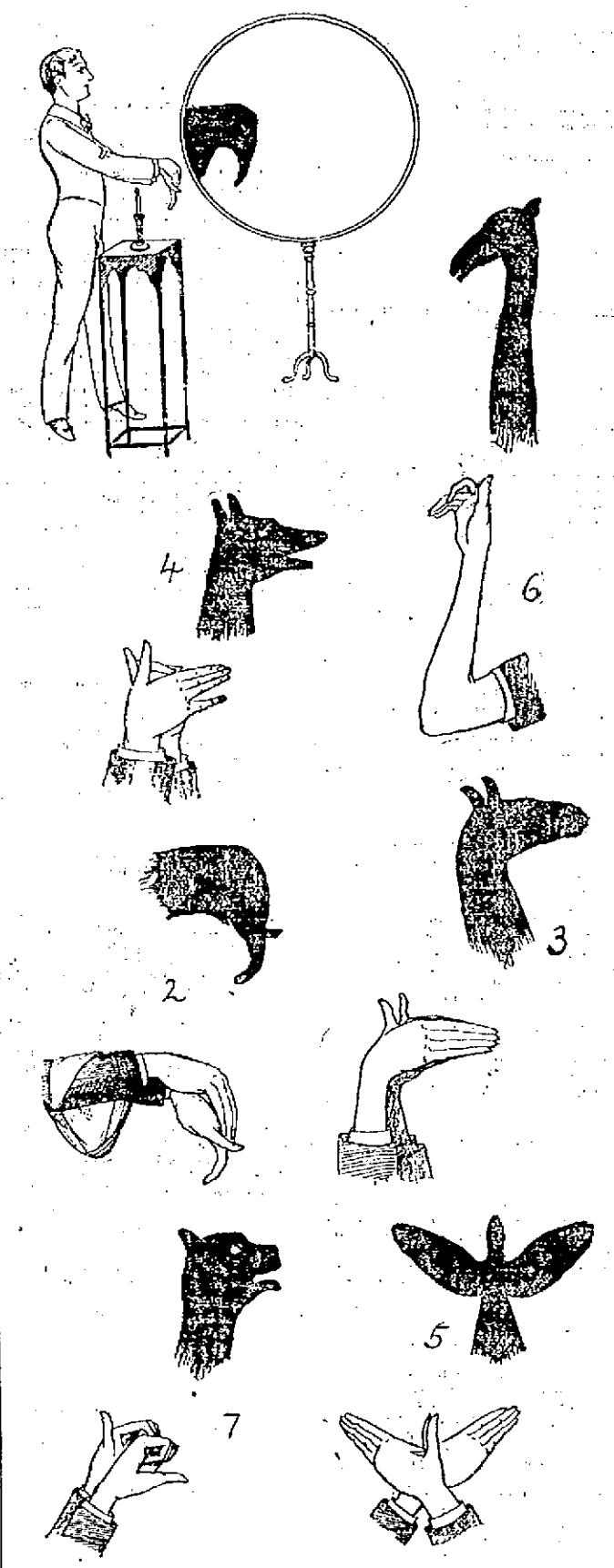


THE BULLE T TRICK.

enough not to go through the hole. Then the trick is to put the thread in the position shown in the picture. Take the tongue formed by the slits and push it through the hole, being careful not to tear it, then put one of the balls through this. In the same way get them out again.

On a horse dying lately, its stomach was found to be partly filled with broken glass, some pieces of which had pierced the tissue. The glass was of several kinds, going to prove that the horse had a fondness for the diet.

SHADOWGRAPHS



SHADOWS ON THE WALL.

Shadowgraphs, a new and coined name for our old friends, Shadows on the Wall, with which our grandfathers and great-grandfathers used to delight their grandchildren when the day was closing, and the candles were alight. These shadows, indeed, have lived through centuries, but in late years have been very much improved upon, so that now they form a most fascinating amusement for both old and young, at entertainments, at home, at schools, bazaars, etc.

Now, if my readers wish to appear as entertainers with this most innocent and mirthful amusement, and they follow out the instructions here given, taking a careful survey of the drawings illustrating this article, I can assure them, as a professional entertainer, that they will succeed; but practice they must, for without it nothing can be accomplished.

First and most important is the light. The stronger the illuminant the better. For ordinary use the magic lantern comes first, as it gives a strong and steady light, and leaves the apartment in darkness. Then, we can recommend the bull's-eye lantern; and lastly, even a good candle will answer the purpose very well.

Whatever light is used, it must be placed at the back, and nearly opposite the centre of the screen. The distance therefrom you must determine for yourself, as it will depend on the size of the screen and the space you wish to cover with light.

By referring to Fig. 1, you will see the performer at work. For a screen or sheet to project the shadows on to, here is shown a wooden hoop, such as young ladies use for mild exercise at a certain season of the year, and which can be purchased cheaply in various sizes from most toy-shops.

Having got your wooden hoop, next procure a piece of calico sufficient to cover it and turn over at the edges of the hoop, and then, as you stretch it carefully, knock in small tacks to fasten it on. You may support it in any manner that pleases you; but here is illustrated a single support, which explains itself. The performer is casting the shadow of an elephant's head upon the sheet.

Refer to Fig. 2, and the method of placing the hands together is shown; also the cloth, which may be a piece of any dark material, about three feet square, which you use to throw your arms to cast a shadow which cannot be done by the aid of the arms or hands.

Fig. 3 gives position of hands to show the horse on the screen.

Fig. 4 is the fox, the little finger being moved up and down to represent the mouth opening.

Fig. 5 is the bird. Move the hands backwards and forwards to give a flying motion to the wings.

Fig. 6, the giraffe.

Fig. 7, the bull-dog, the lower thumb to be moved to show mouth opening.

Meaning of Thumb-Prints.

It is curious to notice that while a great deal has been written in a scientific spirit of the value of thumb-prints as a means of identification, no one has yet found out what these lines in the thumb mean, or what they may indicate in determining character. The variations have been traced, and the fact has been noticed, that no two thumbs show precisely the same lines.

The lines in the palm of the hand have been studied, too, for centuries, and the believers in the possibility of reading character from the lines in palm are numerous, even among the educated. But the gifted scientists and the palmists stop here. The thumb, they know, contains lines as remarkable and as varying as the palm. But what it all means no one knows, nor has any one attempted to guess.

When we hark back to the mystical knowledge of the ancients, it is marvellous that they, too, in many ways wiser than we, should have been baffled in reading the thumb. And at the same time they used thumb-prints as seals.

How Dromedaries Smoke Cigars.

Dromedaries are said to be particularly fond of tobacco-smoke, and can be made to do almost anything under its influence. Travelers in Egypt, it is asserted, rely more upon tobacco-smoke for their control over these huge beasts than anything else. When traveling on long journeys the dromedaries are, in many cases, required to travel night and day without rest, and the beasts are kept up to their tasks by smoking cigars.

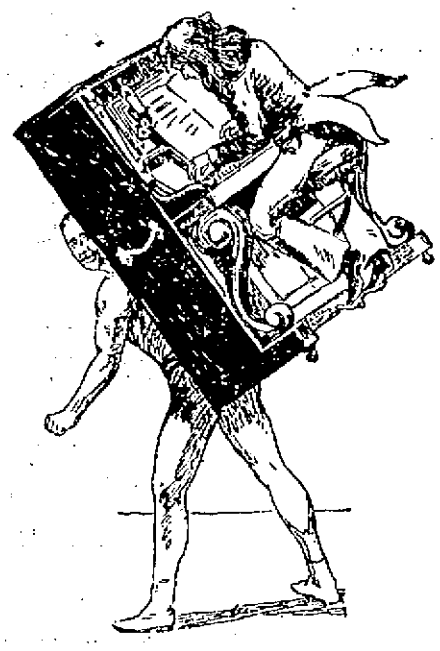
The driver carries a triangular piece of wood, which is pierced at one point like a cigar-holder. This is inserted in the mouth of the beast, the cigar being lit and pressed into the hole in the same fashion followed by man. The dromedary immediately closes its eyes and puffs away through its nostrils until the cigar is burned away.

The indulgence appears to refresh it, and the keeper has no difficulty in persuading the animal to plod on without further rest.

Although the brain is perpetually active, yet the whole of it is never at work at one time. The two hemispheres, or halves, do not operate simultaneously, but alternate in action.

The quiver of the aspen's leaves is due to the fact of the leaf-stalk being flat on the sides and so thin about the middle that the slightest breath of wind sets all the leaves wagging horizontally.

LIFTS THE PIANO AND THE PLAYER.



In the Reichshallen Theatre, in Berlin, a German athlete has drawn large crowds with a new performance which is an improvement over the somewhat stale feats of lifting a horse of a piano. The newcomer, who is described as a wonderfully strong man, not only lifts a piano, but carries it and the player around the stage while the player performs violently and enthusiastically.

The strong man does not pretend to hold the huge weight with the more strength of his arms, but, having hoisted the piano and player in the air, he manages to so slip his arched shoulder under it that his whole body aids in controlling the awkard load.

Technical and trustworthy reports as to the quality of the music are lacking.

Nuggets of Entertainment.

The unexplored area of Canada is 1,000,000 square miles.

Color-blindness is far more common among men than women.

Third-class railway fares in India are less than a cent a mile.

Almost all the camphor used by the world comes from Japan and Formosa.

The preparation of human hair for the market gives employment to 7,000 Parisians.

Sixty thousand elephants are annually slaughtered in Africa for the sake of their ivory.

Several hospital doctors have pronounced pure alcohol the best disinfectant for the hands.

The barking of a dog on the earth can be distinctly heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles.

In the sixteenth century fencers held the sword in their right hand, and a dagger in the left to ward off blows.

There are over a hundred female students now at the University of Berlin, as against thirty-five last year.

About ten tons of pennies are gathered every three weeks from the "penny-in-the-slot" gas-meters of London.

The speed of our fastest ocean steamers is now greater than that of express trains on Italian railways.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The prefix "O" before so many of the names of Irish families is an abbreviation of the word "ogha," meaning grandchild.

Golf can positively be traced in Scottish history back to 1457, and it is believed to have been played much earlier even than that date.

An eminent astronomer says that for communication with the inhabitants of Mars we should require a flag as large as Ireland, and a pole 500 miles long.

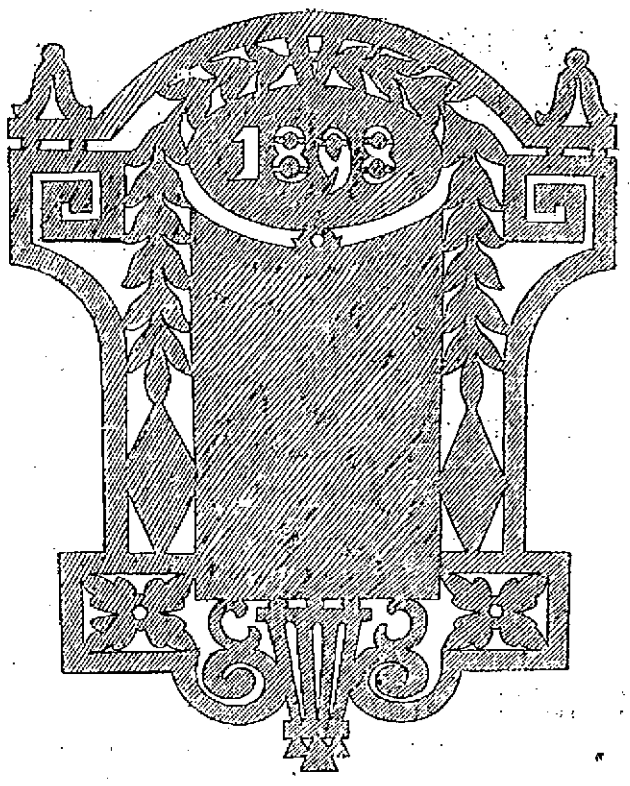
Men Have Larger Hearts Than Women.

"It is customary to assert that women are more apt to love than men, and that they love with greater passion," said the physician. "But, nevertheless, if the heart has anything to do with it, the greater love should be that of the man.

"For a woman's heart is not so big as that in the male breast. Men have larger hearts. The average heart of a man weighs from ten to twelve ounces, while the average heart of a woman weighs two ounces less. Nevertheless, in proportion to the whole weight of the body, the woman's heart is greater, for in the normal woman the heart weighs 1-149 as much as all the rest of her, while the man's heart is but 1-169 of his total weight."

"The oldest lock in existence is the one which formerly secured one of the doors of Nineveh," says the St. Louis Republic. "It is a gigantic affair, and the key to it, which is as large as one man can conveniently carry, reminds one of the Scriptural reference to such instruments being carried on the shoulder. The exact words are, 'And the key to the house of David I will lay upon his shoulder.' The key to the lock from Nineveh is nearly three and a half feet in length, and of the thickness of a four-inch drain tile."

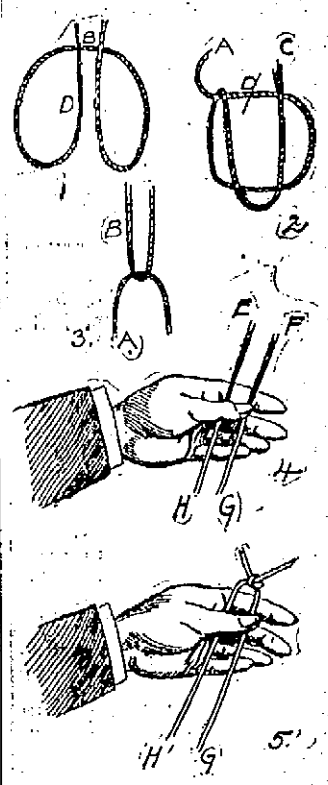
A PRETTY FRETWORK DESIGN.



CEMENTED THREAD.

A Clever Trick For a Half Hour's Fun.

This is a pretty bit of magic. Say the thread as in Figure one, covering the points where the threads cross with the fingers, B being in the centre. This is shown to the spectators. As you move away, shove the point B toward the left hand, covering it with the middle finger of that hand. At the same time take hold with the forefinger and thumb of the point D. Now hold the



THE CEMENTED THREAD.

thread as shown in Figure 2, and tell some one to cut it at the intersecting point. The spectator imagines he is cutting where B is in Fig. 1. In reality he is cutting at D in Fig. 1, cutting off only a small piece at the end. Now drop the right hand and show the loose ends as in Fig. 3. In doing this do not touch the intersecting points with the finger tips, but lay the whole thumb across as in Fig. 4. Now let some one tie the ends E and F so that the thread appears as in Fig. 5. Then take the ends G, H, in both hands and ask someone to tear the knot. Now lay the end G slowly on the right hand up to end H. While doing this draw out the knot and give the thread to the spectators to examine, quietly pocketing the torn off knot.

A New Air-Ship.

One more inventor has entered the field with an airship, and he is as sanguine of success as were all the others who have from time to time fluttered into the air with various contrivances and came ingloriously to earth. He is M. C. McCarthy of Nicholson, Wis., and he is now at work on plans for an airship on a principle which he claims to have invented, and which he says no other airship man has ever tried to use. True, he has not yet built an airship, and, therefore, the success or failure of the principle is still something for the future to determine, but on paper the plan looks just as feasible as do all the other airship plans that have been exploited in the past.

For three years McCarthy, who is only 21 years old, has been interested in aerial navigation, and has made a number of experiments along lines of his own, with varying success. At last he hit upon the idea of using an inverted propeller similar to the propeller of a steamer and having it driven by electricity. He describes the invention as follows:

"Towering high above the car of the ship is a huge propeller, standing perpendicularly and constructed the same as that of an ordinary steamer. When power is applied to this and it begins to revolve rapidly it acts on the air as a steamboat propeller does on the water, and the ship rises rapidly into the air to any desired height. When the height is reached speed is slackened, and the propeller revolves only fast enough to keep the ship suspended in the air.

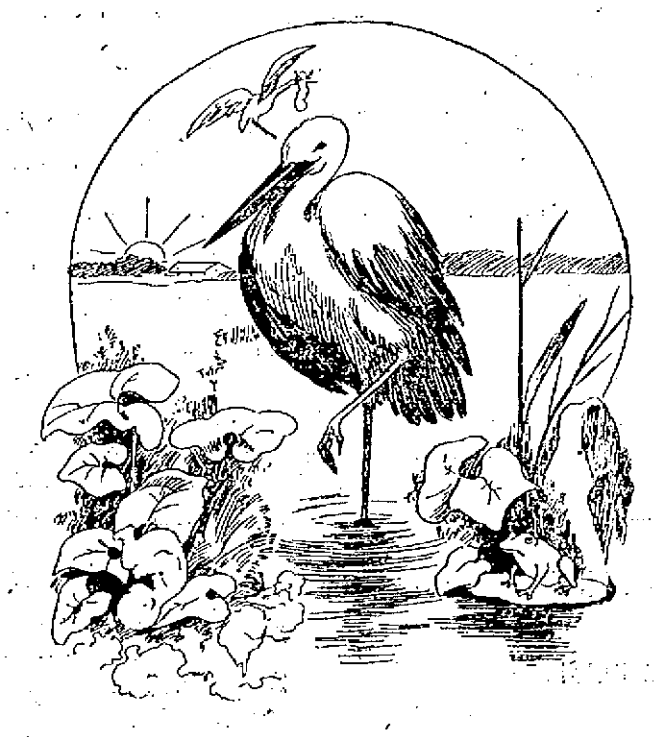
"Reaching out from the car of the ship are two smaller steering propellers, and, besides being used for steering, they are capable of driving the ship through the air at a high rate of speed. The edge of the car being circular, they may be shifted to any position, thus making steering possible. Power is transmitted to them by McCarthy's new acute angle coupling, which is so constructed that it works at an angle and can be turned or twisted over on itself any number of times. It can scarcely be recognized as anything less than a new mechanical principle. The power to be used in the new ship will be furnished by a storage battery."

Like all airship enthusiasts, McCarthy is sanguine that before the century closes, regular lines of airships travelling at a high rate of speed will be crossing between this country and Europe, carrying passengers, and will be as common in the United States as railway trains now are.

"Is he known to the public at large?" inquired a politician of another who was telling of his candidate's advantages.

"Well, no," was the reply; "but he is known to the public not at large. He has been a warder at a prison ten years."

PUZZLE PICTURE—FIND THE BABY.



THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

Joe Jefferson never forgets his lines but has an imperfect recollection of names, even forgetting his own sometimes. One day he called at a post office in a small place and asked the clerk:

"Any mail for me?"

"What name?"

"Name? Good gracious! I don't know. Let me think. Why, I am to play 'Rip Van Winkle' to-night at your hall."

"Joe Jefferson?" suggested the clerk.

"Yes, Jefferson; certainly; thanks;" and, receiving his mail, the actor went away happy.

The following advice to make a new chain dust-proof is given in The Wheel: "Coil it up and place it in a small tin box. On the top put pieces of any good candle, and place before a hot fire. The candle will melt and run all over the chain, and find its way into the links and blocks. When this has been accomplished, put aside the box and contents to cool, and when the melted candle has solidified, wipe off any superfluity. After this treatment it will be found that grit and dirt can only with difficulty get into the blocks."

Neighbor—"Does your father rent that house you live in?"

Boy—"No, indeed. It's his own house, every bit of it. It's been bought and paid for and insured and mortgaged and everything."

New Clerk—"Have you ever read 'The Last Days of Pompeii'?"

Mrs. Neurich—"No; what did he die of?"

New Clerk—"Some kind of an eruption, I believe."—Chicago News.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 43	6 55	6 00	§1 07
§6 21	7 44	6 21	7 48
6 12	7 5	6 41	§7 35
§7 04	8 02	7 65	9 10
*7 10	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
§7 38	8 13	*8 10	§9 18
§ 31	8 50	9 10	§10 25
*7 41	8 37	10 17	11 35
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 38
9 15	10 25	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 56
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 38
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 16	1 03	*3 00	§3 38
1 4	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 42
*§3 53	4 35	*5 20	5 46
4 25	5 30	5 33	6 25
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
6 14	7 10	6 14	7 30
*§6 22	7 15	*7 30	§8 08
*§7 49	8 30	*8 00	§8 38
		10 15	11 22
		11 29	12 25

Sunday Trains.

§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 23	8 18	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 10	§1 57
§9 19	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 32	7 10	§8 18
§5 58	7 00	8 00	§8 38
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 32	10 25	11 40
10 60	12 02	11 50	1 03
12 06	1 37	2 10	3 13
12 45	1 05	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 18	4 25	5 45
3 29	4 22	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 12	6 33	7 45
6 5	7 20	9 40	10 57
7 00	8 16	11 15	12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 22	8 00	9 17
12 06	1 26	11 45	12 53
4 15	5 25	5 00	6 2
5 30	6 55	7 00	8 23
7 26	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

§ From Middlesex St. Station only.

n Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

GREY TEA AND COFFEE POTS

given away with tea. All sizes of grey enameled Tea and Coffee Pots given away with a pound of 60c. Tea. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 66 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The greatest of home attractions. See Steinert's ad.

J. L. Chalifoux left Wednesday morning for Birmingham, Ala.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

There was no meeting of the Water Board last night, no quorum being present.

Coal and coal. If you want the best, order it of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

If you are out of stationery, go to Harris, 10 Appleton street. He has a fine assortment.

A trial of Roarke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Try one of those easy shaves and first class hair cuts at Sullivan's, 300 Market street, corner of Dutton.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, and lessons. W. P. Hovey, 35 Glidden Building, 32 Middlesex street. Resumes teaching Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. W. P. Hovey, teacher of banjo, guitar and mandolin, after an absence of five years from Lowell, has returned and has opened a studio in the Glidden building, 32 Middlesex street, where he will be pleased to receive pupils. Mr. Hovey has also studios in Lawrence and Nashua.

REFORM CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lowell Reform club observed its fourth annual anniversary with a dance in Columbia hall last night. About 75 couples attended. A brief though excellent concert which preceded the dance included: Songs by James Daley; piano solos by Miss Annie Russell; dance, Baby Tyrrell; violin solos by Mr. Bamber. Bamber's orchestra furnished the music. The officers were: General manager, Nellie McNabb; assistant, Edward M. Bowers; floor director, Delia Keleher; assistant, Maggie Nugent; chief aid, Nellie Murphy; aids, Dora Boyle, Samuel Scott, Annie Fitzpatrick, James Mullen, Mary Edwards, William Smith, George Farrow, James Maguire. Reception committee, Lizzie Hamilton, Minnie Mooney, Charles McLoughlin, Lizzie Noble, Richard Ready, William Goulding, Sadie McKenna, Mary Flannagan, Dan Corcoran, Annie Murphy, Edward O'Grady, Mamie Kennedy, James Leary, James O'Loughlin, Annie McCarron, Delia Kennedy.

MUSIC HALL.

HALF RECEIPTS OF THIS EVENING FOR THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Commencing this evening and continuing the rest of the week, Music Hall will have a farce comedy for its attraction in "A Trip to Coney Island." This is one of the funniest comedies playing this season and has made a decided hit in every city it has appeared in. It is a comedy vaudeville, introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island intermingled with first class specialties, pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery and a few of the funny sights at Coney Island. Remember this evening half of the gross receipts will be contributed to the New Bedford strikers, and everybody who sympathizes with the strikers should not fail to attend and swell the receipts.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

The Kidneys

are the seat or the starting point of many maladies, all of them serious, all more or less painful, and all of them tending, unless cured to a fatal end. The best way to treat the kidneys is through the blood, cleansing it from the poisonous matter which is usually at the bottom of kidney complaints. For this purpose there is no remedy equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble, and have tried a number of largely advertised kidney cures without benefit. At last a friend advised me to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of eight bottles of this remedy entirely cured my malady."—MARY MILLER, 128 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Says an exchange: "Paradoxes are in fashion. A woman pays $7 for a dotted veil and $70 to her oculist to correct astigmatism." And another writer says: "An oculist once said that every dot in a woman's veil was worth $5 to the gentlemen of his profession. The eye is being constantly strained to avoid these obstacles in its way and of course it is weakened and tortured. Think of a woman paying $1.50 for something that will, in time, destroy her eyesight just as sure as fate! I leave it to you if she's not a paragon of a ninny? But women do these things in spite of every thing—except when the overworked eyes begin to pain and then they're glad enough to do most anything for quick relief."

The people who have contributed $200 and $300 for the relatives of the dead firemen in Boston, without giving their names as donors, show that real charity, not done with the intention of advertising to the left hand what the right hand has accomplished is not altogether extinct in the world.

I went to a whist party the other evening and it was surprising to see the whist players. There were the bona fide whist players who say nothing, but play the game; then there are others who tell you they know all about the game, but just watch them play. Why, I saw one lady lead the king of a suite, promptly taken by the next player with the ace, then he led the queen of the same suite and it went around the board. Another time the same person had the lead and threw out the queen when the opponents had both the king and the ace. Oh, my, but some of those plays are so funny, and the person usually making these breaks is the one who will tell you that he or she can play whist; but can they?

Senator Mason was elected to the lower house in Mr. Reed's first term as speaker, and in vain did he strive for recognition. One day a special bill was introduced for the relief of one of the speaker's constituents. Unanimous consent was asked for its consideration, but Mason objected. On successive mornings, objection was offered and finally, Reed sent a friend to inquire why Mason opposed this measure, and Mason said:

"I have ben duly elected to Congress and the speaker evidently thinks otherwise. He will not recognize me and I can get the floor only by entering an objection to his bill."

The friend returned to Reed and the following morning, when unanimous consent was asked, Mason again objected. During the day, Reed saw Mason, and, in great seriousness, never mentioning the bill, said:

"Mr. Mason, I believe that if you were to rise and address the chair, the chair would know who you are."

Mason replied:

"Mr. Speaker, I have been giving that bill of yours a great deal of attention, as it is a very important one, and I have decided that it ought to pass."

The next morning unanimous consent was asked and given, and an expansive smile exchanged. As soon as the bill was passed, Mason arose and addressed the chair, and the chair responded: "The gentleman from Illinois."

Banks do not usually accept checks which call for a dollar more than the amount on deposit, unless the customer is well known and the officers are confident that he will promptly make up the balance. Thus, if a check for $200 is presented and the maker has only $192 to his credit, the paper will usually go back stamped "No funds." But one attorney recently got around that. He had after long dunning secured a check from a slow-pay debtor. When it was presented for collection he found that the deposit lacked $8 of the amount the paper called for and payment was refused. Thereupon he promptly deposited $8 to the account of the creditor and gained $192 by the operation, for the check was cashed.

Inspector General Alonzo Williams of the G.A.R., turned the time honored "umbrella story" neatly at the recent state encampment of the G.A.R.

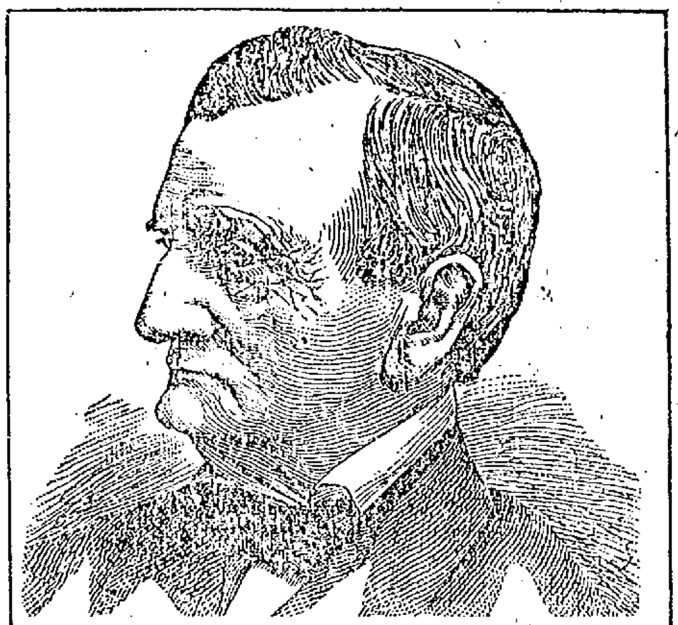
"I called on one of our comrades not long ago when he was about to have an anniversary reception. As I entered, he was about to go up stairs with an armful of umbrellas that he had taken from the hall rack." At this point there was an ominous silence and a smile of pity among the G.A.R. "boys" at the tables. Beaming upon them confidently, General Williams continued:

"His wife called out: 'Why, George, you don't think our guests will steal umbrellas, do you?'

"'No, dear, no. But I am afraid they will recognize them!'"

KIRK STREET Y. P. S. C. E.

A small number of young people attended the sociable of the Y.P.S.C.E. at the Kirk street church last night, where besides light refreshments there was a musical program and physical culture drill with calcium light effects and music, under the direction of Miss Annie Cilley. Mrs. Leon Stanton was accompanist. Mrs. William Walsh assisted in the program. Mrs. Robert McAlister, chairman of the social committee, had general charge of the arrangements.



WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts is now 80 years old and blind. He was Secretary of State under Hayes, defended Beecher in the Tilton trial and was one of the greatest men of his time. He is now an invalid and rarely leaves his bed.

MANY ARE INJURED

The Report of the Railway Commission.

COMPANY IS CENSURED FOR MISMANAGEMENT.

Some Vicious Dividends Declared Illegal.

The railroad commissioners yesterday issued their annual report relating to sreet railways. In addition to the statistics furnished by them, a chapter is devoted to censure of certain companies, which have been guilty of mismanagement and violation of the law.

The report in part, in as follows:

The increase in street railway mileage the last year, 137 miles, did not keep pace with that of the years 1896 or 1895, but with those two exceptions, surpasses the record of any previous year. The length of street railway lines in the state is now 1200 miles, and the length of railroad line 2100 miles. The latter has shown no gain in the last four years, while the former shows an increase of about 470 miles. At this rate there will be in less than ten years more street railway than railroad line in the state.

Of original horse railway there now remain but 11.95 miles equipped for horse power only. The number of horses owned by the companies has fallen from about 12,000 in 1887 to less than 700 in 1897, and many of the latter are kept for general use and not for hauling cars. It would now require over 26,000 horses to operate the lines in the old way.

The total capital investment in Massachusetts street railways increased the past year from $59,206,100 to $63,112,800, but the average investment per mile of railway fell from $45,370 to $44,680.

There were carried last year on the street railroads of the state in round numbers 308,700,000 passengers, an increase of 16,300,000 for the year.

The average increase since the introduction of electric motive power in 1889, had been 20,000,000 a year, and for the five years next preceding the last, had been 23,300,000 a year.

The railway mileage has increased in the last five years 87 per cent., while the annual number of passengers has grown only 59 per cent. The last year showed an addition of $5,322,111 to gross assets, and of $5,365,709 to gross liabilities.

The net divisible income was greater by $312,371, and the amount of dividends declared by $162,395, leaving the surplus for the year larger by $149,975 than the year before.

Fifty out of the ninety-three companies, with an aggregate capital of $29,074,750, paid an average dividend of 6.76 per cent. on this amount of capital as against a corresponding rate of 6.53 per cent. the previous year. Forty-three companies paid an aggregate capital of $3,595,523, of which companies twenty-eight had been in operation for a full year and more paid no dividends.

"Twenty-three companies came out with a deficit for the year," says the report. "Nineteen of them did not earn enough to pay expenses and charges. Seven of them, nevertheless, declared dividends. In three of the latter cases, the deficit was increased by the amount of the dividend, and in the other four cases, the deficit was caused by an excessive dividend.

"The greed for dividends on the part of the stockholders of many of the companies, who have generally invested with the mistaken expectation of not only sure but lucrative returns, is often too importunate for the managers to resist; but the practice of paying dividends where no divisible income has been earned, or in excess or anticipation of such income, or even to the full amount of such income, with no reserve for depreciation, is vicious and fatal in the end to the strength and success of the company."

In the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, 2066 persons were injured, thirty fatallyy in street railway accidents. Of the 2066 passengers injured, ten died. Seventeen of the 741 accidents to travellers and others on the street were fatal, while only fifty-nine employes were injured, three fatally. Of the entire number injured, sixty-seven were children.

The report reviews state legislation of the past year, paying extended attention to the act relating to the Boston Elevated Railway company.

The report scores heavily certain companies which have mismanaged and dealt in illegal schemes. Commending some companies in general, the report goes on:

"Some companies, after obtaining authority to issue stock and mortgage bonds to the full amounts required for all necessary and lawful purposes, deliberately proceeded to issue overlying debenture bonds for amounts and purposes limited only by the greed and audacity of the syndicates and foreign operators who had bought control of railways in this state for speculative and stock-watering manipulation, and whose pockets these illegitimate bonds or their proceeds went wholly or largely to line."

The North Shore Traction company is particularly censured.

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

A Sunday school rally, under the auspices of the officers and teachers of the Lowel idistrict, was held last evening at the rooms of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Justin Kimball acted as chairman pro tem, and Mr. Conant, of the state Sunday school association, was the speaker of the evening. The remainder of the time was spent in informal discussion of Sunday school work in general. The principal theme brought out was the fact that the consecration of the officers and teachers was essential to the raising of the standard of the Sunday school, and that the whole work of the school centers around the thought of bringing the scholars to Christ.

BOWLING NEWS.

The Courier-Citizen bowling team of the Les Miserables tournament came within one pin of tying Mellen's Colts in a tournament match last night. They failed, however, and their clean record of defeats still stands unbroken. The score by totals:

Mellen's Colts—Mellen, 458; Fels, 433; Simonds, 463; J. Panton, 416; L. Panton, 396. Total, 2225.

Courier-Citizen—Whalen, 459; Kelley, 437; Flood, 131; McSorley, 446; Burns, 446. Totals, 2224.

In a game of yellow individual and team work, the Bankers defeated the Highland in a city league bowling match at Les Miserables alleys last night by 32 pins. The score by totals:

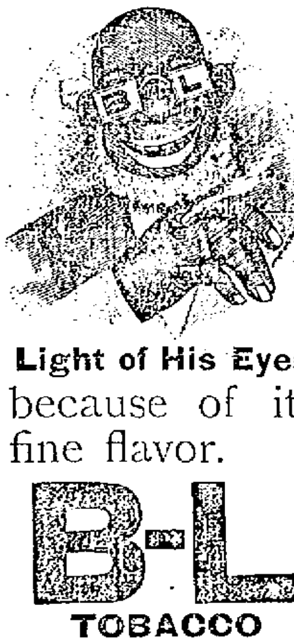
Bankers—Lewis, 449; Ela, 464; Samson, 442; Swift, 412; Smith, 488. Totals, 2255.

Highlands—Hartwell, 452; Anderson, 399; Barton, 420; Dickerman, 469; Ward, 473. Totals, 2223.

A Novelist With Four Million Readers.

The most popular novelists are those who are least known to literary people. Who has heard of Emma Jane Worboise, or of the late Mr. Smith, of Family Herald fame? And among French novelists Zola and Daudet and Ohnet we know, but very few have heard of Richebourg, whose death was announced recently. Yet Richebourg—"the king of feuilletonists," as he was called—had probably more readers than any novelist alive or dead, and made as much money by one novel as any other novelist by two. He wrote exclusively for Le Petit Journal. He had, it was calculated, 4,000,000 readers for every story he wrote and he used to receive $20,000 for the serial rights alone.—London Daily News.

First class job printing done at this office.



Light of His Eyes

because of its fine flavor.

B-L TOBACCO

For smoking or chewing surpasses any other make. There are kinds of B-L to suit all users.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CUMNOCK ELECTED

Former Boott Mills' Agent Elected Treasurer

OF THE APPLETON MILLS YESTERDAY.

The Stock Holders All Favored Reorganization.

The re-organization of the Appleton company took place at the annual meeting in Boston yesterday.

Alexander G. Cumnock was elected treasurer, unanimously. The following directors were also elected without opposition: Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George Ripley, Henry L. Tibbetts, Frank E. Dunbar, Frank A. Day, Amasa Pratt, Frank W. Stearns, and Edward Whiting.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock. After the reading and acceptance of the annual report, Augustus Lowell made a brief statement concerning the printed report of the special committee. He said that there was one of two things for the stockholders to do, sell the plant or allow a new body of men to re-organize it.

Frank E. Dunbar, representing the stockholders, who were willing to undertake the organization, then addressed the meeting, at considerable length. He said that it was proposed to reduce the capital stock from $600,000 to $150,000, representing the actual value of the stock at present. He said that it would then be necessary to put $350,000 new capital into the company, and that the men he represented had pledged that amount of money to put into the company, if necessary.

It was then voted, without discussion, to reduce the capital stock to $150,000, each stockholder receiving five shares for two of the old.

It was then voted that the capital stock be increased by the amount of $300,000, representing three thousand shares, and that each of the stockholders should be entitled to subscribe for two shares at par of the stock. All stock not subscribed and paid for on the first of April to be sold at public auction.

Mr. Dunbar said that the men he represented would take all of the stock not purchased by the stockholders.

The resignation of Daniel F. Pendergast, for 24 years clerk of the corporation, was then read. At the request of the stockholders, he agreed to serve until his successor was chosen.

The resignation of Lewis Robeson was read and accepted.

The motion affecting re-organization was offered by Frank E. Dunbar as follows:

Whereas, the capital stock of the Appleton, company is $600,000, divided into 60 shares of the par value of $1000 each:

And whereas, in th opinion of many stockholders, it has been deemed advisable to reduce the amount from $600,000 to $150,000, and to reduce the par value of said shares from $1000 to $100, to the end that the capital stock of said company shall be $150,000, divided into 1500 shares of a par value of $100 each.. Now, therefore, it is

Voted, That the capital stock of the Appleton company be and the same is hereby reduced to $150,000 and that the par value of each share shall be reduced from $1000 to $100; that each stockholder of record of this date shall be entitled to five shares of the new stock for every two of the existing shares upon the surrender of his certificates at the treasurer's office, and that the treasurer shall issue to every holder of one share, upon the surrender of his certificate, a new certificate for two shares, and an assignable certificate of his fractional right, convertible into stock at the rate of one share for every two rights, upon presentation at the treasurer's office.

The motion was seconded, and without debate passed unanimously. Mr. Dunbar then offered the following, as the second step in the re-organization:

Whereas, the corporation has this day voted to reduce its capital stock from six hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into fifteen hundred shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each, and has by said vote provided the method of such reduction,

And whereas, in the opinion of the stockholders, it is desirable that the capital stock of the company, after said reduction, be increased from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the issue of three thousand shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each, therefore it is

Voted, That the capital stock of this corporation shall be increased by the amount of $300,000, represented by three thousand shares, so that the capital stock shall be four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, represented by forty-five hundred shares and that each stockholder who shall have exchanged his shares having a par value of one thousand dollars for shares having a par value of one hundred dollars, in accordance with the terms of reduction proposed by prior vote, shall be entitled to subscribe for two shares at par in the new stock hereby created for every one share of a par value of one hundred dollars owned by him, and that all stock not subscribed and paid for on the first day of April, 1898, shall be sold at public auction by the directors in such manner as they shall determine; and that the directors shall immediately take the steps requisite to carry out the foregoing votes and directions conformably to the law.

This, too, was promptly seconded and passed unanimously without debate.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

CALL ON LEGAULT & CO., TO HAVE YOUR WATCH, JEWELRY, and CLOCKS REPAIRED.

Jewellers and Opticians.

70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN OUR

SILK DEPT.

10 pieces 20 inch Black Silk Satin, extra heavy, all silk, bought at a sacrifice, worth $1 a yard, our special price **69c.**

5 pieces 27 inch All Silk Black Satin, very fine lustre, just the thing for a nice skirt, worth $1.50 a yard, our price **89c.**

22 inch Black Pongee Silks, regular 50c. quality at **29c.**

27 inch Black Pongee Silks, regular $1 quality at **69c.** a yard.

Something new in Brocade Satins in light blue, pink, cream, Nile green and lemon. Just the thing for party dresses or waists, extra heavy, elegant designs, regular $1 quality for only **69c.** a yard.

SPECIAL—In Black Crepons for Skirts, elegant designs, regular $1.25, $1.50 and $2 qualities at **89c., $1, $1.25.** Examine these goods before purchasing.

Call and examine our line of All Wool Colored Poplins in all the latest spring shades.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

LOW PRICE ON

GOOD PILLOW CASEING

We have two cases of "Dwight" Bleached Remnants 40 in., 42 in., 45 inches wide. Extra good quality of cloth and in lengths suitable for pillow cases and other uses. We offer the three widths at one price,

8c. PER YARD.

Regular price of same quality and widths are 11 1-2c. to 14c. per yard, so these are extra cheap.

We also have a small quantity of Remnants of Pillow Tubing, 9-8 wide only, at 10c. per yard, regular price 15c.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

FOR THE PEOPLE

A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, PUBLISHED BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE, FOR ALL THE PEOPLE IS THE SUN, LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THE STAGE

IN TOMORROW'S THEATRICAL PAGE WILTON LACKAYE WILL WRITE OF THE VERSATILITY OF ACTORS—MELBA PROPOSES A MONUMENT FOR ABBEY.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

FUNERALS.

CORBETT—The funeral of Michael E. Corbett took place this morning from St. Peter's church, and the services were very simple. A very large congregation was present.

A large number of people were present from out-of-town, including James E. Coter, Esq., of Boston, in whose office the deceased had be enpaigneett fice the deceased had been practising; Jaes B. Carroll of Springfield; ex-Senator Wm. McMorrow and wife of Boston.

A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. McKenna with Rev. William McDonough as deacon and Rev. Fr. Mullen as sub-deacon. Rev. Wm. D. Joyce, O.M.I., and Rev. William O'Brien were present within the altar rail. Rev. Thomas F. McManus of Brookline, formerly of St. Peter's church, was also present.

The singing of Schmidt's requiem mass was by the choir under the direction of T. F. Molloy.

The bearers were Alderman Charles H. Cosgrove, James Kerwin, Charles Donohoe, Henry Reynolds, Charles Donlon, and Charles Smith.

The ushers were Dennis J. Murphy, Robert Crowley, Henry Rourke, Joseph Donohue, Thomas Sullivan, Thomas H. Lawler, P. Keyes, Jr., James E. O'Donnell, and J. Joseph Hennessey.

There were 53 carriages in the funeral procession, which proceeded to the Catholic cemetery, where interment was made in the family lot, which was lined with smilax and ferns by James McManimon, the florist. Undertaker McDermott had charge of the interment and Peter H. Savage had charge of the general arrangements.

HENOTTE—The funeral of Rose Ann Henotte, wife of Dr. C. Henotte, took place yesterday at 9.30 a. m., from St. Joseph's church. Rev. Fr. Perron was celebrant and Rev. Frs. Emard and Sirois officiated as deacon and sub-deacon. A requiem mass was sung by the choir under the direction of Mr. Phileas David, Prof. Ed. Vincellette presiding at the organ. The pall bearers were Doctors E. Gervais, L. V. Rochette, J. D. Delisle, L. E. Schiller, J. E. Lamoureaux and J. H. Roy. There were many floral tributes from friends. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery.

Mrs. Henotte was born in Canada. She has resided in Lowell for many years, her husband, Dr. C. Henotte, being the well known druggist located at the corner of Merrimack and Canot streets. He has been a resident of Lowell for the past 30 years. Mrs. Henotte died at the age of 51.

BROWN—Frank S. Brown, formerly of this city and a member of Post 120, G.A.R., died in Worcester, Monday, February 14, aged 54 years. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the chapel at the Edson cemetery. Rev. H. W. O. Millington officiated. A delegation of veterans from Post 120 attended, and the bearers were members of the same post. They were: Messrs. W. W. Tuttle, Frank E. Butler, Chas. E. Marsnall, and John W. Carter.

WARREN—The funeral of the late E. H. Warren of Chelmsford took place from the Unitarian church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The severity of the storm kept away many who otherwise would have been present. Rev. Granville Pelrce officiated and paid a beautiful tribute to the upright life and sterling integrity of the deceased. Mr. Edward E. Adams and Miss Emma Hathaway sang with tender expression "We Must All Go Forth From the World As Last," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Home Land." Pentucket lodge of Masons was represented by a delegation. Many exquisite floral tributes were sent. E. R. Marshall was in charge of the ceremony, and the bearers were the sons, Joseph E. and Arthur M., a son-in-law, Dr. Amasa Howard, and a nephew, Carlton Warren.

RACHE—Miss Mary Roache, aged 63, died at St. Patrick's home last night Funeral tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

LANE—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Lane will take place from the Sacred Heart chuch tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The funeral of Owen Farley will take place from St. Peter's church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

LABOR MEETINGS.

The Bricklayers' union held its regular meeting last night and among other things voted to endorse the eight-hour bill now before Congress. The secretary was instructed to notify Senators Lodge and Hoar and Congressman Knox of the action of the body.

The electrical workers formed a temporary organization last night. Thomas F. Tracey, national organizer, and Louis Weeks, local organizer for the American Federation of Labor, spoke on the advantages of organization.

An appeal to the ministers and to the fraternal organizatons for assistance for the New Bedford strikers will soon be made by a well known local labor leader. It is also proposed to ask the leading musicians of Lowell to unite in a benefit concert, which will be given in the near future.

FIREMEN'S NOTICE.

There will be a regular meeting of the Stationery Firemen's Protective association, Friday evening, February 18. All members are respectfully invited to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

LAFLAMME—LUCIER.

The marriage of Inspector Chas. Laflamme and Marie L. Lucier will occur this evening in the rectory of the St. Jean Baptiste church. Rev. Fr. Emard will officiate and after the ceremony, the happy couple will depart on their honeymoon. Upon their return, they will reside at 784 Moody street.

ALFRED E. ROSE, Treasurer and General Manager.

THE AYER CO.'S JUBILEE

Fifty Years of Cures Celebrated in Grand Style at Prescott Hall.

Letters of Regret From Fred Ayer and Others—Banquet, Concert and Ball—Address by Treasurer Rose, Mayor Bennett and Other Distinguished Guests.

Through all the long and varied industrial annals of New England, we may seek in vain to find a precedent of the event which occurred in this city last evening under the simple title of "The Jubilee of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—Fifty Years of Cures;" for never has there been held such a remarkable social gathering, even in the palmiest days of industry.

Unprecedented and beyond compare, indeed, it stands unparalleled in business history.

It was ostensibly a gathering of every one connected with the J. C. Ayer company from its treasurer down to the humblest employe, all companions in mirth for one long and joyful evening, and its object was two-fold—to observe the 50th anniversary of the celebrated firm and to further the interests of industry's greatest factor, co-operation, by the drawing together as friends all the employes of the company's great plant.

The event was the happy thought, successfully carried out, of Alfred E. Rose, the brainy manager and treasurer of the Ayer company and its impress upon those participated in its unbounded pleasures, will glow across memory's horizon when contemporary events have gone in the mists of years to the unremembered past.

The gathering of the employes was looked forward to with keenest anticipation by all, but even the most expectant admitted with enthusiastic certainty that the affair was beyond their fondest hopes. Never have capital and labor joined hands so fraternally in the history of Lowell's great business enterprise, and seldom will they again until such examples as this shall have pointed out the solution of the great labor problem.

Mr. Rose, the remarkably intelligent, energetic, and ambitious manager of the J. C. Ayer company suggested the jubilee a short time ago, and the directors entered heartily into the spirit of the affair and immediately elaborate arrangements were begun for last night's event in Prescott and Runels' halls.

The event was to mark the fact that after 50 years of existence through a period oft blighted by business depressions and financial panics, the Ayer's Sarsaparilla company had come out "the leader of all," and it marked the event indelibly.

The J. C. Ayer company was founded by Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose portrait appears elsewhere. He was a poor boy, depending in large measure upon his own efforts for his education. It was in 1828 that he entered the apothecary store in Lowell where he gained the first insight into his future work as a practical and analytical chemist. Later he studied medicine, and after purchasing a drug store, put upon the market "Cherry Pectoral." This was followed by the "Pills," "Sarsaparilla," "Ague Cure," and "Hair Vigor."

The rise and growth of the business is well known to all; suffice it to say that Dr. Ayer's maxim was: "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake."

The great establishment in Middle street is worthy a visit. The office room alone contains 7,300 square feet, or a greater floor surface than many an entire city lot. It is magnificently equipped for conducting all branches of the business, whose ramifications extend to almost every foreign country. The work of manufacturing, bottling, wrapping and shipping these five medicines, with the business and advertising departments connected with them, occupy two large buildings, with an aggregate floor surface of 83,000 square feet, or nearly two acres.

Unlike most manufacturers of medicines, the Ayer company receive their medicines in the crude root or natural form, and are thus able to judge of the quality, none but the best being accepted, to make the medicines of uniform strength. The raw materials are mixed, according to the formulae, in huge tanks, which are agitated by machinery, and the resulting liquid is carefully drawn, filtered and piped by convenient devices to rooms below, where the bottling is carried on. This is done by methods now familiar to many people, though the Ayer company was among the first to adopt the improved machinery. The manufacturing department has a capacity for one hundred gross a day of the Sarsaparilla fifty gross of the Pectoral, fifty gross of the Vigor, and one hundred gross of the pill packages.

In the whole establishment, there are from three to four hundred employes. It is worthy of note that many of these have been in the employ of the concern during almost their whole lives. The aggregate length of service of three men who recently occupied positions in the establishment, amounted to one hundred years, and many of them have been twenty years or more in the service of the company.

Of course, in a business of this nature, no inconsiderable attention must be given to the advertising department. Dr. Ayer always believed in the value of "printers' ink," and used it vigorously and effectively. A department of the great office is devoted to newspaper advertising, under the management of Mr. L. E. Pullen. Contracts are now running with nearly eight thousand papers and magazines, and the number will shortly be increased to about ten thousand. A very elaborate system is observed, which detects a wrong insertion in any one of these multitudinous papers.

Dr. Ayer, the founder of this business, died about nineteen years ago. His brother, Mr. Frederick Ayer, had long been associated with him, but soon after his death the firm was changed into a corporation and the responsibility was somewhat divided. Of late, Mr. A. S. Covel has been the responsible and executive head of the establishment. He, however, has onerous duties as treasurer of the Tremont & Suffolk mills, and it has become necessary to seek other leadership. The proprietors of the concern cast about for a man capable of not only conducting the great business already established, but of pushing it to even greater success. The field was carefully studied and an arrangement was finally made with Mr. Alfred E. Rose, who had made his reputation as manager of the famous "H-O," and later as the advertising manager of Scott & Bowne, the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion. Mr. Rose, as might be expected, served an early apprenticeship as a newspaperman, and combines remarkable executive ability with courteous ease of manner which make friends and accomplish results without friction. Mr. Rose had never been really "met" by his employes until last night. He charmed all by his fraternal, unconventional manner and his remarks left no uncertainty as to the brilliancy of mind which has placed him, while yet a young man, among the country's prominent men.

AT PRESCOTT HALL.

It was shortly after six o'clock that the employes began to arrive. They found the hall elaborately decorated, in dainty colors with floral effects upon the stage, the decorations surmounted by a large motto, "Welcome," suspended over the center. The decorative work was that of J. S. Hastings of O'Donnell & Gilbride. Long tables prettily set filled the hall, covers being laid for 400. The supper was served in the best style of the D. L. Page company. At the side of each plate lay a handsome menu card in pale blue, bearing a medallion of the founder of the company, Dr. J. C. Ayer, in the upper left hand corner, and inscribed beneath the portrait the doctor's maxim, which was in part the keynote of his own great success, "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake." In the lower left-hand corner of the card was the inscription, "The Jubilee of Sarsaparilla. Fifty Years of Cures, Feb. 16, 1898." The card was the handiwork of the company's employes in the printing department, which is a new department, and it is flourishing under the able direction of Mr. J. J. Brine, an authority in the art of printing and composition.

At 7.45 Borjes orchestra, from its position on the stage, played a tuneful march and "the 400 of the proprietory medicine business," as a speaker afterwards termed them, marched merrily to the feast.

At the speakers' table, the following gentlemen were seated: Mr. Alfred E. Rose, treasurer and general manager, the presiding officer of the evening; Mayor James W. Bennett; Rev. W. A. Bartlett; Mr. A. G. Cumnock; Mr. Jacob Rogers, a director in the company; Mr. W. F. Hills; Mr. L. E. Pullen advertising manager; Mr E. D. Cheverton, "ad" writer; Mr. S. S. Whithed, manager of the Nashua branch; Mr. David Dewar, clerk; Dr. C. H. Stowell, head of the medical department; Mr. Frank E. Dunbar, attorney for the company, regularly retained; Mr. Geo. B. Bower, superintendent; Mr. W. O. Howitt, foreign correspondent; Mr. George F. Woodley, Jr., treasurer's secretary.

Occupying the end seats at the tables were the following heads of departments; J. A. Gorman, J. Q. A. Ferguson, W. E. Short, J. A. Bailey, J. J. Brine, J. C. Johnson, W. R. Whitman, and C. A. Anderson; and representing the office, Mr. John Buckley and Mr. Chas. A. Gale.

The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Kirk street Congregational church.

During the discussion of the very tempting menu, the orchestra rendered an agreeable program that included a cornet solo by Mr. McDaniels, and a zylophone solo by Henri Dufresne; the opening number being a march, "Leader of Them All," dedicated to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

At the close of supper, each lady was presented with a dainty box of confectionery as a souvenir, while in the completeness of their hospitality, the company, through Mr. Rose's genial secretary, Mr. George F. Woodley, Jr., furnished each reporter with a finely written but modestly brief account of the affair in order that their labors might be lightened.

The post-prandial exercises were

(Continued to Page Two.)

Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Once A Year

In February we offer our patrons such sizes and lines as are left on hand from the previous season selling. This year the aggregation is more comprehensive than usual—it takes in practically every kind that is in demand, Satins and Patent Leathers in Slippers and Oxfords for dress. Thick soled Boots for street wear in a wide range of styles, and all of them well known standard goods. We make no attempt at juggling prices to make people believe as the selling price of all our standard lines are well known and the liberal reduction we make will appeal to prudent buyers.

Oxfords and Boots for summer wear are included, Misses and Children's Boots, mostly the hand sewed kind, Gentlemen's Shoes also. 'Tis good business for all to examine the exceptional values now being offered by us.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.

Opp. City Hall.

GEORGE D. HILLS, the Oldest Employe of the Company in Point of Service.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

THE MAINE'S CASE

Report That a Hole in the Plate

WAS CAUSED BY A TORPEDO BENEATH.

Conflicting Account as to Cause.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The navy department absolutely discredits the story from Key West that divers found an eight-inch percussion hole in the plate of the Maine. Secretary Long says there were no eight-inch torpedoes and no such hole could be accounted for. It is possible that a shell exploding inside the vessel pierced the hull. This is more likely than that a torpedo made it. The plates will show whether it was from the outside or the inside. Secretary Long positively denies that Sigsbee has in any suppressed telegram expressed the opinion that a torpedo caused the disaster or that it came from an external cause. On the contrary, the captain has expressed no opinion. The department this morning received a despatch from Admiral Sicard that the court of inquiry to investigate the disaster will be composed of Captain Simpson, commander of the Iowa, president; Capt. Chadwick, of the New York, Lieut-Commander Schroeder of the battleship Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Commander Maris of the Vermont.

HENRY C. HOWE DEAD.

Henry C. Howe, one of Lowell's most prominent merchants, died early this morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Kelley, in Chicago. His death was entirely unexpected. Mr. Howe went West two weeks ago on a business trip, and when he arrived in Chicago, he was stricken with pneumonia which developed fatally.

OLD ASSOCIATES DANCE.

The annual ball of the Old Associates the leading colored organization of the Merrimack valley, occurred in Highland hall last evening and was a grand success. The general manager was L. H. B. Anderson, assisted by J. E. Jackson; floor director, Mr. Jewel C. Marsh. Aids, Mr. P. Fleming, Mr. A. Moore, Mr. Joseph A. Raymond. The matrons were: Mrs. L. H. B. Anderson, Mrs. Raymond, and Mrs. M. A. Marsh. The concert given below was a feature of the event. It was given from 8.30 to 9.30 and the company applauded liberally. Overture, "Silver Bells," orchestra; "The Black Four Hundred," Children's Glee club composed of four girls and four boys, ages 8 to 15 years; reading, "The Raven," Miss Frances McCoy; cornet solo, "Lillian," Mr. Fred A. Bryant; vocal solo, "Don't Let Her Lose Her Way," Ethel Wilson; selection, "Lime Kiln Club," Hadley's orchestra; vocal solo, "This'll Hold You For a While," Miss Ethel Bullis; piano medley, with drum and cornet accompaniment, Messrs. Anderson, Baxter and Moore; selection, galop, "Lewis' Best," orchestra.

James F. O'Donnell

UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.

Market St., Cor Worthen.

A Clothes Horse Free—A nice Jolding Clothes Horse with one pound of our 60c. Tea. O'BRIEN BROS. Tea Dealers 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

ANOTHER STRIKE

The Employes of Boott Mills Cloth Room Cut Down.

THEY REFUSE TO WORK UNDER REDUCTION.

They Left Their Places This Noon.

There was a strike in the Boott mills this afternoon.

One year ago, the young women employed in the cloth room were cut one dollar a week in their wages. When the last schedule of wages was posted, a further cut of $2.50 a week was made in the pay of some of the young women. They objected to such a reduction and this noon they complained to Overseer Scott, but he refused to give them any satisfaction, told them that Agent Cumnock was in Boston and would not give any promise to see him. Then the young women resolved to strike. They all left work excepting Mrs. Hounsell, whose husband, ex-Councilman Hounsell, is an overseer in the mill. Overseer Scott said that the ring-leaders of the strike will never get work there again.

This afternoon some of the men in the room gave assistance but they promised that tomorrow they will refuse to work in the strikers' places.

The young women will seek a conference with Agent Cumnock tomorrow morning.

STRATTON'S CONCERT

A RARE MUSICAL EVENT DELIGHTS A LARGE AUDIENCE.

One of the finest concerts of its kind ever held in Lowell was that last evening in Odd Fellows' hall by the pupils of W. S. Stratton's banjo, guitar, and mandolin school, assisted by Valentine Abt of the Pittsburg Mandolin school; John Thomas Humorist of Boston; William M. Rice, banjo soloist, of Lowell; Walter Hawkins, tenor soloist of Boston; and A. C. Spaulding, accompanist. The affair was one of the finest of its kind ever listened to in this city and was witnessed by nearly five hundred of the friends and admirers of the young musicians. It was in every way a decided success and reflects great credit on the part of Mr. W. E. Stratton, their teacher.

Mr. Abt is considered the best mandolin player in the world and the quality of tone and his quickness of action is something marvelous. Especially was this shown in his rendition of "Impromptu," a composition of his own. Mr. John Thomas, the humorist who has many times been before the Lowell public, was in his usual witty mood. His readings were excellent, many times provoking outbursts of laughter. Mr. Rice's banjo solos made a decided hit and he will doubtless achieve great success if he follows up his Lowell triumph by an appearance in other cities. In fact, all the artists were in the very pink of condition and acquitted themselves very creditably.

The program commenced promptly at 8 o'clock with a selection by the Banjo, Guitar, and Mandolin orchestra and was continued without a break till 10.30.

The ushers were Messrs. G. H. Walker, P. R. Burt, W. T. Reid, S. L. Davis B. B. Strout, P. H. Moody, A. H. Varnum, A. D. Ferguson, and J. J. Whittaker.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

Fancy Bosom Laundered Shirts 25 Cents.

There have come to us under strange circumstances a lot of Men's Fancy Bosom Shirts.

Bodies of an excellent quality of standard cotton; bosoms of genuine GARNER percales; full sizes; —nicely made—ready for use.—

While these Shirts sell everywhere for fifty cents and at that price are splendid value; we are enabled to offer them for

Exactly Half Price,

25 Cents Each.

PUTNAM & SON,

No. 166 Central Street.

LATEST

HARRINGTON WINS

Victory for the Sun in Libel Suit

BROUGHT BY FAY BROS. AND HOSFORD.

Verdict for Defendant on All Counts.

The Sun libel case of Fay Brothers vs. John H. Harrington was ended this morning, when a verdict for the defendant was returned on each count.

The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and a sealed verdict was sent in at 5 o'clock.

It was not opened until 11 o'clock, this morning, owing to the delay of the jurors in getting in. The victory is all the greater owing to the efforts made for a conviction, this being the second time the case was tried.

On account of the suggestion of the judges at both trials that it would be well for The Sun to make no comments during the progress of the trial, no report or comments were made, but a complete report of the trials will be prepared and printed as soon as possible.

CITY HALL NEWS.

The hearing in the charges preferred against Agent Knapp of the health department will be held this afternoon in Mayor Bennett's office. When Mayor Bennett was asked this morning whether the hearing would be a private one he replied: "I never exclude anyone from my office."

The committee on appropriations will meet at 7.30 this evening.

There were but few callers at the mayor's office today, and among the number were aldermen Libby and Derby.

MINIATURE BLIZZARD.

The blizzard of yesterday wasn't to be compared with its predecessor of a week ago, but it was a blizzard nevertheless, and a corker while it lasted. We didn't get it here as badly as Boston did, but it was nevertheless bad enough.

Little snow fell but the wind was high and powerful, causing several small drifts throughout the city and one big one on Chelmsford street. Trains were delayed somewhat by the blow, but the business of the railroad was not seriously impaired. The street railroad people were bothered somewhat but by running cars all night kept their lines open.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the

Savings Department OF THE Traders' National Bank

At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.

Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

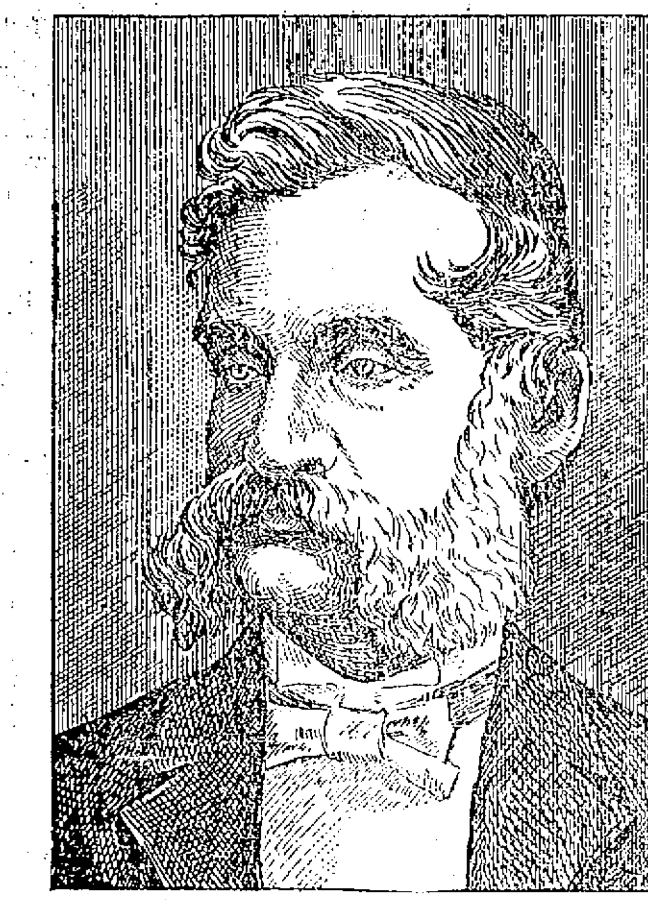
WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. For information call or write 57 Fifth street, Centralville.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. CARDNER,

20 Prescott Street.



DR. J. C. AYER, Originator of the Company.

THE AYER CO.'S JUBILEE.

(Continued.)

opened by Mr. Rose, an ideal toastmaster, who introduced Mayor Bennett as the first speaker. The Mayor talked reminiscently of Dr. J. C. Ayer. Then Superintendent Bower read the following letters from A. S. Covel, former treasurer, F. F. Ayer and C. F. Ayer, Mr. Covel receiving three cheers at the suggestion of Mr. Rose:

FROM MR. COVEL.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1898.

I have your favor of the 11th inst., and note your kind invitation to attend the Jubilee Celebration of the J. C. Ayer company on Wednesday next. I regret, however, that it will not be possible for me to attend and join in the festivities of the evening. It is a happy thought which has suggested this jubilee celebration. The record and achievement of the J. C. Ayer company during its more than fifty years of its existence is very remarkable and has but few parallels in the history of this country. Starting from very small conditions, it has grown year by year until its business has become worldwide and Ayer's remedies have become a household word in many languages. It speaks volumes for the wise and able management and the intelligent and loyal co-operation of the employes of the company. It seems to me, therefore, eminently fitting and proper that those who now are responsible for the direction of this great business should meet together in social manner and recount the history of the past and so gather the inspiration and impulse which is so necessary to the maintenance and enlargement of its business in the years to come. The social banquet is a wonderful factor in drawing out the best side of our natures and is a means of a better acquaintance, one with another ,and will tend greatly to develop and maintain the esprit de corps among the members of the several departments which is so necessary to success.

I send my most cordial greetings to one and all, and my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the company and may I indulge in the hope that many of those who are assembled together on this jubilee celebration will be present at the centennial of the company and be able to recount far greater achievements during the second half century now being entered upon than during the first, which has just closed.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) A. S. Covel.

FROM CHARLES F. AYER.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1898.

Your note of Friday, inviting me to attend the Jubilee Celebration of the employes of the J. C. Ayer company, reached me this morning, and I regret very much that I have an engagement for that evening which makes it impossible for me to be present. It would be a great satisfaction to me to attend this festival and meet in this pleasant way those who have labored so faithfully and loyally in the interest of the great business enterprise with which my father and my uncle have been identified for so many years. Many of these men and women have spent most of their lives in our employ, and the relations maintained between us have been always on a basis of mutual friendship and esteem. Their loyalty and hearty co-operation have, I know, always been a great satisfaction to my father, and, on his behalf, I should be glad if you would take advantage of this occasion to express to them all his appreciation of the fidelity and good will they have always shown.

Again regretting very much my inability to be present, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Charles F. Ayer.

FROM F. F. AYER.

New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

I am sorry I cannot join you tomorrow in the festivities of a jubilation over the fifty years of prosperity of our preparations. It affords a fair opportunity to stop and reflect for a moment—all hands all 'round—upon the causes of fifty years of success, weeding out the mistakes, and drawing up a new map for the future. Emerson says: "The use of history is to give value to the present hour and its duty." The concern has supplied the history and the duty; it rests only with the employes to give them value. The employes of a company are the company. They make and unmake. In the success of the business, therefore, is their only prosperity. Down among the foundations of success in such a concern as ours, must rest the motto: "Shoulder to Shoulder." One man pulling away by himself will accomplish trifles. A man who thinks only of his salary will not have it long. His business will collapse. The employes of a business are its partners. They are the sailors and will float or sink with the ship. Competition in patent medicines makes the competition for existence keener every year and demands a stronger and more united effort on the part of the employes; each man taking a lively interest in the general business outside of his own department, with a mutual interchange of ideas and suggestions to the end that the business may stand at the front and lead the way in all proprietary preparations for the next fifty years, as it has for the last. That any business should continue in successful existence for fifty years is almost unprecedented, and it has been due in this very union of effort—every man for the concern—all things for the business. My father used to say to his men: "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake." And they did, but it was done with "shoulder to shoulder." Such men as Gillis, Tremlett, Hills, Mansfield, Ely, Langley, Call, Blood, Gordon, Cook, Ruddock, Phillips, Walker, Bigelow, Whitehead and a host of others, all heroes in the great struggle, could bear witness to the greater truth that only with the spirit of partners mutually associated in a common cause, did they succeed. They made the business their business; it was their pride and satisfaction. In the past is the future. In your celebration of the fifty years that are gone, be sure to lay your hand on the fifty years that are to come. Let it be the hour for catching the lesson of the past. Let it be the hour for shaping the circumstances of the future. Let your jubilee be not one of fifty years, but of one hundred years of prosperity.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) —Fred F. Ayer.

The next speaker, Mr. Jacob Rogers, spoke of his connection with the corporation for 20 years, and of his having served as president of the company for about 11 years, during which time Mr. Frederick Ayer served as treasurer. Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Mr. A. H. Covel, who served for four years, but owing to a multiplicity of cares, he was obliged to resign the treasurership. "After very diligent search on the part of the directors, we were fortunate enough to secure the services of the present incumbent. The gathering before us is the result of one of his enterprising moves to popularize the company and bring it to the front."

Mr. A. G. Cumnock, S. S. Whithed, of Nashua, representing the Nashua employes, Frank E. Dunbar, Esq., Dr. Stowell, George H. Bower and E. G. Cheverton, also spoke, each being received with enthusiasm. Then Mr. Rose entertained all by a happy little speech. He prefaced his remarks with a story of an organist and his bellows boy. After a recital, during which the audience cheered the performer with great enthusiasm, the boy came out and said to the organist, "Didn't we play that well?" "I want you to understand," said the organist, "that it was genius that brought those sounds out." At the next recital the boy refused to pump, and finally, coming out, said to the organist, "Say we, will you?"

"That is the way it is," continued Mr. Rose, "a part of our work is seen and a part of it is unseen; but it is 'we' all the time. What does the common soldier know about the plan of a campaign? It is sufficient for him that there is a captain and that there is a plan. I know the work is monotonous sometimes. I went out into a factory the other day and I saw one man doing nothing but hammering corks into bottles. There did not seem to be much poetry there; and yet there is poetry and imagination in it, because if he believed in the work he was doing, he knew that every time he put a cork into one of those bottles, he was sending a message of hope to some poor soul in need.

"Every day's work that a man does if he does it in duteous sequence, will be one more altar step that makes the stair. We cannot all do the same work, but we can work together. Work makes the man, and all working together make the business. I like the motto of the "Three Guardsmen" 'One for each and each for all.' Fellow-workers, going out from this hall tonight, if there is anything that we can do that will make each other happier, that will make it a little easier for the man who is sitting at the next desk ,we are going to do it. We do not mean that this shall be the last of these gatherings. A year from now, I hope we shall meet again, just like this."

Mr. Jacob Rogers then arose and proposed three cheers for Alfred E. Rose, "the rose of the evening," and they were certainly given with all due enthusiasm.

"Do not let us forget what we are here for," exclaimed Mr. Rose in response. "Let us give three cheers for Ayer's Sarsaparilla," and again the hearty chorus shook the rafters.

Before concluding the post prandial exercises, Mr. Rose, pointing to an exquisite bouquet of rare Mermet roses, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I want to tender you my sincere thanks for your beautiful gift to me this evening. I highly appreciate your kindness. Tonight there is one whom we all love but who is not present with us. The Nestor of our establishment whose very presence about us at work is even as a benediction to us. Now I know you will join with me in sending these fragrant flowers with our best wishes to Mr. George Hills, our honored oldest employe, who is unable to be present tonight." The applause which followed the conclusion of Mr. Rose's remarks, testified eloquently to the esteem in which Mr. Hills is held by his fellow employes.

The speech making over, the Oxford Musical club of Salem, a very talented quintet of young men, rendered a fine entertainment program, after which the ladies retired to the lower hall for a social quarter-hour, while the escorts enjoyed the delights of the smoking parlors.

In the meantime, the hall was cleared for dancing and shortly after 11 o'clock the grand march was started led by Charles Gale and Miss Tetley, with about 150 couples following.

After the march an inviting order of 12 numbers with the usual extras, was carried out, an intermission being taken at 12.30, during which ices were served. Then the dance was resumed, and "joy was unconfined" until the dawn's gray streaks were asserting themselves along the eastern sky when the strains of the last waltz reminded all that the end of Lowell's greatest social event had drawn near, and the tired but happy revellers prepared to depart and the jubilee celebration of Ayer's Sarsaparilla employes passed into history amid the expressions of grateful thanks from all who attended and with the unanimous impression that it was "the leader of them all."

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES

FREE TO ALL MEN

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial to any reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier. No C. O. D. scheme.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

FACTS FOR OUR READERS.

Follow Nature and Keep Well, a Good Rule.

The Question Is Important, Are You prepared for Spring?

If Not, Here is Some Very Necessary Information for You.

Nature will soon begin her annual struggle for freedom from winter's icy imprisonment. Already beneath the frozen surface, giant forces are moving in that direction. Purification is going on.

It is the same with the human system. The lengthening days are approaching when the blood seeks to recover from its sluggish inactivity. It requires to be enriched with vitalizing and health giving qualities to give tone, vigor and health to the system.

For this needed and beneficial service nothing is so powerful as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Now is the time when your nature calls for help. Don't mistake; no other remedy equals Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as a spring medicine. No other remedy will so quickly and certainly strengthen your nerves, invigorate your blood, and correct the action of all your organs. It will make you well and strong as it has done thousands of persons.

Mrs. Ira A. Bass, Littleton, N. H., says: "I want to thank Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for the good it has done me. My stomach was in such a condition that I could not keep anything on it except a little hot water, without terrible distress. I can now eat as well as anyone need to by keeping a little of the medicine in the house and taking it after a hearty meal. I can sleep now like a kitten, and O, what a God-sent blessing that is! I have taken fifteen bottles already, and I would have been down in the church-yard now but for the wonderful blessing, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and may the blessing of God follow Dr. Greene and give him a home in heaven, is my earnest prayer."

No power of words can describe the wonderful good which this remedy is doing among the sick and suffering. Those who take it are cured. Thousands of people, at the advent of spring, while not exactly sick, are yet out of order or ailing in some way. Such people need this best of all spring medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, to restore the natural action of these organs, give strength and vigor to the nerves, and new life and vitality to the blood.

Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

GROCERS' ANNUAL

Held at Mechanics Hall Last Night.

A LARGE GATHERING AND A PLEASANT TIME.

Addresses by the Mayor, Sen. Putnam and Others.

The Lowell Grocers had their annual banquet at Mechanics hall last night, with fair success. The management was different from that of last year, and although some minor details were let go by default, still the affair was generally successful.

Covers were laid for 150 and among those present were Mayor Bennett, Representative Ramsay, Senator Putnam, Rev. George F. Kenngott, C. W. Willis of the New England Grocer, A. G. Thompson, Louis Weller of the Fleischmann Yeast company, Fred Mason of the Kennedy Biscuit company C. M. De Lories of the Argo Starch company, Mr. Thomison of the Dee Soap company, and Mr. Fuller of the Colonial Silver company of Portland, Me.

The guests were received by E. Dix Fletcher, J. D. Hartwell, W. J. Hardy, W. H. Leith, L. H. Clark, A. G. Thompson, John T. Seeds, O. Greenwood, Horace Ela, E. W. Clark, W. W. Richardson, O. B. Ranlett, H. W. Locke, F. D. Munn, Jr., M. A. Taylor, and E. R. Boynton.

The Imperial orchestra furnished music and an excellent supper was served by the D. L. Page company. The supper committee consisted of Messrs. W. H. Leith, Horace Ela, W. W. Richardson, C. M. Erskine, L. H. Clark, H. W. McDonald, and John Stiles.

After supper the oratorical exercises were opened by Rev. George F. Kenngott, who spoke at some length.

Mr. Kenngott said: "It certainly speaks well for the grocers of Lowell to find the guns turned down and to know that the men here present will be able to go home without assistance. I do believe it is an honor that these men can preserve their integrity, can go out into any body of men and women and remain men. I feel it an honor to come here and be in contact with such men.

"I believe that it is due to this association of grocers that many families have been tided over the hard times, that your body has done more for these people than have the churches and charitable societies. So tonight I feel like drinking a glass of water to the health of this body of grocers, the friends of the working man, this one of the greatest almoners of good in the city.

"I have been glad to know of the good feeling that prevails among the men of your business and I say for the grocers of Lowell, the patrons of industry, the almoners of charity, may you live long and prosper.

Representative James P. Ramsay was called upon and read a part of the bill which provides for the summoning of a debtor before the court to give an account of his circumstances when a debt of sufficient importance is contracted against a man of trade.

"We all know," Mr. Ramsay went on, "how a man who runs up a bill during a hard time perhaps changes his grocer as soon as his circumstances change a little or perhaps he goes from one grocer to another, at last owing large sums to half a dozen or more. It is often times impossible to collect a cent on these bills and it seems to me this bill proposed concerns you vitally and it is to your interest to do all you can to secure its passage."

Mayor Bennett received a royal welcome and said: "Gentlemen, I shall always be glad to meet the grocers of Lowell and I was glad when I came in here to see one of your own number who has been raised to be postmaster. It pleased him and it pleased me.

"Gentlemen, I hope you are all prosperous in your business and hope you will always be prosperous. Today I have been in Boston in the interest of one of our corporations that has reduced its capital. But we shall have it running and, I trust, prosperously One of our mills cannot be in difficulty without its hurting the city and the people in it. There is one thing you should give attention to and that is as to how you can help your city. For you can help it. It has never been my province before to know how much the people of Lowell need help and you are in a position to give more than any other class of men."

Senator Putnam spoke of his own long business life in Lowell and his constant dealings with grocers; he did not believe there was one of his business friends with whom he did not have the best of trading relations.

"I have been to these annual suppers for sixteen years and hope to attend them for sixteen more. Before the association was formed there were little jealousies, but under its influence this petty feeling has largely disappeared."

Mr. A. G. Thompson, when called on, said he had been in business in Lowell for 27 years and in the room could see only three men who were in the business when he began. "But I feel indignant when you call me an old man," he said, and his hearers laughed with him.

"There is little money in it for us retailers. We do our work and have our trade, but there isn't anything in it. I am on the best terms with the wholesalers in our city. They are good and square men, but they get all the money. At the end of the year we may have a little left over, but only a little and it does not go out of the business. If we had all the money that is due us we would get only what we deserve. Just what we deserve. The man who does pay his bills does not pay any part or parcel of the money that some one else ought to pay. What I would ask the Grocers' association to do is to take some action toward bringing back to us the money that is due us but which we do not get and perhaps have no prospect of getting."

The last speaker was S. K. Dexter.

Beecham's pills for consti
ation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the
ook at your druggist's and
o by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

BOSTON & MAINE

PRESIDENT TUTTLE'S REMARKS ON LEGISLATIVE BILL.

There is before the legislature a bill to authorize the Boston & Maine railroad to purchase and hold the shares of the capital stock of any railroad corporation whose road is leased to or operated by it, or of which it owns a majority of the capital stock.

In his remarks on the matter before the legislative committee, President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine road said, after making preliminary statements: "With a full knowledge of all these facts, I suggested that the Boston & Maine railroad ask of the legislature the right to purchase under proper restrictions the stock of its leased lines, and to issue in substitution therefor its own stock under like proper restrictions; the stock thus purchased to be placed permanently in its own treasury, thereby discontinuing proportionately its fixed rental charges. Thus, whenever 1,000 shares of Boston & Lowell stock—and I speak of the Boston & Lowell because it is close at hand and well understood—has been purchased, the $8,000 which is the guaranteed annual rental thereon will cease to be a charge upon the net earnings of the Boston & Maine railroad, because the stock has become its property, and is in its treasury. If it puts out new stock of the Boston & Maine railroad and sells it at auction, in sufficient quantity to raise the money to make this purchase it guarantees upon this new issue no dividends, but pays if they are earned; and it has thereby transferred a fixed and unavoidable annual rental charge into a contingent dividend charge, which it will not be obliged to pay unless it earns the surplus necessary therefor.

Therefore, if, as a logical conclusion, of this proposition, this company can got all of the stock of its leased roads into its treasury and substitute its own stock therefor, it will have wiped out all of its annual rental guaranties of $3,208,012.19 and will have substituted therefor an agreement to pay to its stockholders a dividend upon their stock, only proportionate to its surplus earnings, and not otherwise. Such a transaction would insure the permanence of the Boston & Maine system.

The continuance under present conditions is, we think, not a present danger, but a menace. If we were to have another panic like that of 1893, followed by ten years of such depression as followed in 1894, every railroad in New England would probably cease paying didivends, and we should likewise probably cease paying rentals to our leased lines; then the system would break apart like a rope of sand.

The hope under this bill is to remove that menace. There is no plan under this bill, proposed or desired, of profit sharing by anybody; there is no syndicate back of it; there are no bankers involved in it; and the Boston & Maine railroad does not know of a single share of stock that it could purchase today under it if it had the authority; it must take its chances as to its ability to purchase such shares as may be hereafter offered at fair prices.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Shoes - Shoes

At Ridiculously Low Prices.

Shoes.

High grade Shoes in broken sizes, cut 1-2 and 2-3 in price. Anything they will bring to close them out

Shoes. Shoes.

Ladies can you wear 2 1-2, 3 or 3 1-2 size? If so, you can buy $5 hand sewed Shoes at $1.89.

Shoes.

Children's Shoes in heavy and light weight, with prices cut in two.

Shoes. Shoes.

Anything shopworn being sold at your own price A rare chance to get good reliable shoes at a fraction of their real value

Women's Gaiters 15c.

Women's Leggings 53c.

Women's 10-button Overshoes $1.49.

Women's Wool Soles 11c.

Child.' Leather Leggings 98c.

ALL WINTER GOODS IN LIKE PROPORTION.

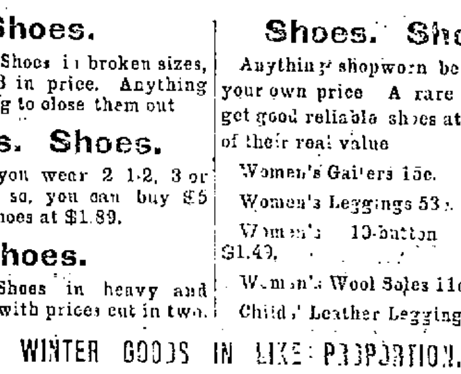
THE BIJOU SHOE STORE, 130 and 132 Merrimack Street.

Still Moving Towards the Top

While others follow. Such low prices as the

Estey Co.

are making and such liberal terms were never heard of in Lowell



OPERATORS OF 23 STORES ALSO MANUFACTURERS

So you can save one man's profit—New Line of Pianos to Select From. Lowell's leaders for bargains. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.

ESTEY PARLORS, 145 Merrimack St.

Freedom and sunshine are not more welcome to one who has been languishing in prison than the relief and comfort given by,

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Every symptom of headaches, backaches, biliousness, dizziness, constipation and other derangements leaves at once when Ripans Tabules come to the rescue. These Tabules reach the root of such disorders. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the liver receives a gentle stimulus, the bowels are regulated—thus aiding regularity in all the functions. The whole physical being is renovated and re-inforced by the capacity to expel waste and receive nourishment. All people of sedentary or confining occupations—men or women—will ensure better digestion, clearer minds, and increased power of application and enjoyment by the use of Ripans Tabules.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings
DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 37, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
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THOMAS EMERSON.
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It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
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DOLAN & CONNORS.
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P. E. McMAHON & CO.
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JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
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A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
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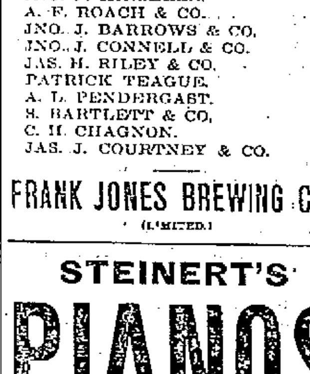
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

STEINERT'S PIANOS

THE GREATEST OF



HOME ATTRACTIONS.

The Popular Pease.
The Beautiful Braumuller.
The Old Reliable Gabler.
The Greatest of All—Steinway.

Among this illustrious assortment any one can make a satisfactory selection.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT ST.

SAVOY THEATRE

Week of February 14th.

VINTINIS, McLEAN & HALLSTED, CHRISSIE, WILLIAMS & MELBURN, ROBERT WINSTANLY, ZARROS.

Four shows each day: Mat., 2.30-4; Evening, 7.45-9.15.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

Ladies, afternoons, 10 cents, best seats. School children, Saturday afternoons, 5 cents.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Tonight at 8 O'clock.
and Friday and Saturday.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,

A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND

A comedy vaudeville introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island. Pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery. A show for fun and laughter.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, with Tuesday and Wednesday Matinees, Feb. 21, 22, 23.

The show you have been waiting to see,

ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES

headed by the queen of all burlesquers, Miss Rose Sydell. 20 Captivating Beauties. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts. Lovely forms and pretty faces. Good show from start to finish. Great show, don't miss it. The funniest burlesque on earth.

"THE ISLE OF SHAM PAIN."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Committee on Railroads will give a hearing to parties interested in a bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in this state (House bill No. 495); also a bill relative to express business upon railroad and steamboat lines (House bill No. 694), at room No. 456, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10.30 a. m.

—Rufus A. Soule, Chairman,
Silas D. Reed, Clerk of the Com

SAD FATE OF MAINE CREW

Only 96 Out of 354 Known to Have Escaped Death.

In the Terrible Explosion That Tore the Stout Ship to Pieces—Speculations on the Cause of the Accident—The Latest From Havana—Survivors Brought to Key West.

Washington, Feb. 17.—After a day of intense excitement at the navy department and elsewhere growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor Tuesday night, the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who, when asked as he was about to depart for the day whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of an enemy, replied: "I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Captain Sigsbee has not yet reported to the navy department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident—that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana."

The appalling nature of the disaster and the gravity of the situation that would arise should investigation give a basis for the undercurrent of suspicion of treachery and foul play that ran through the minds had a sobering effect on public men of all shades of political opinion. The fact stands forth and is little less than remarkable that not a single resolution was introduced or a single speech made in either house of congress bearing on the disaster, save a resolution of condolence with the families of those killed offered by Mr. Bputelle and adopted by the house of representatives. Public men expressed their opinions with reserve when approached for interviews, but everywhere there was a demand for an investigation and full details in the light of which the horror may be justly viewed.

Secretary Long undoubtedly summarized the general opinion of the majority of the naval experts in finding it impossible just now to state the cause of the destruction of the Maine. There are a great number of theories, but most of them are of a character that makes it easy to prove or upset them by a simple investigation by a diver. Secretary Long has taken immediate steps to make this investigation. Late yesterday afternoon he telegraphed to Admiral Sicard at Key West to appoint a board of naval officers to proceed at once to Havana, employ divers and make such inquiry as the regulations of the navy demand shall be made in the case of the loss of a ship. It is expected that this work will take some time, and while there are officers who say that in their opinion it will not be possible, owing to the probably disrupted condition of the hull of the ship, to make out the cause of the explosion, the opinion of the majority is that the question will be easily settled by the simple observation of the condition of the ship's hull plates in the neighborhood of the hole which sank her—whether or not they are bulged, as would be the case if the explosion came from the inside, or whether they were driven in, as would result from the attack of a torpedo, or the explosion of a mine beneath the ship. The large majority of naval officers are inclined to the belief that the explosion resulted from spontaneous combustion of a coal bunker; the over heating of the partitions between the boilers and the magazine, or from the explosion of a boiler, though the last theory finds little support.

The naval constructors, in the light of the dispatches thus far received, say that it is by no means certain that the Maine cannot be raised and again carry the flag. They say that while she is a big ship, others as large have been raised, and at Havana the new dry-dock would receive her if she could once be gotten above the water. Captain Sigsbee evidently is taking an interest in the future of the ship, for he sent a telegram to Commander Forsythe at Key West that was promptly transmitted to Secretary Long, suggesting that a lighthouse vessel or some such small craft be stationed in Havana harbor on watch over the wreck. The latter, even if beyond resurrection, contains valuable ordnance and other property that doubtless can be secured by divers.

It is said at the navy department that this disaster is the greatest of the kind in naval history since the sinking of the big British warship, Victoria, by collision with the Camperdown in the Mediterranean sea off Malta in June, 1893. By that accident the British admiral commanding, 22 officers and 336 men lost their lives. The Spanish legation was early advised of the horror by Captain General Blanco, who expressed his profound regret and added that the occurrence was an accident, the undoubted cause being the explosion of the boiler of the dynamo. This was the only specific cause assigned from an official source during the day. Mr. Du Bosc, the Spanish charge, called at the state department to express his profound regret, and the entire Spanish staff left their cards at the navy department as a mark of personal condolence. At all of the foreign establishments there was the deepest interest and solicitude over the affair, and during the day Ambassador Cambon of France, Sir Julian Pauncefote of the British embassy and other foreign representatives called on the president or at the state department to express their regrets. The disaster is remarkable in that only two officers lost their lives, and these were of junior grades. They were Lieutenant F. W. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt. The former was unmarried, but leaves a mother and sister. The latter, it is thought, also was unmarried, but the department was unadvised concerning his family.

The Maine had three magazines. The one forward was used for the storage of ammunition for the big 10-inch turret guns. There were 50 rounds of this ammunition, weighing 15,000 pounds. This quantity of explosive is so large that naval officers here can scarcely believe it was possible for any human being on board the Maine to have escaped alive had this magazine exploded entirely. There was no smokeless powder aboard the ship, and the 10-inch ammunition was made up of brown prismatic powder. Not only is this powder most carefully packed in hermetically sealed copper cases, but its heat resisting qualities are so great that it cannot be ignited by the flame of a match, 500 degrees Farenheit being the amount of heat that must be applied for some time to set off the powder. Or

(Continued on Page Five.)

THOMAS H. LAWLER, General Manager Knights of Columbus Ball.

GALLANT KNIGHTS

Of Columbus and Their Ladies Fair

IN THEIR ANNUAL BALL AT ASSOCIATE HALL.

A Most Enjoyable Social Event.

Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, held their annual ball at Associate hall last evening, and it was a grand success. While the night was decidedly disagreeable outside, everything in the hall had a warm and cheerful appearance. The stage or platform was bedecked with potted plants and ferns. Hibbard's orchestra which was almost hidden in the vernal bower, discoursed sweet music. A monogram of the Knights of Columbus, in the center of the floor was very artistically done in colored wax, with a pretty effect. This was the handiwork of Mr. John R. Mealey. Suspended from the arch was a large floral piece with the inscription "Welcome." The windows and side walls were beautifully draped with lace curtains and tricolors, showing the high degree of Mr. Chas. F. Young's skill as a decorator.

The concert was from 8 till 9 o'clock and consisted of five numbers, after which the grand march was formed for the hall, headed by Marshal J. H. McNabb and wife, President T. H. Lawler and sister, and about 60 couples following in the circle around the hall. Mr. Peter H. Savage directed the march and circle. The radiance from the electric lights on the costumes of the fair ladies and their knights made the scene one of enchantment and beauty. The gentlemen were attired in full evening dress. During the evening, Mayor Bennett dropped in on the assembly of dancers and was taken in charge by the reception committee. The Mayor undoubtedly enjoyed his brief stay as well as anybody present. There was a number of out-of-town friends present who enjoyed to the full the evening's pleasure. At 11 o'clock there an intermission of one hour for supper which was served by the D. L. Page company. After supper, dancing was resumed until the completion of the dance order, after which all waltzed home, feeling that they had attended one of the most successful as well as one of the most select social events ever conducted by the Knights of Columbus.

The officers were: General manager, Mr. Thomas M. Lawler; assistant general manager, Thomas J. McDonald; chairman reception committee, Mr. John J. Hogan; floor marshal, John H. McNabb; assistant floor marshal, Jas. B. Conlon.

MATRIMONIAL.

A very happy event was chronicled in Centralville last evening, when Mr. James A. Murphy, the popular leader of the Lowell Military band and an overseer in the United States Cartridge company, was united in marriage with Miss Mabel McConnell Ware, the charming soloist of St. Michael's church choir and a prominent member of leading local musical organizations. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Ware, 612 Bridge street, and was attended by a large number of congratulating friends.

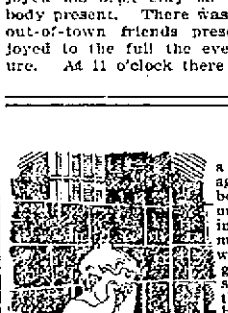
The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Daniel Murphy of Salem, a brother of the groom, who was assisted by Rev. W. D. Joyce, O.M.I., the best man being Mr. John Mahoney of East Boston. The bride was becomingly attired in a rich gown of white satin duchesse, cut en traine, embroidered chiffon bodice, with white jeweled girdle, and wore a wreath of orange blossoms caught with a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids, the Misses Winifred Mitchell of Waltham, Delia Healy and Bessie O'Neil of this city, were attired in white organdie over pink taffeta and all wore a wreath of pink roses in their hair. Mrs. A. D. Ware, the mother of the bride, wore a rich costume of lavender brocaded satin, with gold embroidered border of point lace. The ushers were the following: Messrs. Dennis Murphy, Thomas Sullivan, John R. Mealey, Thomas Lawler and B. F. Henry.

The house was very prettily decorated with potted plants and palms by McMannon. In the hall behind a leafy hedge, the Lowell Military band furnished music during the evening. As the bridal party formed, the wedding march from Lohengrin was played and Mendelssohn's march followed the ceremony.

The D. L. Page company served the wedding repast, and the following young ladies acted as waiters: Miss Agnes Brogan and Miss Elizabeth Brogan, Boston; Miss Margaret Mitchell, Waltham; Miss Etta Foye, Nashua, N. H.; and Misses Mary Kenny, Katherine Navin, Sadie Golden, Minnie Courtney and Albina Roussin of this city.

The newly wedded ones left on the 9 o'clock train for Boston. They will enjoy an extended tour, making their headquarters at Washington, and will be at their new home in Hanks street about April 1.

Among the out-of-town guests were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Guinan, Mr. and Mrs. Brophy, Mr. P. K. Kinneen, Mr. M. Kinneen, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Varley, Miss Margaret Mitchell and Mr. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Lally, all of Waltham; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Reynolds, Miss Theresa Slattery, Lawrence; Miss Della Greely, Providence, R. I.; Mr. William Murphy, Misses Agnes and Elizabeth Brogan, Boston; Miss Mary Kinneen, Manchester, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ware, and Mrs. Quigley, Nashua N. H.



In New York a short while ago a baby was born in jail. Its mother was being tried for murder. Every womanly heart gives a throb of sympathy at thought of the blight upon the poor little babe's life. But a baby need not be born in jail to be unfortunate. Any baby which is not welcomed into this world with loving hearts and ready hands is unfortunate. Any mother who is physically weak and incapable of bestowing a healthy constitution upon her baby may darken its future with weakness and disease.

A prospective mother ought to insure her baby's welfare by every means that Nature and science afford to keep her physical powers up to the very highest point.

Every expectant mother ought to know and avail herself of the strengthening and re-enforcing properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives health and endurance to the delicate organs concerned in motherhood. Taken early during the period of expectancy, it makes the coming of baby perfectly safe and comparatively easy. It makes the mother strong and cheerful, and gives health and natural vigor to the child.

It is the only medicine of its kind devised for weak and delicate women by an educated, experienced physician.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains advice and suggestions which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

40 GEMS, 10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure all troubles arising from torpor of the liver. Easy and quick—Banish sick headache—Purify the blood and eradicate all impurities from the system. The demand is big. The pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain. 40 in a vial. 10 cents.—56.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, please us and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

DEATHS.

MORGAN—In the death of Joseph Morgan, in Lowell Tuesday morning, Chicopee Falls lost one of her oldest and best known residents. Mr. Morgan's death came as a shock to his friends locally. He left this city a few days ago, apparently in the best of health and spirits and his friends bade him God-speed, he replying that he would return in a short time to his store. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan went to the home of Mr. Morgan's brother-in-law, Mr. Warren Clifford, in Lowell, where a family reunion had been planned for Monday evening to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Mr. Morgan's mother.

The members of the family enjoyed a pleasant gathering Monday evening. Tuesday morning, Mr. Morgan went out for a walk, apparently in good health. Heart disease attacked him on the street, and he fell dead on the sidewalk. He was taken to the Clifford house, but the physicians who had been summoned found him beyond human assistance. Tuesday evening the body was brought to Chicopee Falls.

Mr. Morgan was aged 67 years. He had been in business in Chicopee for about twenty-five years. He began his business career on Grove street, with O. E. Darling, now of Springfield. A general store found a good field and business prospered. About eleven years Mr. Morgan continued in the business. Besides a wife, Mr. Morgan leaves one brother, Henry, living in Springfield. No children survive—Springfield Union. ago the partnership was dissolved and

WALKER—Patrick Walker, brother of Dr. Hugh Walker of this city, died Thursday, Feb. 10, at his home, Rollo Bay, Prince Edward's Island.

FARLEY—Owen Farley, aged 81 years, one of the old settlers of Lowell died yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock at his home, 142 Gorham street. He came to Lowell in 1829 and helped to build the canal wall along the Merrimack. In 1868, he started in the grocery at 142 Gorham street and continued to do business at the same stand for 20 years. He retired in 1888. He was a member of the Lowell Irish Benevolent society. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1817 and was 22 years of age when he came to this country. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. C. Crevier, and Miss Annie, and one son, Councilman George A. Farley.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

The handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Russell on Gibson street was the scene of a very pleasant event last evening when they entertained about twenty-five of their friends. Despite the inclement weather a most delightful evening was enjoyed by all present. The house was tastefully decorated with smilax and flowers. After a series of games, a delightful musical program was given, including quartet selections by Miss Barnes, Mrs. Russell, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dorr, and readings by Miss Florence W. Hill of Melrose Highlands. Refreshments, consisting of salads and ices, were served in the dining room, Mrs. Russell and Miss Margaret McCoy serving, assisted by Mr. Russell and Mr. Charles Dorr. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were assisted in receiving their guests by Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell and Mrs. S. Louise Beede.

After taking a medicine you don't want to guess whether you feel better or not. There is no guesswork about

MALTOX

the results are certain. It builds up the blood and is a nerve food.

All druggists. 50c.

First class job printing done at this office.

THE FALL RIVER WORKERS

Amicable Settlement of King Philip Strike.

Strikers Will Oppose Conditions—General Strike Opposed—Manufacturers Heard by the Investigating Committee.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 17.—A special meeting of the Spinners' union was held last night for the purpose of taking action on the strike at the King Philip. Efforts have been made for several days to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty, but there was considerable opposition manifest at the meeting to a return to work under the conditions governing the situation, and it was finally decided to postpone all action until Friday night, when another special meeting will be held.

The action of the weavers' executive committee in voting against a general strike, despite expressions of the radical element of the membership in favor, expresses the sentiment of conservative leaders on this matter, and there is little likelihood that the proposition will be at all favorably received by the rank and file of the operatives.

MANUFACTURERS HEARD.

Why It Was Decided to Cut Wages in New Bedford Mills.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 17.—Andrew G. Pierce, treasurer of the Wamsutta mills and president of the Manufacturers' association, was the first of the manufacturers called upon by the legislative committee Wednesday. He told the manufacturers' reason for the reduction. "The market was stocked overabundantly with manufactured goods," he said, "and the selling price had fallen 30 percent and was still on the down grade. It did not seem good business policy to add to the accumulation of manufactured goods on the existing scale. Contract goods are sold so low that there is hardly a new dollar for an old dollar in the business, and in many grades the goods are being made at an actual loss."

Mr. Pierce was asked what labor legislation he would recommend. "I am not to recommend any labor legislation," said Mr. Pierce, "but I wish it understood that shorter hours and all restrictive legislation enable our competitors to make goods to more advantage than they can here."

Representative Cullinane asked if it is not a fact that with shorter hours production is greater. Mr. Pierce said that he could not answer that, whereupon the auditors laughed. Mr. Pierce did not think that the condition of some of the mills, as to old machinery, was at all responsible for the cutdown. He said there was a system of insurance at one time between the mills, but he did not know of any now.

Representative Donahue asked if the shorter hours did not give better help than in other states where short hours do not prevail. Mr. Pierce answered that he did not know any difference.

Otis N. Pierce, treasurer of the Grinnell mills, said that the tariff was a vital matter to the Massachusetts cotton manufacturers, who must have protection from foreign competition. He cited instances where the southern mills had competed seriously with his own mill, selling goods 1¼ cents per yard less than the Grinnell and yet making a profit. He also read letters from consumers, expressing their preference for southern goods over eastern goods, even at a little higher price. Mr. Pierce spoke of New Bedford as a Klondike for spinners, and said that labor agitators and yellow journalism are trying to make the public believe that New Bedford is paying starvation wages. He was hissed when he declared that one weaver had made $12 four weeks in succession.

William Cullinane, president of the Weavers' association, testified that his own wages as a weaver had been reduced 12½ percent during the past two years without notice, the reduction taking place because of changed styles in goods.

TWO LOWELL MEN

Were in the Crew of the Maine.

ONE OF THE MEN RESIDED IN CENTRALVILLE.

Former Lowell Men Also on Board.

Among the men from the New England states in the crew of the ill-fated battleship Maine, were George Lamiette, formerly a resident of Lowell, but whose family moved to Manchester N. H., a couple of years ago.

The others, so far as known, are: Charles Johnson of Lynn; Francis Cahill of Salem; Hugh H. O'Reagan of East Boston; Jeremiah Shea of Lawrence and Clarence Spofford of Taunton. They are all supposed to have perished in the terrific explosion.

There were also two Lowell men on the crew of the Maine. They are Matthew Lynch who resides in Salem and John Wallace.

FELL INTO THE PIT.

Hiram E. Huston fell into the pit of the L. L. & H. car barn last night, receiving a bad wrench of one arm and bodily bruises.

THE

Lamson AND Hubbard

HATS

for Spring are now here and ready for your inspection. New shades, new styles, new proportions.

Personally we consider this season's block the prettiest they have ever produced.

O'Hearn & Dowd

THE CLOTHIERS,

OLD POST OFFICE

OUR GERMAN TRADE.

MR. W. H. LINCOLN SAYS THAT IN FRUIT IS SMALL.

Pleads For Repeal of Antiquated Navigation Laws—Some Suggestions in Interests of American Commerce—Some Export Figures.

Mr. William H. Lincoln, the well known shipping merchant, who, with Mayor Quincy, was a guest at the annual meeting of the Oil Trade association of Boston at Young's recently, said, with reference to German restrictive measures, that American exports to Germany were scarcely worth the discussion that has been laid on the subject.

He was speaking on "Commerce," and he stated that last year the total exports of green and dried apples from America amounted in value to $8,700,000. Of these apples, only $788,000 worth went to Germany. Great Britain took $2,100,000 worth. A very small portion of the total exports in other articles of fruit was sent to Germany, Great Britain taking by far the larger part.

"It has astonished me very much," said Mr. Lincoln, "that such stress has been laid on this trade, because it really does not amount to anything. What Germany takes from us of our pork and hog products and our fruit is not worth consideration."

He read these figures: Total exports of cotton last year, 6,176,000 bales; England took 3,105,000 bales, Germany 1,870,000, France 304,000. Of cattle England took 878,000, Germany 633 head; flour, total exports, 14,500,000 barrels; England took 825,000 barrels, Germany 169,000. Of bacon, total exports 600,000,000 pounds, England took 280,000,000, Germany 26,000,000, France 2,000,000. Of hams, total exports 165,000,000, England took 134,000,000, Germany 2,000,000.

In the course of his address Mr. Lincoln made a strong plea for the privilege for Americans to buy vessels abroad and sail them under the American flag.

Of all of our vast commerce all that was carried in American vessels last year, he said, was about 8 per cent. From 1856 to 1860 we carried about 75 per cent of our exports and imports. In 1861 we carried 16 per cent. You will see that there has been a gradual decrease in this respect, and we certainly present a humiliating spectacle before the world. It has never happened that a country has succeeded in developing its foreign commerce when carried under the flag of another nation. There is not an example.

Our commerce has grown in spite of ourselves. Before the war—1860—saw the high water mark in our foreign commerce. We had nearly approached Great Britain. The close of the war found us with changed conditions. Of American shipping 800,000 tons were sold to foreigners, and we lost a good many ships and built none. There were other changes, such as the substitution of iron for wooden ships and the replacing of sails by steam.

England permitted her merchants to buy our ships and sail them in competition with our own. Why has the decline occurred? There has not been a single measure of relief passed by our government. The energies of our people have been devoted to building up the industries of the country. What is the remedy? The repeal of the antiquated navigation laws, which prohibit the shipowners of this country from buying vessels abroad and putting them under the flag of our own country.

I have no doubt that in the years to come we shall develop the shipbuilding industry, but how long would it take to build 1,000,000 tons in the shipyards of this country as they are today? It would take a year to do it. It would cost more than $100,000,000. Where are the merchants? Where is the inducement for capital? I do not want to take a discouraging view of things, but we must look at affairs as they exist.

If we are to be a great commercial nation, we must have ships under our own flag, and I hope the time is not far distant when there will be wise legislation to that end on the part of the government of this country; when it will recognize the fact that the citizens of this country should have the same rights and privileges that the citizens of other countries possess. I believe that the time will come when this country will again assert itself.

And we must recognize the fact that there must be trade on both sides. We must establish reciprocal relations not only with Canada, but with the world. I believe that the time will come when we will put forth our efforts in that direction, and wherever man's wants are to be supplied, wherever we can exchange the products of this country for those of others, there we will establish a market, and American skill and industry will enter the contest for the market commerce of the world.—Boston Herald.

The Future of Alaska.

The possibilities of Alaska still constitute a subject for speculation, but that the bleak territory is to be permanently peopled, just as California and Oregon were peopled, so far as the rigors of climate will allow, is not to be doubted. Thousands are already there, and it is believed that 250,000 will go in with the advent of spring. Of course many will return, but thousands will flock thither in the following spring, and so on, until the inevitable result must be a fixed quota of inhabitants to whom and whose descendants Alaska will be a home. It seems that no spot except the north pole is impervious to the conquest of man, and that in time must yield its secrets to human daring.—Baltimore Herald.

Too Many Bills For Them.

There is danger of riots in New Jersey. The farmers have heard that by his grafting process Professor Smith proposes to manufacture three headed mosquitoes.—Boston Transcript.

Out of the Heart of Winter.

Out of the heart of winter hear my cry,
O vernal goddess of the violet eyes!
Loosen a little these frost forged bonds
With hope's warm sunlight, so that I may hear,
Soul steadfast, the succession of the days
Until thy coming. Would that now thy feet
Sandaled with green, pressed soft upon the hills,
Would that the low persuasion of thy voice
Were winning back the leaf upon the bough
And the shy, sweet forerunners of the rose!

Hark! The wind spirits of the gracious south
Across the solemn snow leagues bring me word.
"O spring's most constant lover," they entreat,
"Forsake thou not her altars, for the hour
That shall reveal her glory wings apace,
A boon, a blessing, a beatitude!"
Thus speak her herald darlings, and I,
Who ever am enamored of the spring,
Possess my soul in peace and wait for her.
—Clinton Scollard in February Chautauquan.

"EATING LIKE A HORSE."

Couple of War Stories Told at a Recent Grand Army Campfire.

At the campfire held recently under the auspices of General Hancock Post, G. A. R., a couple of war stories were told by Captain T. P. Gero which probably have never been printed:

During a part of the time that General A. J. Smith was up the Red river with his command the entire army was without rations other than shelled corn, such as was intended for feeding the horses, and this condition lasted about eight days. Captain Gero was at the office of the adjutant general of the command one day when an Irish soldier came to headquarters and inquired:

"General, could I borry the loan of an auger?"

He was asked what in the world he wanted with a tool of that kind, and he replied:

"Well, we've been atin this shelled corn for so long that I supposed we'd be after gettin hay for rations purty soon, and I wanted to build meself a nice little hayrack, so I could ate it comfortable like."

In the course of a few days, Captain Gero narrated, the command received regular rations and was once again happy. The same soldier again appeared at headquarters and asked permission to buy a peck of shelled corn. He was asked what he wanted with corn now that regular rations were being issued. His explanation was this:

"A few days ago, ginoral, I borrid a peck of corn from a mule when he wasn't lookin and I want to return it to him."—Sioux City Journal.

Skaneateles' Social Function.

A "frame pick" is the latest social function. What it is came out recently in the trial of an insurance case in which W. S. Hong sought to recover from the National Insurance company of Hartford the amount of a policy on his house in Skaneateles. The house was leased by the proprietor of a hotel as a lodging for his employees. A witness for the defense testified that he had been an invited guest at a "framed pick" about the time when the fire occurred. The witness explained that the employees saved the bones of chickens, turkeys and ducks left by the guests at the hotel, and when they had accumulated a sufficient quantity they were carried over to the house, and there followed a time of hilarity, when the bones were picked with a copious washdown of beer. The defense claims that in one of these orgies the house was set on fire, but the jury sympathized with the "frame pickers" and gave the plaintiff a verdict.—New York World.

Zola's Prominence.

No man who yearns for fame and yearns in vain can help envying Emile Zola now. He literally holds the center of the world's stage. The czar, the kaiser, Lord Salisbury, President McKinley and smaller fry for the time being are in a penumbra of popular indifference. It is evident that French officialdom is determined to block at every point Zola's attempt to reopen, even by indirection, the Dreyfus case, and the trial now seems sure to be wholly abortive from the Dreyfus standpoint. But Zola will grow in stature.—Springfield Republican.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

SEEN BETTER DAYS

There are at least two local papers with less than one-fifth the circulation of THE SUN. They may have seen better days, but the only remnant of their former glory is the high price they charge for advertising.

If the price they ask is a fair one, THE SUN would be justified in asking five times as much, but we do not ask even twice as much. Don't you see why advertising in THE SUN is the cheapest in Lowell?

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in the city. It is in every respect

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

Spain shows unwillingness to apologize for the offense comitted by her minister in this country. A little independence of this kind on the part of Spain would have a good effect in the United States just at present. It might perhaps eventually stir up the dawdling president and his advisers to let the recognition of Cuba pass through Congress. That is all that would be required to end Spanish rule in Cuba.

The mill operatives of New Bedford and the other textile cities of New England are very curious to know what will be the outcome of the present labor investigation into the causes of the cut-down. We do not expect it will bring any amelioration to the textile workers. It will end as most other investigating matters have ended their labors—in a verbose report on which no action will be taken. Some evils may be exposed in the investigation, and even if reported to the legislature they will be judiciously ignored.

At the hearing of the firemen's bill at the legislature the other day James T. Smith of this city was the lone remonstrant. He is one of he men who believe that firemen can best be selected by the usual civil service tests of a few sums in addition and subtraction with a little spelling, and a number of silly questions regarding the location of several streets in the city. The firemen believe that the best test of a candidate for the department are those which have reference to his strength, endurance and courage.

LOSS OF THE MAINE.

The destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana is a subject for international alarm. The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained, but it seems to have been the outcome of Spanish spleen and treachery. The sad loss of life will arouse the ire as well as the sympathy of this republic, and if it turns out that Spain caused the destruction of the vessel, she will pay dearly for her temerity. Such an act would not, we believe, be sanctioned by the Spanish general, but it might have been done by some foolhardy sympathizer with Spain, aroused perhaps by the De Lome episode. The coincidence of De Lome departure and the destruction of the Maine at Havana may eventually be found to have some well grounded connection, and if so, all the worse for Spain and all the better for Cuba. The United States should now seize the island in lieu of her loss.

A TEXTILE SCHOOL.

There is a growing sentiment against the demand for a large appropriation for the textile school. It is claimed that while the school was intended to benefit all classes, there is one class and that the class to which most of the operatives belong, that receives little or no benefit from the operation of the school. Besides, while being partly supported by the city of Lowell it is open to students from other cities and states and while being an excellent school, as is generally admitted, it will turn out graduates who will go South to aid in the work of out-rivalling our northern mills. It is stated also that one of the reasons why the mill authorities are so deeply interested in this school is, that they can send their sons and some of their ambitious friends to this school for the necessary training to equip them as overseers and superintendents of mills without being subjected to the unpleasant necessity of going through the different stages in one of the mills. It is considered so much nicer not to bring them in contact with the operatives. The appropriation sought from the legislature will undoubtedly be made contingent upon an equal amount from the city but judging from the prevailing sentiment at the present time, not to speak of the economy which is supposed to prevail at City Hall, it is not likely that any appropriation will be obtained from the city of Lowell for some time to come.

SHAVERS' STRIKE.

The strikers at White's tannery have maintained a couragous battle for victory and are determined to fight it to a finish. While a great deal has been said about the necessity of contributing to the New Bedford strike it must be admitted that the Shavers' strike has been almost overlooked. It is true the Carpet weavers donated $50 to the strike, and a couple of other donations came in from kind friends, but the fact remains that enough has not been done to help the shavers in their battle. If they are beaten, the cause of labor will be weakened in this city, and consequently it behooves the labor organizations as a whole to lend their aid in this contest. It matters not that the number of strikers does not exceed fifty. There is a principle involved and one that is worth fighting for. They are fighting against a general tendency to lower wages and that tendency must be fought in the shops which employ a small number of hands as well as in shops which employ thousands. Judging from the sympathy which has been expressed in other cities, such as Brockton and Haverhill for the Shavers now on strike from White's tannery, it appears that if the strike be not settled within a week or two, steps will be taken that may result in closing the tannery altogether. Meantime the organizations and friends of labor in Lowell should do their duty by the Shavers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

New York Journal—As the Journal announced yesterday, Spain doesn't apologize for De Lome's insult to the American people. Not at all. Spain is very sorry, it is true, but not sorry that De Lome wrote the letter. The sorrow of Madrid is merely that the United States should take seriously a letter written by an envoy—just in his individual capacity—to a semi-diplomatic agent of Spain, calling the President a "pot house politician," and the people of the United States a "rabble." Spain couldn't disavow the utterances of her minister, because he did not have on his ministerial halo when he wrote. He was licensed to heap insults on the United States by some such mysterious method of divesting himself of responsibility as small boys used to employ when they lied glibly, with one hand over the left shoulder. Neither could Spain recall De Lome, for his cabled message was swifter than Woodford's diplomatic deliberation.

Cleveland Leader—If it were not for Fort Sheridan, we might sometimes forget that we have a standing army.

New York Commercial Advertiser—Throughout the world the farmer is the only worker who has not been legislated for. When the American farmer sees statute books cumbered with minute and voluminous regulations to prevent workmen from toiling too many hours he thinks of his labors from before sunrise till after sunset.

Bessemer Indicator—The Bethlehem, Pa., Iron and Steel Works made a ten per cent. cut on the wages of its employes, which went into effect lately. The company makes the queer statement that by thus reducing the wages it hopes to keep the men at work steadily. Probably if the company would pay nothing, it would be able to keep the men at work, double shift, right along. What a wonder it is that the gold statesmen didn't think of using that logical argument in the recent campaign.

Springfield Union—No sympathy should be wasted on De Lome. He wrote an insulting letter regarding the president of the United States, so he goes. He has had experience enough in diplomacy to teach him better, but he thought he would not be discovered.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat — The Philadelphia Press thinks that Louisiana, in its purpose to disfranchise the great bulk of the negroes, will be hit by the second section of the fourteenth amendment, and stand a chance of losing some of its representation. It is mistaken, however. Under the "reading," "understanding," or "explaining" clause in its educational requirement, it can accomplish its purpose and evade the wrath of the federal charter. Theoretically its requirements will be the same for both whites and blacks. Actually it will be different, as it is in Mississippi and South Carolina.

New York Evening Post — President Dole is said to have gone home a sadder and a wiser man. He enjoys the distinction of being the first President of a republic known to history who travelled around the world trying to sell his own country to a foreign power. This is the more comic because he was telling everybody all the time he was here, that his government was much beloved by his people and that they greatly desired its maintainence. But he resented deeply any proposal that they should be consulted about the transfer. In fact, he said it was insulting to him to doubt their willingness to be sold out. A more happy and contented lot there could not be; nevertheless, they felt that it was time they were disposed of.

Freeland Tribune—Details of the Lattimer massacre fill columns of newspapers but have no effect upon the inhuman gang who slaughtered the innocent men. Such is the hardened condition of plutocrats assassins.

Knights of Labor Journal—There was no need of the cut-down in the cotton mills of the East. It is found that to a large extent the cotton mills East and South are owned by the same parties.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Mr. Bryan Found Industry Booming and Toilers Getting Good Wages.

Hon. William J. Bryan, the last Democratic candidate for president of the United States, has returned from his visit to the republic of Mexico, whither he went to observe the land, the people and their government and financial affairs, says the New York News. He comes back to the United States at this severe season of the year—the season which the great manufacturers, for whose benefit our present congress enacted a protective tariff, have chosen for the reduction of the wages of their employers, the season when poverty and privation are pressing upon the industry and the means of subsistence of the masses of our people—when men have hopelessly laid down the work by which they can no longer obtain the means to live, and when even women and little children abandon their occupations and "strike" in despair. He comes back to a gold standard country, which for a quarter of a century has tried to abolish the people's silver dollar and substitute the gold coin of the banker and usurer, and which has fallen thereby into the depths of business depression.

Mr. Bryan found Mexico enjoying the expansion of bimetallic currency, with mills running full time and paying both men and women good wages, prices steady and compensatory, the people satisfied and the government treasury in possession of a surplus above expenses. Compared with our own laboring classes, the condition and incomes of those of Mexico have risen, while those of ours have fallen since 1873. Many Americans are found settled in that country, while few or none leave the United States to make a home in gold standard countries, like Canada.

He comes back to find us still in the gold and silver controversy, with the president insisting and the United States senate refusing to change our public debt from gold and silver to gold alone. He comes back to take part in the struggle which in the next three years will decide our American currency question perhaps forever—either in favor of gold, for which 7,000,000 voters declared in 1896, or in favor of both gold and silver, as 6,500,000 then preferred. In the meantime he predicts Mexico will stick to silver.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

What Is Good Enough For the Producer Is Good Enough For the Idler.

The resolution under consideration, said Congressman Bailey in the course of the debate on the Teller resolution in the house, contains two propositions, one moral and the other legal. One asserts as a matter of law that the bonds of the United States are redeemable at the option of the government in silver, and the other as a matter of morals that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as legal tender in payment of the bonds, principal and interest is not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. He would not dwell, he said, on the legal aspect of the question. There was not a lawyer in the United States or any other country who would venture on his professional reputation to deny that the bonds could be paid in silver. That went without saying. The Republicans in this matter must justify themselves, if at all, by the proposition that in their consciences they believed that gold was the money of the contract.

"Does one of you believe," he said, addressing the Republicans, "that if the bondholder owed the government under a similar contract, he would not exercise his option? We believe the government has the same right with their positions reversed. We are ready to meet you on this issue—the issue that the money which is good enough for the people who produce the wealth is good enough for the idlers who spend it; that the money which is good enough for the poor is good enough for the rich; that the money the laborer receives for his toil and the merchant for his wares is good enough for the bondholder, and by the Eternal he shall be compelled to take it."

STILL A DEFICIT.

Neither Relief Nor Revenue Has Resulted From Dingley's Tariff Bill.

Perhaps the Wilson tariff was a bad thing. The Republicans thought so and called a special session of congress in hot haste to substitute for the alleged bad thing an alleged good thing. What has the alleged good thing done for the country? It has piled up a deficit of $51,000,000. It has failed to save the New England cotton mills from a disastrous loss of business. It has been met in its author's own town by striking operatives and starvation wages. But Congressman Dingley points with pride to the fact that the daily receipts from his tariff for the present month show an increase over those for the month of August last. This is something to be grateful for, but in the face of official returns as to the tariff's performances since the law was passed it is not enough to justify expressions of unmixed joy. It is to be regretted that the secretary of the treasury in his report of Jan. 24, 1898, was forced to make the following showing of receipts and expenditures:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
For one day, Jan. 30	$419,575	$1,555,000
For one month, Jan., 1898	11,106,427	30,231,000
For the fiscal year........	13,961,448	231,455,211

As a producer of revenue the Dingley bill is still a failure. Congressman Dingley is persistent in his demand for more time in which to vindicate the character of his bill. Really, it seems that the longer the time is extended the worse the condition of affairs becomes. Instant relief was what the special session of congress promised. Ample revenue was what the Dingley bill was to produce. Neither relief nor revenue have resulted.

LOCAL NEWS.

W. J. Martin, the Lowell bicycle rider, in a telegram from Honolulu, via San Francisco, to G. S. Griggs of Lowell says he has racing engagements in Honolulu for one month. He expects to arrive in San Francisco March 10, and says he is in good health.

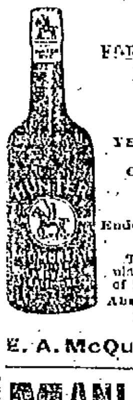
Misses Netdie C. Webster and May E. Flanagan very pleasantly entertained about 30 of their friends at the latter's home, 27 Ralph street, last evening. During the evening, games were indulged in and several selections were rendered by the "Symposa Orchestra," making the evening a very pleasant one. Refreshments were served, and at a seasonable hour, the guests departed.

Mrs. P. Dempsey and her daughters, Mrs. J. H. Carmichael, Mrs. T. F. Harrington, Helen and Sally, left for Lakewood, N. J., this morning, accompanied by Dr. Harrington.

FOR WEAK MEN WITH NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened powers and exhausted vigor can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases, offers to give free consultation by letter to weakened, vigorless, nerve exhausted men. Write him immediately. He will explain your case so you can perfectly understand your condition. He will cure you with his wonderful strengthening and invigorating medicines.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE



FOR CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

10 YEARS OLD. The Best Whiskey In America

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

E. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it to-day—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

THIS WINTER

has not been severe and consequently we have a large amount of

RUBBERS

which we must turn into cash. In order to do so we will sell Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots at $2.25, Ladies' Rubber Boots (best quality) at $1.25, Men's Low Rubbers at 40c, Ladies' Low Rubbers at 15c, Children's Low Rubbers at 10c., Men's Hand Sewed Goodyear Welt $3 Shoe at $2.50, Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined $3.50 Shoes at $2.50. These are not job lots, but are regular goods. They are in all styles and sizes. We also have a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Box Calf at greatly reduced prices. All prices. Other goods are correspondingly reduced. This is to be the biggest sale yet.

UNION SHOE STORE

J. D. HALEY, PROP.,

38 Gorham Street, Opp. Post Office.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 Central St., Lowell.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 887-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street.
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON ST.

PETER H. SAVAGE,

Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 471-4.

Mild And Delicate

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Sealed Bottled Brand and Allsop's Red Hand brand of ale.

To close, we offer either brand in cases of quarts at $3.40 per case, or 35 cents per quart bottle.

JOHN M. PEVEY,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

ONE OF THE FINEST
Grocery Stores
in this city can be had at a very low figure of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on one of the main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 400-4.

Change in Business
Will Sell all my PIANOS at wholesale price for cash.
Sheet Music 15 pieces $1.00.
GREEN'S, 223 Central St.

WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE—A FINE PARLOR STOVE and Carpet. Some histories and encyclopedias, at low figures this week. 110 Middlesex street.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS WANTED AT L. A. Liberty's, 311 Middlesex street.

INFORMATION IS WANTED REGARDING the whereabouts of Phoebe Campbell, said to be a resident of this city. Address "Information," Sun office.

FITZGERALD'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Manhattan and Cadet Orchestra in attendance. Private lessons by appointment. Burbank hall, Prescott street.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE OR TO let. Easy terms. Apply soon to S. M. Hutchins, Westford, Mass.

$2.00 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, hanging included. Paper at factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 335 Middlesex street.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS SOMEWHERE between Adams and Stackpole streets. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 66 Franklin street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 168 High street. Singularly or in suite.

MADAM CLENDENING, FROM PARIS—The celebrated palmist. Correct readings on all affairs of life, will be here until the 20th of February, 241 Appleton street.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL TO know that J. Soratskin of the Co-Operative Company has removed from 86 Gorham street to 25 Central street, where he sells Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Household Goods on credit as cheap as for cash elsewhere. Agents wanted.

GOOD OPENING FOR A MAN, WITH small capital. No competition, a monopoly, large profits. No. 110 Middlesex street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred C. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 75 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 37 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address B482 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 110 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 202 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND

Office Removed to

3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being, by actual measurement only 8625 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS,
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 495 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST

END YOUR TROUBLES.
SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA
CURE
Great food digester, quickly cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders. In females stomach troubles cause irregularities. Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure prevents them. 25c. at druggists. Important, write Schoeffler Phar. Co., Newark, N. J. Pamphlet free.

SKATES

The Famous

Long Reach Skate

25c. Per Pair and up.

MORE THAN

5000 Pairs in Stock.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. {Clerks} H. Gerrals

Artists' Materials

Of all Descriptions for

Oil, China, Water Color Painting

And Charcoal Drawing.

China for decorative purposes. Canvas stretchers up to 48 inches always in stock.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

MALTOX

will put your blood in perfect condition and counteract your poor circulation.
At all druggists, 50c.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

The Lowell Gas Light Co,

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket. 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

SAD FATE OF MAINE CREW

(Continued.)

the other hand, it is readily ignited, in the case of the charge in a gun, by the explosion of a good quantity of fulminate. Every precaution is adopted aboard ship to safeguard the magazine. In its vicinity a sentry stands on duty continually. The doors are closed hermetically except when the ship is cleared for action. At 8 o'clock every night the temperature is taken and the keys of the locked door are placed in the captain's hands for the night. The records of the navy department show that 87 degrees was the maximum temperature in the Maine's magazines during the past month, a very low and safe temperature. These facts make it extremely difficult to account for the explosion, particularly as no visitors are admitted under any circumstances to the magazine. Of course it is possible that there was spontaneous combustion of some fulminate or gun-cotton intended for use in torpedoes. There were no steam pipes or furnaces near enough to the magazine to cause the belief that they might have exploded the powder.

The coal bunkers were in the neighborhood, and it is just possible that in them might be found the origin of the accident. It depends on whether they were empty or contained coal to some degree. It is said to be the practice of commanders to empty the fore-bunkers of the ship first, in which case the Maine's bunkers in that quarter were probably emptied owing to the length of her stay in Havana harbor. If, however, the bunkers were not entirely empty, they undoubtedly contained within themselves elements of danger that might account for the explosion. The department within recent years has been greatly troubled by complaints of spontaneous combustion of coal which has endangered the lives of the crews and the safety of the ships. The Cincinnati twice at least has been obliged to flood her magazines to prevent their blowing up during fire of this kind, and the Boston has been in the same condition. In some of these cases shelving in the magazines which separated the powder charges has been charred by the intense heat caused by the burning coal. Although the bunkers are inspected under the regulations at frequent intervals, so numerous have been the cases of combustion that the navy department only recently had the special board investigate the subject with the view to applying preventative measures. Unfortunately this board was prevented from making the thorough investigation necessary, because no funds were applicable to the purpose.

The theory advanced by the Spanish authorities, that the disaster might have been caused by the explosion of the boiler, is accepted at the navy department as within the bounds of credibility. The Maine's boiler was separated from the powder magazines at the nearest point by a space of about four feet usually filled with coal. At least one boiler undoubtedly was kept under almost full steam in order to run the dynamos and move the ship in case of need. The explosion of such a boiler migly easily drive through the bulkhead and fire the magazine.

Inasmuch as suspicion exists in some quarters, that a torpedo was used against the Maine, it may be said that the majority of naval officers believe that the character of the explosion was hardly such as could be attributed to a torpedo. The latter, charged with about 100 pounds of gun-powder or gun-cotton, it is believed, would have torn a large hole in the bottom or side of the Maine, but was scarcely likely to fire the magazine, which is not near the bottom.

The president has ordered that until further notice the flag at all navy yards and at all naval vessels at posts, army headquarters and on all public buildings shall be half-masted.

Late last night the following dispatch from Captain Sigsbee at Havana addressed to Secretary Long was received: "All men whose names have not been sent as saved probably are lost. Have given up Jenkins and Merritt as lost. Bodies are still floating ashore this afternoon. I keep nine officers, one private and Gunner's Mate Bullock here with me."

The following was received from Consul General Lee: "Profound sorrow expressed by government and municipal authorities, consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally. Flags are at half mast on governor general's palace, on shipping in the harbor and in the city. Business is suspended and theatres are closed.

"The dead number about 260. Officers quarters being in the rear and the seamen's forward where the explosion took place, accounts for the greater proportional loss of sailors. Funeral tomorrow at 3 p. m. Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing.

"Suppose that you ask that a naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain the cause of the explosion. Hope our people will repress excitement and calmly await the decision."

Senator Perkins of California, who has been a navigator all his life and knows thoroughly every detail in the construction and handling of great ships, said: "The chances, it seems to me, are 999 in 1000 that the calamity did not result from accident. It has been suggested that the explosion might have occurred while ammunition was being handled, but that is scarcely credible, as ammunition on a warship lying at anchor is not handled at 10 o'clock at night. Every electric wire and every spark of fire on board the ship is far distant from the magazines, and there is no possibility of danger by those means being communicated to the ammunition. The discipline of both officers and men on the Maine, as well as on every other vessel, is such that the explosion could not have been caused by any action of any one of them. The magazines of the Maine and other ships of her class and the mechanism which operates them are constructed with all the nicety of a watch. By the simple pressure of an electric button, any magazine on board the vessel could be instantly submerged and no fire could gain such headway as to endanger any of the magazines without discovery. That it was not an accident I feel assured, and that it was due to treachery I am convinced."

Mr. Cummings of New York, a member of the house naval committee, unhesitatingly gave it as his opinion that the ship had been blown up by a floating torpedo. "It would have been easy," said he, "for someone to have floated a torpedo down upon the ship as she lay at anchor." Mr. Cummings said it was more reasonable to suppose that the Maine had been blown up than that for the first time in our history one of our warships had blown up without external agency. In speaking of the ease with which a torpedo could have been placed under the Maine, he recalled the occasion when Captain Paul Boyton, as a joke, swam alongside a British warship in New York harbor and attached a bogus torpedo to her protecting netting.

SIXTY-TWO SURVIVORS

Key West, Feb. 17.—The steamer Olivette, with 62 survivors of the Maine on board, arrived here at 10:30 last night, seven and a half hours from Havana. Of the number 20 are wounded, 10 seriously and one fatally. Company A, First artillery, took possession of the dock before the vessel's arrival and kept back the excited crowd, which included half the population of Key West. No one not in uniform was allowed to go on board.

The Associated Press correspondent say Purser Dennison o fthe Olivette, who gave the following brief account of the disaster: "The explosion is an absolute mystery to everyone. It occurred in the forward magazine, which is just forward of amidships and below the water line. The coal bunkers are outside, but separated by two feet of space. According to custom the magazine was inspected at 8 o'clock in the evening and the temperature found to be 49. The magazine was locked and the keys given to Captain Sigsbee. The men went to their hammocks in the forward part of the ship soon after 9 o'clock. The explosion occurred at 9:40, and hence the awful and overwhelming loss of life."

No one can yet give a connected account. About 10 men who were in the forward part of the ship were saved, and of these several men had their hammocks slung on the lower deck. The explosion split the big ship in two and threw these and one marine who were sleeping on the superstructure 40 feet in the air and into the water. In the magazine were 25 tons of coarse powder, used for charging the big guns, there being no dynamite, detonating powder, nor torpedo heads, and nothing in fact that could be exploded by concussion. In the main magazine aft the high explosives were stored, and this magazine did not explode. There are no electric wires connecting with or near the magazine. It is not believed that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo underneath, as if this were the case a hole would have been torn in the bottom and the ship would not have been riven to atoms as was the case. The aft part of the ship sank in three minutes, and the officers and survivors of the crew escaped half clothed. Pieces of the wreckage flew a distance of 500 yards.

The officers, as a rule, were reticent and followed in line with their chief, Sigsbee, in saying that the cause of the explosion could only be ascertained by divers, but many of the sailors were outspoken in their declaration of belief that the explosion was a deep laid plot of the Spaniards. They are greatly incensed against the Havana people, who have shown them small courtesy, who looked upon their presence as a national affront and who have published anonymous circulars captioned "Down with Americans." They believe that the authors of such expressed and cowardly hatred would not stop at an act of such vengeance as the blowing up of the Maine. These sailors, acquainted with the drills, discipline and ensemble of a man-of-war, pooh-pooh the idea of an internal explosion as the last thing to be thought of.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE.

Havana, Feb. 17.—Out of 354, the total number of the crew of the Maine, 96 were saved. The following sailors are in a hospital. All but three will live; one man couldn't give his name: Dan Cronin, New York; William McGinness, Boston; John Soffey, Boston; A. Hallen, Brooklyn; James Rol, New York; Francis Cahill, Massachusetts; Joe Koena, Boston; Fred Gerne, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles A. Smith, Jeremiah Shea, Alfred Herns, Norway; J. H. Bloomer, Portland; Alf Johnson, Sweden; Edward Mattson, Sweden; George Fox, Grand Rapids; B. R. Wilbur, A. Ericson, Sweden; John E. White, Brooklyn; John Heffron, Brooklyn; F. F. Holzer, New York; William Matteson, Bay City, Mich.; H. Judson, St. Louis; W. Allen, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Commander R. Wainwright of the Maine was half undressed at 9:45 p. m., and was smoking in his cabin next to that of Captain Sigsbee when the explosion occurred and put out the electric lights. He lit a match and went to Captain Sigsbee's cabin. The captain, it appears, had been thrown from his bed, but was uninjured. They both went on deck and ordered the men to flood 2500 pounds of guncotton which were on board. The order was carried out, but the men never returned. Havana, however, was saved from a still more terrible explosion. Four boats were lowered, all manned by officers, and one of them was lost.

The Maine, at the time of the explosion, was at anchor about 500 yards from the arsenal and some 200 yards from the floating dock.

Captain Sigsbee, when interviewed last evening by the correspondent of the Associated Press with reference to the cause of the explosion, said: "I cannot yet determine the cause; but competent investigators will decide whether the explosion was produced from an interior or exterior cause. I cannot say anything until after such an investigation has been made. I will not and cannot conscientiously anticipate the decision, nor do I wish to make any unjust estimate of the reason for the disaster."

The Discussion says that fire broke out on board the Maine at 7:30 p. m., and that the crew were unable to extinguish it. The first explosion is said to have been caused by over 600 pounds of gun cotton, and the subsequent explosion is alleged to have been caused by shells and cartridges.

"WORK OF THE SPANIARDS."

New York, Feb. 17.—An evening paper quotes Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban junta, as saying: "Taking everything into consideration, I am firmly convinced that the tragedy in Havana harbor was the work of the Spaniards. It is well known that there has been a very bitter feeling among the Spaniards in Cuba against the Maine. Canalejas' own paper, The Herald, has repeatedly stated that the presence of the Maine was a menace to peace, and it was to the editor of this paper that De Lome wrote his famous letter. At a bull fight in Cuba a week ago Sunday the Spaniards openly insulted men from the Maine, and the feeling against them has gradually grown to be very bitter.

"It would have been comparatively easy to plant a torpedo under the Maine. If any Spaniards did it they certainly acted in connivence with the Spanish authorities. I feel certain it was not the work of the Cubans, because if they had wanted to blow anything up they would have directed their force toward Spanish vessels or Weyler long before this."

HAD A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Madrid, Feb. 17.—Admiral Chacon, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish navy, in the course of an interview, said the Maine had on board a "new explosive based on gun-cotton manufactured by a special process." Such explosives, he added, were very dangerous, the slightest friction causing an explosion. He believed the disaster was due to such a cause.

The Herald remarks: "Although the Americans try to represent us a people devoid of virtues, we must face this horrible misfortune sincerely and express feelings of compassion. In the face of provocative Americans we shall always remain a proud people; but in the face of men in misfortune, of whatever nationality, our hearts are always full of pity."

WRECK OF THE MAINE.

New York, Feb. 17.—A special to The World from Havana says: "I have just seen 29 sailors of the Maine silently enduring the torture caused by powder-skinned faces and bodies, broken bones and mangled flesh. They are being well cared for by the military hospital at San Ambrosio. All the injured men showed great grit. You can't hear a whimper from one of the 29 swathed forms in San Ambrosio hospital, nor from those anywhere else.

"Out in the bay lies the wreck of the Maine. Her steel upper deck forward has been completely lifted and turned over on her starboard side. None of the big guns in the turrets are visible. The Maine is slightly listed to port, and all forward of her massive cranes for unloading ship's boats has completely disappeared. The big funnels lie flat on the twisted and gnarled iron braces and pieces of steel deck. From the funnels aft the ship seems to be intact. She has settled until the water has covered the top of her superstructure."

CAN'T IMAGINE THE CAUSE.

Boston, Feb. 17.—Rear Admiral Kimberly, who commanded the United States squadron at Apia, Samoa, could not imagine how the Maine disaster happened. No hand grenade thrown by a Cuban or a Spaniard, as the morning dispatches intimate, could do such damage. A torpedo in the water would have blown up the boat. The accident was not caused by these means. It may have been the result of some chemical action in the magazines—a combustion perhaps.

"In my judgment Spain had nothing to do with the affair. I refer to the government. An enraged Spaniard—or an enraged Cuban—well, that is another matter. Spain wants no war with us. She knows too well her position as regards resources."

SHOCKED AND HORRIFIED.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 17.—Ex-President Cleveland said: "I am greatly shocked and horrified at the lamentable disaster to the battleship Maine; and sincerely hope that later information may serve to mitigate its horrifying details. I was not personally acquainted with any of the ship's crew, but greatly regret that our navy should suffer the loss of such a ship and that so many lives had to be sacrificed. Of course I could not express an opinion as to whether the disaster was due to accident or Spanish design, as nothing but most meagre particulars have reached me. I sincerely hope, however, that investigation will show that it was accident pure and simple."

DISPATCH OF CONDOLENCE.

London, Feb. 17.—At a largely attended meeting of Irishmen convened to celebrate the events of '98, under the chairmanship of James O'Kelly, Parnellite member of parliament for North Roscommon, it was unanimously voted to send a dispatch of condolence to the American nation upon the loss of the warship Maine. Messrs. Dillon, Davitt and O'Brien were present. The speeches were generally very violent against Great Britain.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 266 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

Fine job printing done at this office

Domestic Joy.

The charm of domestic joy will be preserved, if those parents, who fear the early death of one of their loved ones when attacked with a serious throat or lung trouble, resort at once to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a never-failing remedy. "I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for my son, who was eight years old. He has been troubled with a bronchial cough since he was two and a half years of age, and I have tried everything, but found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does him the most good." Mrs. A. Geib, 317 Demott St., West Hoboken, N.J. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and is cheaper than the dealer's big profit making substitute, because Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always cures while the substitute does not.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE

Significant Utterance of a General at Zola's Trial.

Possibility of an Outbreak—Testimony That Caused a Big Sensation—Catholic University for Ireland.

Paris, Feb. 17.—General Pellieux gave sensational testimony in the Zola trial yesterday, and made it clear that he regarded the verdict in the Dreyfus case as thoroughly righteous. "For some time," said he, "there has been much talk of handwriting people discussing who could have written the bordereau. Well, I will prove to you here, with the papers in my hand, that the officer who wrote the bordereau belonged to the ministry of war, was an artillery man, and was second for service on the staff."

This statement caused a sensation, and Mr. Laborie interrupted the witness, saying: "I ask that Colonel Picquart, who is at the house of Magistrate Hortulus, be summoned to hear this testimony."

"It is not your turn to speak," replied the presiding judge.

This statement caused a great stir in court.

The general further remarked: "I have not a mind of pure crystal, but I have the soul of a soldier, which revolts at hearing the infamous aspersions showered upon us, and I can keep silence no longer. I cannot stand them trying to detach the army from its chiefs, for if the soldiers cease to have confidence in them, what will the chiefs do in the day of danger, which is, perhaps, nearer than people think? Then, gentlemen of the jury, your sons would be led to simple butchery, but at the same time Mr. Zola will have gained a fresh victory and will have achieved a new debacle, and will be able to lay his history before a Europe from which France has been wiped out."

The effect of the oration was intense.

In conclusion, General Pellieux said: "We should have been glad if the court-martial had acquitted Dreyfus, as it would have shown there was no traitor for the army, for all of us to mourn for."

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

London, Feb. 17.—When the debate of the address in reply to the queen's speech was resumed in the house of commons yesterday John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, moved an amendment in favor of a Catholic university in Ireland. In so doing, he said the Catholics had long suffered from intolerable grievances in respect to university education, and he maintained that the grievances had been admitted by Liberals and Conservatives. The motion was seconded by Timothey Harrington, Parnellite.

Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, opposed the motion, and Timothy Healy, Nationalist member for North Louth, supported it, instancing the success of "a similar institution in Canada, which had turned out such a distinguished pupil as Sir Wilfred Laurier," the premier of Canada.

W. E. H. Lecky, Liberal-Unionist member for Dublin university, thought the existing system of Trinity and Queen's colleges deterred Catholics from availing themselves of the advantages of a university education, adding that he believed that in accepting the amendment the government would remove one of Ireland's great grievances.

A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house, pointed out that the new university which he, for one, desired to see, was not to be fenced in by any technical limitations. It was to be to Catholics what Trinity college was to Protestants, sectional only in tone. The demand for such a university, he added, ought to be supported by the friends of higher education, which, under the existing system, two-thirds of the Irish were unable to enjoy. It was in accordance, he further said, with the principles of unionism, and he would welcome the demand of the nationalists.

FOREIGNERS RUNNING AWAY.

London, Feb. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, commenting upon the effect of the Zola trial on business, says: "The rich foreigners are running away. No event since the assassination of President Carnot has reacted in so direct and general a manner on trade. For this reason traders are anxious that the government should suppress the demonstrations."

PASSENGER VESSEL LOST.

Marseilles, France, Feb. 17.—Word reached here Wednesday afternoon from Tenerife of the total wreck of the General Transatlantic company's steamer, the Flachat. She was bound from this city to Colon with a crew and passenger list comprising 101 persons. When off the northwest coast of Africa heavy weather was encountered. The vessel struck on one of the Canaries during a fog and broke in two. Only 11 were saved.

The Flachat was a screw, iron vessel of 1239 tons net and 2176 tons gross register. She was 300 feet long by 35 feet beam, and 25.5 feet dept of hold.

IN HONOR OF BRUNO.

Rome, Feb. 17.—About 500 liberal students laid wreaths upon the monument to Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, as a reply to the action of the clerical students who, attending the pope's mass at St. Peter's on Sunday last, cheered the "pope-king." The speeches delivered by the students were against the priesthood, and there were cries in favor of Emile Zola.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN.

Kingston, Jam., via Bermuda, Feb. 17.—A filibustering expedition destined for Cuba has been intercepted by the authorities, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized. The American schooner Cora M, Captain Mitchell, last reported at Wilmington, N. C., is implicated. The seized material was shipped from Kingston as casks of cement for trans-shipment to the Cora M.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

Boston, Feb. 17.—The grand temple of Rathbone Sisters held its annual session in this city yesterday. The election of officers resulted as follows: G. C., Annie J. Harvey, Taunton; G. S., Annie Waite, Pigeon Cove; G. J., Fanny W. Eaton, Brockton; G. M., Nancy J. Stevens, Lanesville; G. M. of R. and S., Josephine W. Mosher, Somerville; G. M. of S., Lottie A. Morgan, Lawrence; G. P. of T., M. T. Reagan, Medford; G. G. of T., Elizabeth A. Davenport, New Bedford; trustees, Cora F. Glidden, Lowell, three years; Sarah Fills, Charlestown, one year.

The grand temple voted to hold the next meeting on the same date and place as the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

NO GREATER BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 17.—Greater Boston received another discouraging blow from the legislature through the report yesterday of the committee on metropolitan affairs recommending that the matter be referred to the legislature of 1899. The same befell it last year.

The anit-cigaret bill was returned to the house with the disapproval of the whole committee.

There was a long debate in the senate on the bill to allow the Boston and Maine to issue its own stock in place of that which would be issued by the roads leased or operated by it. It ended only in postponement.

COMBUSTION POSSIBLE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Lieutenant Lewis Nixon, designer of the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, who is an expert on naval construction and armament, stated that in his opinion it would be possible for spontaneous combustion to have caused the explosion in the magazine of the Maine. Mr. Nixon thinks the explosion may possibly have occurred in a magazine in close proximity to a coal bunker.

ENFORCE THE LAW

REGULATING THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The committee on accounts held a meeting last evening, and a vote was then unanimously passed authorizing and instructing the secretary of the committee to prepare a circular letter to be printed by authority of the purchasing agent, and to send a copy to each head of a department, informing such head that beginning March 1st, no bills contracted after that date, which the committee may determine to be for "materials and supplies," will be approved unless said "materials and supplies" are purchased through the department of supplies.

It was then voted that certain unapproved bills that had been improperly vouched be returned by the auditor to the purchasing agent for proper vouching.

TENEMENT HOUSE TRADE.

Several Fall River liquor dealers were summoned before the police commission last night and asked in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors for house trade. It appears that the teamsters have been in the habit of going out with their vehicles every day and soliciting sales from the occupants of the tenement house district. The commission made it plain that the practice must stop, and that if it was not stopped there might be some trouble about the licenses.

COLORED FOLKS.

A number of local young people will attended the assembly of young colored folks at Lawrence on March 1. The assembly will include colored residents of Lowell, Amesbury, Newburyport, Nashua, Haverhill and Lawrence.

FR. GARIN'S ANNIVERSARY.

The death of Rev. Fr. Garin occurred three years ago yesterday, Feb. 16, 1895. There was no special observance of the anniversary in the churches, but today being the anniversary of the approbation by Rome of the Order of Oblate Fathers, special offices were held in all the chapels in the morning, with reference also to the beloved Fr. Garin.

First class job printing done at this office.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Colds Chaps Colic
Coughs Chafing Croup
Catarrh Chilblains Cramps

Are ills to which all flesh is heir. You can relieve and speedily cure all of these by the free use of our old reliable Anodyne. Generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction, and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use? It was originated to cure all ailments attended with inflammation; such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nervine.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

It soothes every ache, every bruise, every cramp, every irritation, every lameness, every swelling everywhere. It is for INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use. It was originated in 1810, by Dr. A. Johnson, an old Family Physician. Every Mother should have it in the house.

"Best Liver Pill Made."
Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

I use Johnson's Liniment for catarrh. I had tried almost everything recommended for catarrh, but find Johnson's Anodyne Liniment far superior to any. I use it as you direct. J. R. WHIPPLE, South Windham, Vt.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

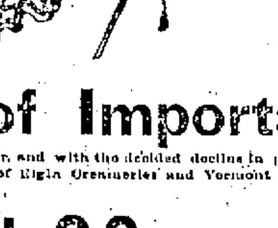
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

A BIG SACRIFICE

Regular $65 Sewing Machine Marked Down to $23.50.

We need the room for our 1898 line of Bicycles, which will be here soon, and will sell any Sewing Machine on our floor at exactly cost price. Cash or instalments. Old Machines taken in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET



Notice of Importance

We are overstocked with Butter, and with the decided decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 23 and 25c. We will also offer 120 five pound boxes and 120 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 28c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 20-3.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

This Affects Your Pocketbook

Catch On.

ROAST PORK	7c. lb.
SMOKED SHOULDERS	8c. lb.
2 lbs. SLICED HAM	25c.
FIRST CUT ROAST BEEF	10c. lb.
LEGS, LAMB	10c. lb.
LEGS, VEAL	10c. lb.
5-LB. BOX BUTTER (Prime)	85c. box

CENTRAL Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

328 SUFFOLK STREET,

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $18, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

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Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

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285 CENTRAL ST.

ALLAN LINE.

Portland to Liverpool.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Feb. 17, 8 a. m.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, March 24, 11 a.m.

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34.
Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.

Glasgow to Boston

Via Derry and Galway.

Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.

APPLY TO

H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston

DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 1-3 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

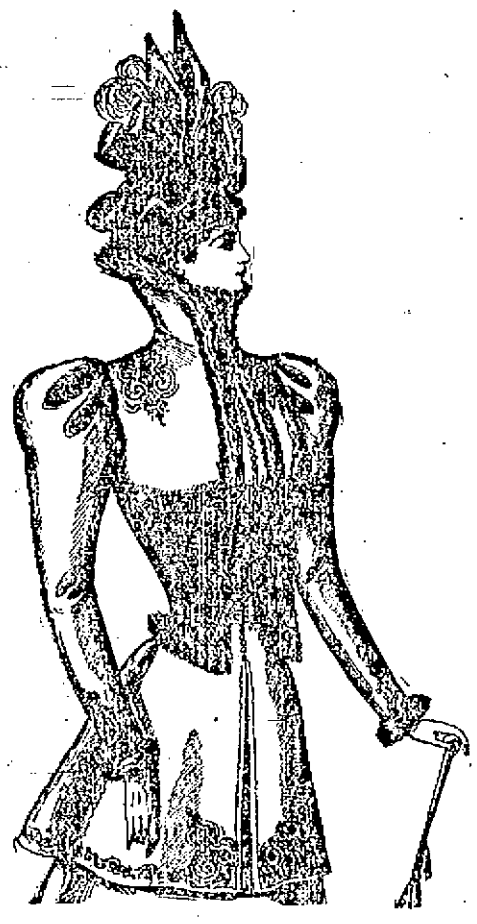
19-23 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

SOME OF CARNIVAL'S PRETTY COSTUMES.

How the Months of the Year Can Figure In Fetching Garments.

This is carnival time and just the period for pretty and original ideas in fancy ball costumes, novelty especially being sought after. The dresses for the birth months are not only novel, but very becoming and can be made at home very effectively and inexpensively.

NATTY JACKET IN HUSSAR BLUE.



A very handsome garment for midwinter is of hussar-blue cloth, made with a long basque, which is embroidered with black silk and beads, and is fastened up the front with invisible hooks and eyes under the row of small black silk buttons, set closely together; the Eton jacket is embroidered on the shoulders, and is edged with mink fur; it is lined with black satin; the coat sleeves are embroidered at the wrist, and are trimmed with a band of fur. Toque of blue and black shot silk, trimmed with a bow of black ribbon velvet and curled osprey.

Another mantle is of black sicilienne, lined with red silk; the bodice part is embroidered with silk and beads, and is trimmed with puffings of sicilienne graduating to the waist, and with skunk fur; the cape sleeves are also edged with fur; the waistband is of black moire ribbon, fastened with a fancy buckle, and two long moire ends fall over the skirt in front.

The February girl would represent Saint Valentine. The dress of pale pink satin, is trimmed round the foot of skirt, with a flounce of lace, headed by a puffing of the same; addressed envelopes and small registered packages are fixed to the skirt, and "St. Valentine" is written across in a slanting direction with gold; the full bodice is drawn in at the waist under a pointed band of amethyst velvet, to which is attached a short full basque of lace; the plain tight sleeves have three closely pleated frills at the top, with a bird's nest, eggs, and two birds on the left shoulder; two arrows are crossed on the front of bodice, and an amethyst heart, suspended by a chain, is also worn; collar-band of velvet, with ruffles of old lace to match the basque; the stockings are amethyst silk; the shoes of bronze, with silver buckles.

Then comes the March girl, and as St. Patrick's Day falls in that month, a novel idea is to wear some symbol of that day. For this dress pale green silk is used; the skirt is embroidered in front with a gold harp and a shamrock, the words and date being written in gold; the bodice is low, and is ornamented in front with the first part of the well known verse; a sash of crimson velvet is tied round the waist and hangs with long ends at the back; the cape of pale green silk is trimmed round the edge with jewelled lace, is lined with white satin, and is fastened at the throat with a bow of crimson velvet; a double necklet of bloodstones is worn round the throat, and a green silk shamrock at the back of the head; the banner has a gilded handle and edge, and is ornamented with streamers of crimson ribbon velvet.

For the April maid the dress is of the palest leaf green satin; the sides and the back of the skirt are trimmed with four fully gathered flounces of cream lace, headed by a row of pink roses; the lines on the front of the skirt are written with gold, the front being ornamented with trails of roses and foliage; the cross over bodice is finished at the waist with roses, the same flowers ornamenting the center of front and shoulders; the sleeves are trimmed with frills of lace and tucks. Diamond pins are worn in the hair and a necklet of diamonds around the throat. The banner is studded with diamonds at the corners and a bow of rose colored ribbon is tied around the support.

For the girl whose birthday comes in May is a very pretty, simple dress particularly suitable for a young girl. The skirt is of white silk, with flounce of pleated chiffon round the foot, headed by a garland of pink and white sweet peas, a trail of the same flowers being carried up the front; the full bodice is of white chiffon made on a tight fitting lining of white silk, it is trimmed with pleatings of chiffon, which also form the sleeves; and edging of blossoms finishes the top of bodice. Emerald green satin ribbon is twisted round the waist, and finished in a bow with long ends at the right side. The wreath is of sweet peas, with a long tulle veil falling down the back. Necklet of emeralds, the birth stone, the verse on the white satin banner being written in emerald green. The gilded support is twined round with flowers, and the green streamers are finished with bunches of the same flowers.

SOME PRETTY CARNIVAL COSTUMES.

White satin shoes and silk stockings complete this very dainty costume.

For June, the month of roses, a very dainty dress is appropriate, trimmed with the flower of the month. The skirt is of accordeon pleated pale green silk, trimmed, after it is pleated with cream lace insertion; the short draped tablier is edged with a row of pink, white and yellow roses, and the words above it written with gold. Full bodice of accordeon pleated silk trimmed around the top with a pleating of chiffon and on the left side with a cluster of pink roses with foliage; the bodice slightly overhangs a pointed waistband of green velvet; puffed sleeves finished with a pleating of chiffon; pink silk stockings and green satin shoes. A double necklet of agate is worn around the throat. The bannor is ornamented with trailing roses and foliage.

The costume for the July maid is of cream satin; the skirt is trimmed round the foot with a flounce of lace embroidered with ruby beads and paillettes; the flounce is headed by a twist of ruby ribbon caught in points at regular intervals under fans of ribbon; "Fourth of July" is written across the front in ruby color and fire crackers and rockets are worn at the side; the full bodice is drawn in at the waist by a deep corselet belt of puckered ruby velvet; bertha of cream lace embroidered with ruby beads; necklace of rubies set in gold is worn round the throat. Victorian bonnet of straw lined with ruby velvet, and trimmed with pink and white roses. The banner is ornamented with a bow and ends of ruby ribbon.

For August the dress is of light sparrow brown silk; the skirt trimmed with two rows of rabbit's foot clover and short grass mounted closely; the words "Duck shooting" being written in gold. The full bodice is made with a fluted basque and is trimmed in front with a band of jeweled embroidery, and round the top with a puffing of silk and a row of clover. The sleeves are trimmed with clover and bows of ribbon velvet to match the sash and a gun is slung from the waist by a leather strap; bronze open work silk stockings with bronze shoes. Cap of silk of the same color as the dress, with pompon in the center. The necklace is composed of sardonyx, and the banner ornamented with clover and short grass.

September being the harvest month something symbolical of that season would be novel and pretty. An appropriate costume is of corn colored silk dotted with red circles; on the front of the skirt is painted a goose, and the sentence below it; a sickle is also fixed on the right side; the bodice is trimmed with a drapery of corn-colored chiffon, a few ears of wheat and smaller gilded sickle; the waistband is of sapphire-blue velvet. The sun bonnet is of corn-colored silk fastened by a blue bow under the chin; a bundle of wheat is carried in the right hand, and the banner in the left is ornamented with ears of corn and bow and ends of sapphire-blue velvet; corn-colored silk stockings with sapphire-blue satin shoes.

For October there is a really charming dress. The skirt and tight fitting bodice are of leaf-green satin, the edge of skirt finished with a row of single grapes with clusters of three here and there; the front is ornamented with Virginian creeper leaves that are turning red, and "Chill October" is written in gold near the foot; the panlers, bodice trimming, and sleeves, are of golden chiffon; rosy apples on strings hang from a bow of green ribbon on the right shoulder; a large opal set in gold is worn in the centre of the bodice and necklet of the same stones round the throat; the wreath is composed of autumn berries and leaves; the banner and its support are ornamented with bunches of grapes and vine leaves; an anchor is placed above the number of days at the top.

As Thanksgiving Day comes in November something pertaining to that day would be effective and pretty for a fancy dress ball. The dress of misty gray silk, has a large turkey on the front of the skirt and below it written in gold letter the words "Thanksgiving Day." The full under bodice is of gray chiffon made on a yoke lace, embroidered with yellow topaz beads. The frills around the zouave and the epaulettes are of embroidered chiffon; the pointed belt and band across the lower edge of yoke are of topaz yellow ribbon, and the support of the banner is ornamented with yellow and white chrysanthemums, and a true lover's knot of velvet ribbon.

Now comes December the last month of the year and the month of holidays and merry making. A very pretty dress is of white satin trimmed with sprays of holly leaves and berries; the leaves should be slightly damped with gum and then sprinkled with Jack Frost powder. The words "Merry Christmas" are written with gold. The waterfall draperies hanging from the waist are of turquoise velvet finished with bunches of berries and frosted holly leaves; the bodice is of white accordion-pleated chiffon with turquoise velvet waistband; the top is trimmed with holly leaves and berries; the puffed sleeves have waterfall draperies of turquoise velvet falling over, the tips being finished with sprays of mistletoe; a small fir-tree in a pot is fixed on the right shoulder; a necklace of turquoise and gold is worn round the throat, and gold pins with turquoise in the hair; the support of the banner is ornamented with mistletoe and holly and tied with a large bow

"Come, fly with me," said the hurricane. "Not I," replied the sturdy oak. "I have a rooted objection to anything of the sort."

VELVET CAPE TRIMMED WITH ERMINE.

The ever useful cape still holds first place in the hearts of a large number of women, not only for its usefulness, but for the fact that it can be easily remodelled, which in these days of changing fashions is often found necessary. These garments are made in every imaginable material, but in fur or rich velvet trimmed with fur they are particularly handsome. A decidedly chic cape worn recently by a tall brunette was of black velvet, combined with ermine. This cape was cut in two pieces and lined with cerise satin. The ermine, which formed the storm collar, also outlined the front, tipped with tails. A handsome muff of the fur and black velvet picture hat completed a very pretty costume.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

They Will Celebrate a Notable Anniversary, Feb. 22.

Washington.—The thirtieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Washington from February 14 to 19, will be also the fiftieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention, which was held in 1848, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Great preparations are going forward, every effort being made to render the occasion a momentous one. The Columbia Theatre will be the scene of all the meetings. Susan B. Anthony will call the meeting to order on Monday morning, February 14. During the afternoon addresses will be made by State presidents, and at the evening session Miss Anthony will deliver the opening address.

On the 15th reports of committees will be made in the morning, and conference work will be discussed in the afternoon.

In the evening one of the papers will be that of Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, and the subject will be "Women in Municipalities." The programme for Wednesday, the 16th, is not fully decided upon, but in the evening several addresses of great interest are scheduled, one of them being on "Women in Medicine," by Dr. Clara Marshall, dean of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday further reports will be made and conference work will be discussed, while the evening will be devoted to papers of interest.

Friday's programme will be similar, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Pennsylvania, giving one of the papers, the title of which is "The Political Rights of Women."

On Saturday morning reports will be finished and in the afternoon addresses will be made by State presidents. In the evening the "History of Our Work With Congress" will be given by Clara Bewick Colby, of Nebraska, and addresses will be made by women from the states already enfranchised, namely Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will then give "Our Defeats and Triumphs," and the closing address will, like the opening one, be given by Susan B. Anthony.

REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Fancy Work.

A very dainty bit of pick-up work is the covering of yokes, guimpes, narrow vest-fronts, cuffs, and standing collars of fine white ladies' cloth with French arabesque or vermicelli designs in braiding, or merely edging them with rows of very narrow gold gimp or cord. When completed these can be given to the dressmaker to complete the bodice of the new spring costume of colored cloth. An imported suit of this description is very expensive. If finished in a perfect manner, beginning with the braided accessories, a most satisfactory and not costly copy can be made of these stylish and becoming gowns; but the dressmaker must understand the tailors' art or she had better not attempt the making of the costume. Some of the Paris models finished with these braided decorations have also revers of white satin overlaid with point applique net, with a tiny edging of fur or a narrow frill of pleated chiffon.

The absent-minded man, 'tis said,
Is he without a doubt,
Who put the candle into bed,
And blew himself clean out.

SOME FACIAL LINES SPEAK VOLUMES

Eyebrows, Lips, Cheeks, Ears and Eyes That Tell the Story.

Your face is the index of your character.

If you're a man it doesn't much matter what sort of a face you have, for the principal index of a man's character is his cheque-book.

With a woman it is a different thing altogether.

As a woman's face is, in most cases, her fortune, it is necessary for the prospective husband to know of what that fortune consists.

It won't do to condemn or exalt a subject because one feature happens to be bad, or another beautiful. For example, a receding forehead is a sign for mental weakness, but a strong chin will redeem the receding brow.

Every woman is good-looking in somebody's eyes. But the face of a good woman need not always be the face of a beauty. It should, however, have at least one or two good signs of integrity and loyalty. We don't urge a man to worry himself over the puzzle that may be found in his sweetheart's face, for physiognomy requires a little careful thought; but, all the same, it will be as well if he pick out the plain facts herein narrated, and see if he cannot get them to agree in the way he wants.

The lover has often kissed his sweetheart's lips, but he has never given those sweet lips a thought beyond kissing them. It has never occurred to him to investigate further, and ascertain what type of lip he is in the habit of pressing.

Young man, beware of the rosebud mouth; the mouth that is so tiny; the mouth that finds its way into the pages of novels, that may be found in statuary—all the Venuses have rosebud mouths—for the rosebud mouth is Dame Nature's label pinned to the face, declaring that its owner is vain, frivolous, and untruthful. On the other hand, the larger mouth, with full, well-proportioned lips, which, when closed, form almost a horizontal line with the corners, neither elevated nor depressed, is the indication for truthfulness, loyalty, firmness, and justice.

A large mouth doesn't look pretty, truly, but it reflects really handsome and womanly qualities.

One often hears the exclamation, "Oh, what a short upper lip!" and the statement made in all sincerity: "A short upper lip is a beauty sign." Upon the point of beauty we have nothing to say; but we do know that the girl who has a short upper lip is generally a very conceited creature, and, to gain her heart, the only way is to flatter her. That's a point worth noting.

Observe the wide mouth with downward curves at the corners. Women who have a mouth like this will neglect every duty in life to gossip. And she is not overkind-hearted or sympathetic either.

It is curious, too, in what way a woman's chin is a tell-tale feature. Your easily-persuaded order of girl, whom you can twist about your little finger, so to speak, and talk into doing almost anything, will have a small, weak, and receding chin. This type is also called treacherous. Its possessor would be deceitful and disloyal, because she would not have the strength of will to be anything else.

On the other hand, your merry, gay, and light-hearted girl, she of sweet temper, and one that yields, too, will be blessed with a round, full, and well-formed chin.

You have often seen a pointed, projecting chin in a girl's face. The owner of such a feature may be relied upon to spend considerable time in the "weighing-up" of the material side of her male acquaintances, old and new, if she be in quest of a husband. That is to say, she will be an unsympathetic girl, greedy, and will love only where there's money. Such a chin shows an avaricious disposition, and if the girl have a hooked nose into the bargain, then she is a miser.

The girl whose nature is firm and capable will rejoice in a square chin of good size, with probably an indentation in the centre. Its owner may not perhaps be so gentle as the girl with the round chin, but she will be a reliable girl, and will make a good wife and affectionate mother.

The nose must, in any case, be a prominent feature to go by. It can't help itself, as it were.

The Greek nose, which forms a straight line from base to tip, is considered by those well up in such things to be the perfect nose. It indicates a gentle, peaceable nature, with a love of the beautiful—of the arts and of home. If a Greek-nosed woman have a good, moderately-large mouth, she will prove a treasure.

Nobody has any use for a snub-nosed woman, yet who knows but that she may be beautiful in somebody's eye, for is not love blind?

But, remember, snub noses are usually found upon the faces of cruel women. Didn't Mrs. Na ' have a snub nose? It is very remarkable, if you go through the chamber of horrors in New York you will find that nearly all the women-criminals are depicted with snubs.

A girl may have a snub nose and its characteristic be redeemed by the chin or the ear, just as the receding forehead—indicative of mental weakness in itself—is redeemed by the firm and capable chin. By a happy law the good redeems the bad. Of course, by the term snub we do not refer to the nez retrousse, which is just tip-tilted enough to be saucy, but to the real snub which is flattened upon the face.

If you want a prudent wife, one who will be saving and thrifty, select the girl whose nose has a little hump on it. The Roman nose is called the nose of wealth.

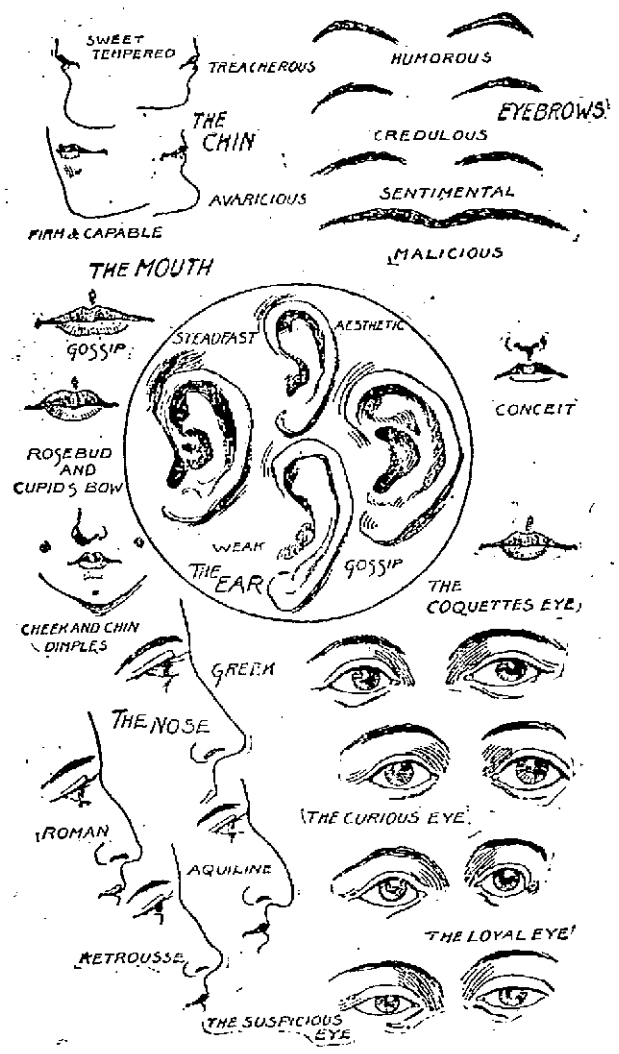
A girl's eyes may conceal more than they will reveal. But shun the woman whose eye is long, narrow, and opens only half-way. The orb which is full, large, luminous and looks squarely into your own without faltering, is an eye to be trusted.

Everybody knows the eye of the coquette. It is in evidence every moment of the day and every second of the first half of the night, when young people are thrown together while going home after their day's work.

The ear, too, is a great tell-tale. The small ear, shell-like, beautifully chiselled, denotes gentleness, and refinement, a peace-loving disposition, sympathetic and generous; but the flabby, long, narrow ear is a sign of humility and weakness.

In conclusion, it must be clearly understood that you cannot judge of a person's character by these signs separately, but collectively, properly balancing a weak point by the strength of a more powerful feature.

Try it on your sweetheart. If you don't like to do that, try it on someone else's; you'll never be found out, and it will satisfy you.



HOW TO JUDGE YOUR SWEETHEART.

TALES FROM EVERY DAY LIFE.

Nothing of the kind in this world can be more impressive than the way in which an audience of 6,000 French radicals receives that wonderful air (the Marseillaise), says Colonel T. W. Higginson in the Atlantic Monthly. I observed that the chorus of young men who led the singing never once looked at the notes, and few even had any, so familiar was it all. There was a perfect hush in that vast audience while the softer parts were sung; and no one joined even in the chorus at first, for everybody was listening. The instant, however, that the strain closed, the applause broke like a tropical storm, and the clapping of hands was like the taking flight of a thousand doves all over the vast arena. Behind those twinkling hands the light dresses of the ladies and the blue blouses of workingmen seemed themselves to shimmer in the air; there was no coarse noise of pounding on the floor or drumming on the seats, but there was a vast cry of "Bis! Bis!" sent up from the whole multitude, demanding a repetition. The moment the first verse was sung through for the second time several thousand voices joined in the chorus; then the applause was redoubled as if they had gathered new sympathy from one another, after which there was still one more great applauding gust.

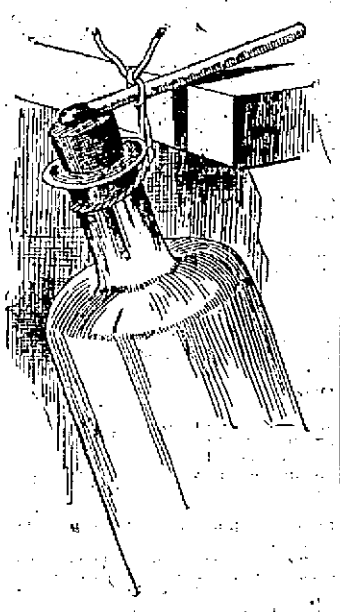
The person who wrote that electricity was one of the "mighty agents of nature enchained by the ingenuity of man" can scarcely have contemplated in his wildest dreams the full extent of that ingenuity, says the Electrical Review. For instance, he is scarcely likely to have prophesied that a sick man, far from the habitations of civilization, would have cut a telegraph wire in order to obtain assistance. And yet such has really occurred, according to a London contemporary. The whole of the vast continent of Australia was practically cut off from European news for nearly twenty-four hours in the middle of September in consequence of an interruption on the line between Adelaide and Port Darwin. Inquiries were made, and it was learned that the wire had been cut by a cyclist who was taken ill while on a journey across the continent. It is not related how he set about it, but he had the satisfaction, at any rate, of getting what he wanted. It is not desired to establish this as a precedent of summoning help under inconvenient circumstances.

A PAGE TO ENTERTAIN YOUNG AND OLD

BOTTLE AND MATCH.

How To Astonish Your Army of Friends.

To hang a bottle on an ordinary match, as shown in the design, tie a string tightly about the neck of the



THE BOTTLE ON THE MATCH

bottle, lay a match on the cork and holding it, tie the match as shown in the illustration.

Chips of China.

In the private schools of China a teacher is paid about one half-penny a day for each pupil.

The National Army is called the Army of the Green Standard. It is twice as strong as the Imperial section, and is made up of a thousand camps.

The Imperial Army consists of Manchus, Mongols, and blue-ribanded Chinese, and is 350,000 strong, divided into eight corps, with Peking for headquarters.

Chinese brides, when putting on their bridal garments on the eventful morning, stand in round, shallow baskets during their lengthy toilets. This is supposed to ensure them placid and well-rounded lives in their new homes.

Hainan, recently annexed by the French, is separated from the mainland, like the Isle of Wight, and is about 150 miles in length by 100 broad. The separating channel is called the Luichan Strait, and is sixteen miles wide.

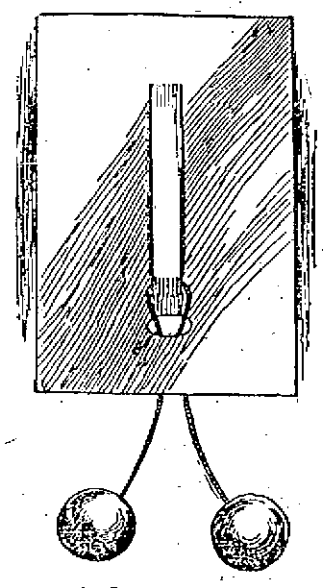
Country roads in China are never bounded by fences, but are entirely undefined. While the farmer has the right to plough up any road passing through his land, drivers of vehicles have an equal right, and they exercise it, to traverse any portion of the country at large.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the very fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year. If he has no son, then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and justice must be administered.

A curious industry in some of the provinces of China is the manufacture of mock-money for offering to the dead. The pieces are only half the size of the real coins, but the dead are supposed not to know the difference. The dummy coins are made out of tin, hammered to the thinness of paper, and stamped out to the size required.

THREAD AND BULLET.

Cut strips into a piece of paper as shown in the design. Under these cut out a hole. Take a thread, as shown and at each end put a glass or wooden or other kind of ball or marble, large

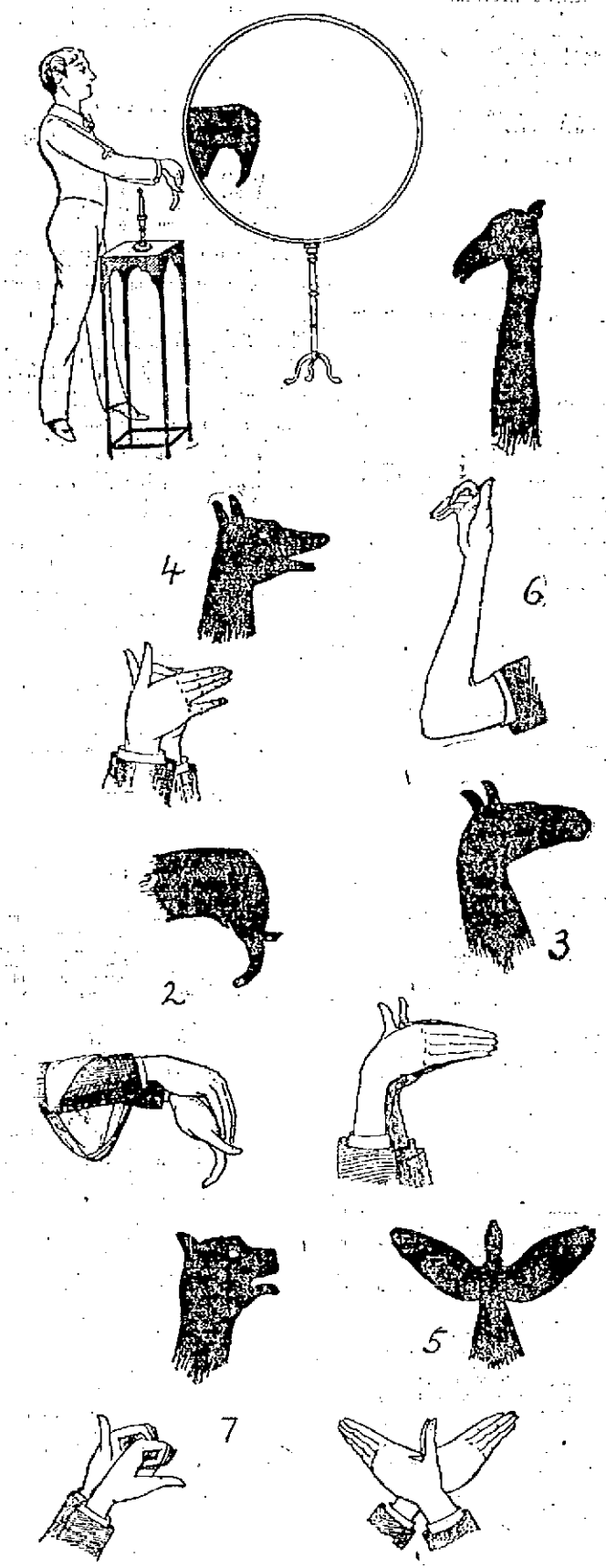


THE BULLET TRICK.

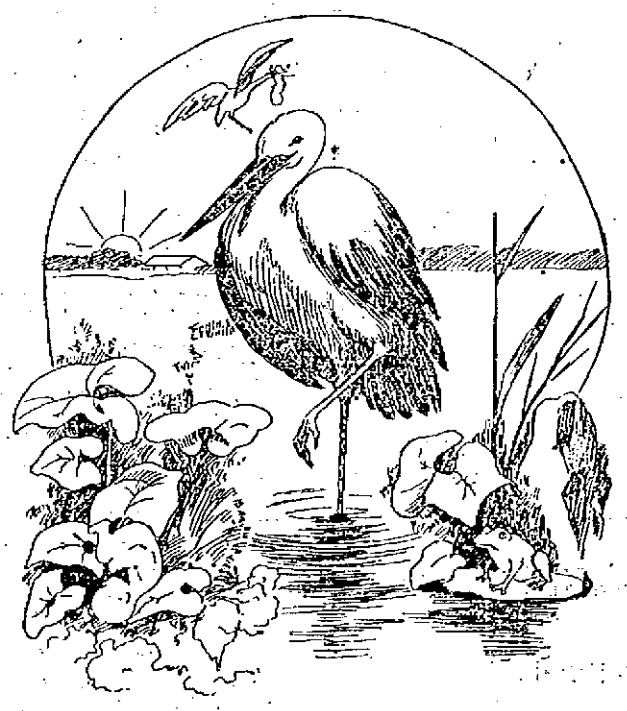
enough not to go through the hole. Then the trick is to put the thread in the position shown in the picture. Take the tongue formed by the slits and push it through the hole, being careful not to tear it, then put one of the balls through this. In the same way get them out again.

On a horse dying lately, its stomach was found to be partly filled with broken glass, some pieces of which had pierced the tissue. The glass was of several kinds, going to prove that the horse had a fondness for the diet.

SHADOWGRAPHS



PUZZLE PICTURE—FIND THE BABY.



SHADOWS ON THE WALL.

Shadowgraphs, a new and coined name for our old friends, Shadows on the Wall, with which our grandfathers and great-grandfathers used to delight their grandchildren when the day was closing, and the candles were alight. These shadows, indeed, have lived through centuries, but in late years have been very much improved upon, so that now they form a most fascinating amusement for both old and young, at entertainments, at home, at schools, bazaars, etc.

Now, if my readers wish to appear as entertainers with this most innocent and mirthful amusement, and they follow out the instructions here given, taking a careful survey of the drawings illustrating this article, I can assure them, as a professional entertainer, that they will succeed; but practice they must, for without it nothing can be accomplished.

First and most important is the light. The stronger the illuminant the better. For ordinary use the magic lantern comes first, as it gives a strong and steady light, and leaves the apartment in darkness. Then, we can recommend the bull's-eye lantern; and lastly, even a good candle will answer the purpose very well.

Whatever light is used, it must be placed at the back, and nearly opposite the centre of the screen. The distance therefrom you must determine for yourself, as it will depend on the size of the screen and the space you wish to cover with light.

By referring to Fig. 1, you will see the performer at work. For a screen or sheet to project the shadows on to, here is shown a wooden hoop, such as young ladies use for mild exercise at a certain season of the year, and which can be purchased cheaply in various sizes from most toy-shops.

Having got your wooden hoop, next procure a piece of calico sufficient to cover it and turn over at the edges of the hoop, and then, as you stretch it carefully, knock in small tacks to fasten it on. You may support it in any manner that pleases you; but here is illustrated a single support, which explains itself. The performer is casting the shadow of an elephant's head upon the sheet.

Refer to Fig. 2, and the method of placing the hands together is shown; also the cloth, which may be a piece of any dark material, about three feet square, which you use to throw your arms to cast a shadow which cannot be done by the aid of the arms or hands.

Fig. 3 gives position of hands to show the horse on the screen.

Fig. 4 is the fox, the little finger being moved up and down to represent the mouth opening.

Fig. 5 is the bird. Move the hands backwards and forwards to give a flying motion to the wings.

Fig. 6, the giraffe.

Fig. 7, the bull-dog, the lower thumb to be moved to show mouth opening.

Meaning of Thumb-Prints.

It is curious to notice that while a great deal has been written in a scientific spirit of the value of thumb-prints as a means of identification, no one has yet found out what these lines in the thumb mean, or what they may indicate in determining character. The variations have been traced, and the fact has been noticed that no two thumbs show precisely the same lines.

The lines in the palm of the hand have been studied, too, for centuries, and the believers in the possibility of reading character from the lines in palm are numerous, even among the educated. But the gifted scientists and the palmists stop here. The thumb, they know, contains lines as remarkable and as varying as the palm. But what it all means no one knows, nor has any one attempted to guess.

When we hark back to the mystical knowledge of the ancients, it is marvellous that they, too, in many ways wiser than we, should have been baffled in reading the thumb. And at the same time they used thumb-prints as seals.

How Dromedaries Smoke Cigars.

Dromedaries are said to be particularly fond of tobacco-smoke, and can be made to do almost anything under its influence. Travelers in Egypt, it is asserted, rely more upon tobacco-smoke for their control over these huge beasts than anything else. When traveling on long journeys the dromedaries are, in many cases, required to travel night and day without rest, and the beasts are kept up to their tasks by smoking cigars.

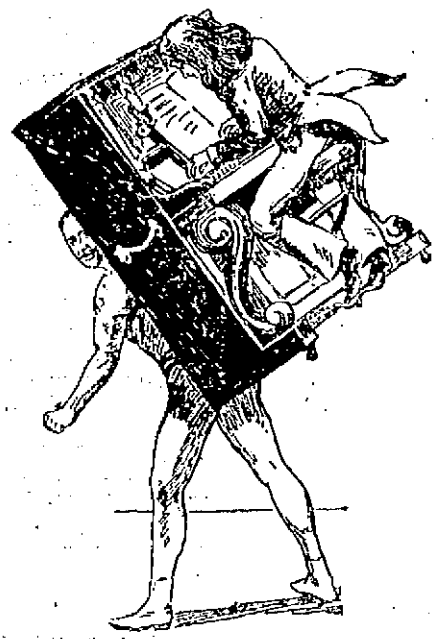
The driver carries a triangular piece of wood, which is pierced at one point like a cigar-holder. This is inserted in the mouth of the beast, the cigar being lit and pressed into the hole in the same fashion followed by man. The dromedary immediately closes its eyes and puffs away through its nostrils until the cigar is burned away.

The indulgence appears to refresh it, and the keeper has no difficulty in persuading the animal to plod on without further rest.

Although the brain is perpetually active, yet the whole of it is never at work at one time. The two hemispheres, or halves, do not operate simultaneously, but alternate in action.

The quiver of the aspen's leaves is due to the fact of the leaf-stalk being flat on the sides and so thin about the middle that the slightest breath of wind sets all the leaves wagging horizontally.

LIFTS THE PIANO AND THE PLAYER.



In the Reichsallen Theatre, in Berlin, a German athlete has drawn large crowds with a new performance which is an improvement over the somewhat stale feats of lifting a horse of a piano. The newcomer, who is described as a wonderfully strong man, not only lifts a piano, but carries it and the player around the stage while the player performs violently and enthusiastically.

The strong man does not pretend to hold the huge weight with the mere strength of his arms, but, having hoisted the piano and player in the air, he manages to so slip his arched shoulder under it that his whole body aids in controlling the awkard load.

Technical and trustworthy reports as to the quality of the music are lacking.

Nuggets of Entertainment.

The unexplored area of Canada is 1,000,000 square miles.

Color-blindness is far more common among men than women.

Third-class railway fares in India are less than a cent a mile.

Almost all the camphor used by the world comes from Japan and Formosa.

The preparation of human hair for the market gives employment to 7,000 Parisians.

Sixty thousand elephants are annually slaughtered in Africa for the sake of their ivory.

Several hospital doctors have pronounced pure alcohol the best disinfectant for the hands.

The barking of a dog on the earth can be distinctly heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles.

In the sixteenth century fencers held the sword in their right hand, and a dagger in the left to ward off blows.

There are over a hundred female students now at the University of Berlin, as against thirty-five last year.

About ten tons of pennies are gathered every three weeks from the "penny-in-the-slot," gas-meters of London.

The speed of our fastest ocean steamers is now greater than that of express trains on Italian railways.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The prefix "O" before so many of the names of Irish families is an abbreviation of the word "oghe," meaning grandchild.

Golf can positively be traced in Scottish history back to 1457, and it is believed to have been played much earlier even than that date.

An eminent astronomer says that for communication with the inhabitants of Mars we should require a flag as large as Ireland, and a pole 500 miles long.

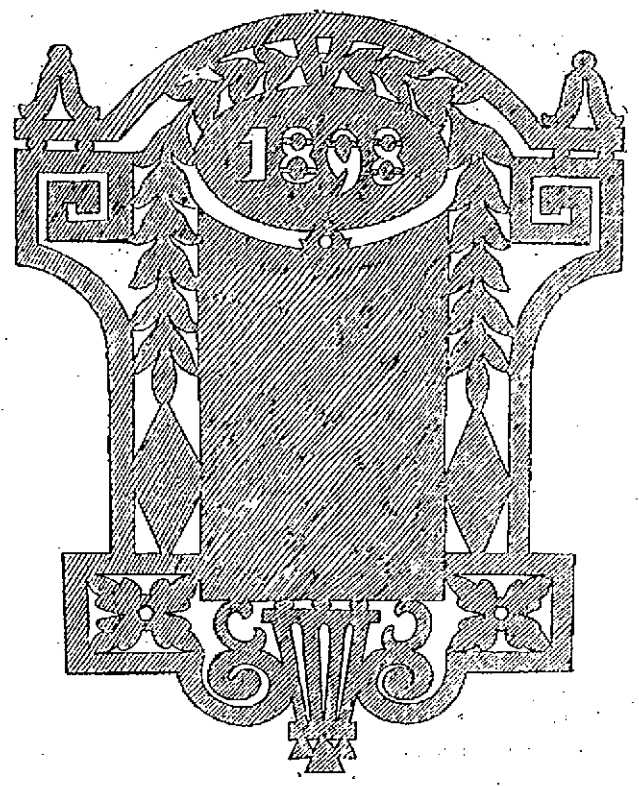
Men Have Larger Hearts Than Women.

"It is customary to assert that women are more apt to love than men, and that they love with greater passion," said the physician. "But, nevertheless, if the heart has anything to do with it, the greater love should be that of the man.

"For a woman's heart is not so big as that in the male breast. Men have larger hearts. The average heart of a man weighs from ten to twelve ounces, while the average heart of a woman weighs two ounces less. Nevertheless, in proportion to the whole weight of the body, the woman's heart is greater, for in the normal woman the heart weighs 1-149 as much as all the rest of her, while the man's heart is but 1-169 of his total weight."

"The oldest lock in existence is the one which formerly secured one of the doors of Nineveh," says the St. Louis Republic. "It is a gigantic affair, and the key to it, which is as large as one man can conveniently carry, reminds one of the Scriptural reference to such instruments being carried on the shoulder. The exact words are, 'And the key to the house of David I will lay upon his shoulder.' The key to the lock from Nineveh is nearly three and a half feet in length, and of the thickness of a four-inch drain tile."

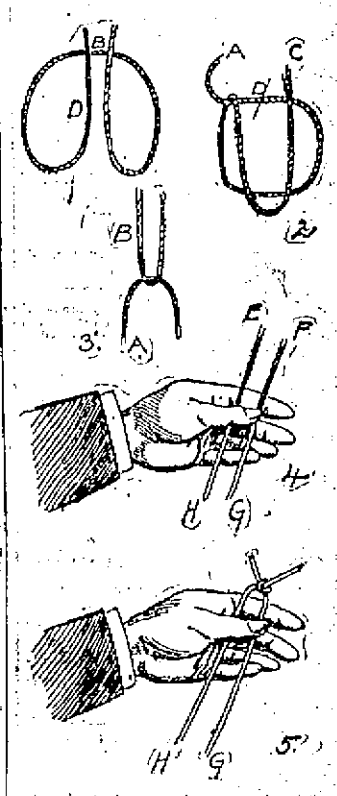
A PRETTY FRETWORK DESIGN.



CEMENTED THREAD.

A Clever Trick For a Half Hour's Fun.

This is a pretty bit of magic. Say the thread as in Figure one, covering the points where the threads cross with the fingers, B being in the centre. This is shown to the spectators. As you move away, shove the point B toward the left hand, covering it with the middle finger of that hand. At the same time take hold with the forefinger and thumb of the point D. Now hold the



THE CEMENTED THREAD.

thread as shown in Figure 2, and tell some one to cut it at the intersecting point. The spectator imagines he is cutting where B is in Fig. 1. In reality he is cutting at D in Fig. 1, cutting off only a small piece at the end. Now drop the right hand and show the loose ends as in Fig. 3. In doing this do not touch the intersecting points with the finger tips, but lay the whole thumb across as in Fig. 4. Now let some one tie the ends E and F so that the thread appears as in Fig. 5. Then take the ends G, H, in both hands and ask someone to tear the knot. Now lay the end G slowly on the right hand up to end H. While doing this draw out the knot and give the thread to the spectators to examine, quietly pocketing the torn off knot.

A New Air-Ship.

One more inventor has entered the field with an airship, and he is as sanguine of success as were all the others who have from time to time fluttered into the air with various contrivances and came ingloriously to earth. He is M. C. McCarthy of Nicholson, Wis., and he is now at work on plans for an airship on a principle which he claims to have invented, and which he says no other airship man has ever tried to use. True, he has not yet built an airship, and, therefore, the success or failure of the principle is still something for the future to determine, but on paper the plan looks just as feasible as do all the other airship plans that have been exploited in the past.

For three years McCarthy, who is only 21 years old, has been interested in aerial navigation, and has made a number of experiments along lines of his own, with varying success. At last he hit upon the idea of using an inverted propeller similar to the propeller of a steamer and having it driven by electricity. He describes the invention as follows:

"Towering high above the car of the ship is a huge propeller, standing perpendicularly and constructed the same as that of an ordinary steamer. When power is applied to this and it begins to revolve rapidly it acts on the air as a steamboat propeller does on the water, and the ship rises rapidly into the air to any desired height. When the height is reached speed is slackened, and the propeller revolves only fast enough to keep the ship suspended in the air.

"Reaching out from the car of the ship are two smaller steering propellers, and, besides being used for steering, they are capable of driving the ship through the air at a high rate of speed. The edge of the car being circular, they may be shifted to any position, thus making steering possible. Power is transmitted to them by McCarthy's new acute angle coupling, which is so constructed that it works at an angle and can be turned or twisted over on itself any number of times. It can scarcely be recognized as anything less than a new mechanical principle. The power to be used in the new ship will be furnished by a storage battery."

Like all airship enthusiasts, McCarthy is sanguine that before the century closes, regular lines of airships traveling at a high rate of speed will be crossing between this country and Europe, carrying passengers, and will be as common in the United States as railway trains now are.

"Is he known to the public at large?" inquired a politician of another who was telling of his candidate's advantages.

"Well, no," was the reply; "but he is known to the public not at large. He has been a warder at a prison ten years."

THE UNIQUE AND THE GDD.

Joe Jefferson never forgets his lines but has an imperfect recollection of names, even forgetting his own sometimes. One day he called at a post office in a small place and asked the clerk:

"Any mail for me?"

"What name?"

"Name? Good gracious! I don't know. Let me think. Why, I am to play 'Rip Van Winkle' to-night at your hall."

"Joe Jefferson?" suggested the clerk.

"Yes, Jefferson; certainly; thanks;" and, receiving his mail, the actor went away happy.

The following advice to make a new chain dust-proof is given in The Wheel: "Coil it up and place it in a small tin box. On the top put pieces of any good candle, and place before a hot fire. The candle will melt and run all over the chain, and find its way into the links and blocks. When this has been accomplished, put aside the box and contents to cool, and when the melted candle has solidified, wipe off any superfluity. After this treatment it will be found that grit and dirt can only with difficulty get into the blocks."

Neighbor—"Does your father rent that house you live in?"

Boy—"No, indeed. It's his own house, every bit of it. It's been bought and paid for and insured and mortgaged and everything."

New Clerk—"Have you ever read 'The Last Days of Pompeii'?"

Mrs. Neurich—"No; what did he die of?"

New Clerk—Some kind of an eruption, I believe."—Chicago News.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 03	§1 07
6 21	7 41	6 25	7 48
6 43	7 6	6 40	§7 35
§7 04	8 02	7 55	9 10
*7 29	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
§7 26	8 15	*8 40	[illegible]
§7 34	8 0[illegible]	9 10	§10 25
*7 41	8 37	10 17	11 35
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 59
9 15	10 33	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 59
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 39
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 16	1 03	*3 00	§3 38
1 41	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 32
*§3 52	4 35	*5 [illegible]0	6 45
4 25	5 30	5 33	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 31
*§6 22	7 16	*7 30	§8 13
*§7 49	8 30	*5 00	§8 35
		10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 23

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 03
§7 23	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 55	1 10	§1 57
§9 10	10 10	*5 00	§5 50
§4 25	5 32	7 30	§8 18
§5 58	7 00	8 00	§8 35
		9 00	10 03

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 13	7 31	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 46
10 51	12 02	11 50	1 05
12 06	1 37	2 16	3 19
12 45	1 54	3 40	4 55
2 35	3 41	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 22	5 01	6 20
4 06	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 12	6 35	7 45
6 5	7 26	9 40	10 57
7 00	8 16	11 16‖	12 51
9 18	10 33		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 26	11 41	12 53
4 15	5 26	3 00	6 23
5 39	6 51	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

§ From Middlesex St. Station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap: Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

GREY TEA AND COFFEE POTS

given away with tea. All sizes of grey enameled Tea and Coffee Pots given away with a pound of 60c. Tea. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 66 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The greatest of home attractions. See Steinert's ad.

J. L. Chalifoux left Wednesday morning for Birmingham, Ala.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

There was no meeting of the Water Board last night, no quorum being present.

Coal and coal. If you want the best, order it of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

If you are out of stationery, go to Harris, 10 Appleton street. He has a fine assortment.

A trial of Roarke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Try one of those easy shaves and first class hair cuts at Sullivan's, 300 Market street, corner of Dutton.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, and lessons. W. P. Hovey, 35 Glidden Building, 32 Middlesex street. Resumes teaching Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. W. P. Hovey, teacher of banjo, guitar and mandolin, after an absence of five years from Lowell, has returned and has opened a studio in the Glidden building, 32 Middlesex street, where he will be pleased to receive pupils. Mr. Hovey has also studios in Lawrence and Nashua.

REFORM CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lowell Reform club observed its fourth annual anniversary with a dance in Columbia hall last night. About 75 couples attended. A brief though excellent concert which preceded the dance included: Songs by James Daley; piano solos by Miss Annie Russell; dance, Baby Tyrrell; violin solos by Mr. Bamber. Bamber's orchestra furnished the music. The officers were: General manager, Nellie McNabb; assistant, Edward M. Bowers; floor director, Delia Keleher; assistant, Maggie Nugent; chief aid, Nellie Murphy; aids, Dora Boyle, Samuel Scott, Annie Fitzpatrick, James Mullen, Mary Edwards, William Smith, George Farrow, James Maguire. Reception committee, Lizzie Hamilton, Minnie Mooney, Charles McLaughlin, Lizzie Noble Richard Ready, William Goulding, Sadie McKenna, Mary Flannagan, Dan Corcoran, Annie Murphy, Edward O'Grady, Mamie Kennedy, James Leary, James O'Loughlin, Annie McCarron, Delia Kennedy.

MUSIC HALL.

HALF RECEIPTS OF THIS EVENING FOR THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Commencing this evening and continuing the rest of the week, Music Hall will have a farce comedy for its attraction in "A Trip to Coney Island." This is one of the funniest comedies playing this season and has made a decided hit in every city it has appeared in. It is a comedy vaudeville, introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island intermigled with first-class specialties pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery and a few of the funny sights at Coney Island. Remember this evening half of the gross receipts will be contributed to the New Bedford strikers, and everybody who sympathizes with the strikers should not fail to attend and swell the receipts.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

The Kidneys

are the seat or the starting point of many maladies, all of them serious, all more or less painful, and all of them tending, unless cured to a fatal end. The best way to treat the kidneys is through the blood, cleansing it from the poisonous matter which is usually at the bottom of kidney complaints. For this purpose there is no remedy equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble, and have tried a number of largely advertised kidney cures without benefit. At last a friend advised me to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of eight bottles of this remedy entirely cured my malady."— MARY MILLER, 1233 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Says an exchange: "Paradoxes are in fashion. A woman pays $7 for a dotted veil and $70 to her oculist to correct astigmatism." And another writer says: "An oculist once said that every dot in a woman's veil was worth $5 to the gentlemen of his profession. The eye is being constantly strained to avoid these obstacles in its way and of course it is weakened and tortured. Think of a woman paying $1.60 for something that will, in time, destroy her eyesight just as sure as fate! I leave it to you if she's not a paragon of a ninny? But women do these things in spite of every thing—except when the overworked eyes begin to pain and then they're glad enough to do most anything for quick relief."

The people who have contributed $200 and $300 for the relatives of the dead firemen in Boston, without giving their names as donors, show that real charity, not done with the intention of advertising to the left hand what the right hand has accomplished is not altogether extinct in the world.

I went to a whist party the other evening and it was surprising to see the whist players. There were the bona fide whist players who say nothing, but play the game; then there are others who tell you they know all about the game, but just watch them play. Why, I saw one lady lead the king of a suite, promptly taken by the next player with the ace, then he led the queen of the same suite and it went around the board. Another time the same person had the lead and threw out the queen when the opponents had both the king and the ace. Oh, my, but some of those plays are so funny, and the person usually making these breaks is the one who will tell you that he or she can play whist; but can they?

Senator Mason was elected to the lower house in Mr. Reed's first term as speaker, and in vain did he strive for recognition. One day a special bill was introduced for the relief of one of the speaker's constituents. Unanimous consent was asked for its consideration, but Mason objected. On successive mornings, objection was offered and finally, Reed sent a friend to inquire why Mason opposed this measure, and Mason said:

"I have ben duly elected to Congress and the speaker evidently thinks otherwise. He will not recognize me and I can get the floor only by entering an objection to his bill."

The friend returned to Reed and the following morning, when unanimous consent was asked, Mason again objected. During the day, Reed saw Mason, and, in great seriousness, never mentioning the bill, said:

"Mr. Mason, I believe that if you were to rise and address the chair, the chair would know who you are."

Mason replied:

"Mr. Speaker, I have been giving that bill of yours a great deal of attention, as it is a very important one, and I have decided that it ought to pass."

The next morning unanimous consent was asked and given, and an expansive smile exchanged. As soon as the bill was passed, Mason arose and addressed the chair, and the chair responded: "The gentleman from Illinois."

Banks do not usually accept checks which call for a dollar more than the amount on deposit, unless the customer is well known and the officers are confident that he will promptly make up the balance. Thus, if a check for $200 is presented and the maker has only $192 to his credit, the paper will usually go back stamped "No funds." But one attorney recently got around that. He had after long dunning secured a check from a slow-pay debtor. When it was presented for collection he found that the deposit lacked $8 of the amount the paper called for and payment was refused. Thereupon he promptly deposited $8 to the account of the creditor and gained $192 by the operation, for the check was cashed.

Inspector General Alonzo Williams of the G.A.R., turned the time honored "umbrella story" neatly at the recent state encampment of the G.A.R.

"I called on one of our comrades not long ago when he was about to have an anniversary reception. As I entered, he was about to go up stairs with an armful of umbrellas that he had taken from the hall rack." At this point there was an ominous silence and a smile of pity among the G.A.R. "boys" at the tables. Beaming upon them confidently, General Williams continued:

"His wife called out: 'Why, George, you don't think our guests will steal umbrellas, do you?'

"'No, dear, no. But I am afraid they will recognize them!'"

KIRK STREET Y. P. S. C. E.

A small number of young people attended the sociable of the Y.P.S.C.E. at the Kirk street church last night, where besides light refreshments there was a musical program and physical culture drill with calcium light effects and music, under the direction of Miss Annie Cilley. Mrs. Leon Stanton was accompanist. Mrs. William Walsh assisted in the program. Mrs. Robert McAllister, chairman of the social committee, had general charge of the arrangements

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts is now 80 years old and blind. He was Secretary of State under Hayes, defended Beecher in the Tilton trial and was one of the greatest men of his time. He is now an invalid and rarely leaves his bed.

MANY ARE INJURED

The Report of the Railway Commission.

COMPANY IS CENSURED FOR MISMANAGEMENT.

Some Vicious Dividends Declared Illegal.

The railroad commissioners yesterday issued their annual report relating to street railways. In addition to the statistics furnished by them, a chapter is devoted to censure of certain companies, which have been guilty of mismanagement and violation of the law.

The report in part, in as follows:

The increase in street railway mileage the last year, 137 miles, did not keep pace with that of the years 1896 or 1895, but with those two exceptions, surpasses the record of any previous year. The length of street railway lines in the state is now 1200 miles, and the length of railroad line 2100 miles. The latter has shown no gain in the last four years, while the former shows an increase of about 470 miles. At this rate there will be in less than ten years more street railway than railroad line in the state.

Of original horse railway there now remain but 11.95 miles equipped for horse power only. The number of horses owned by the companies has fallen from about 12,600 in 1887 to less than 700 in 1897, and many of the latter are kept for general use and not for hauling cars. It would now require over 26,000 horses to operate the lines in the old way.

The total capital investment in Massachusetts street railways increased the past year from $59,206,100 to $63,112,800, but the average investment per mile of railway fell from $46,370 to $44,680.

There were carried last year on the street railroads of the state in round numbers 303,700,000 passengers, an increase of 16,300,000 for the year.

The average increase since the introduction of electric motive power in 1889, had been 20,600,000 a year, and for the five years next preceding the last, had been 23,300,000 a year.

The railway mileage has increased in the last five years 87 per cent., while the annual number of passengers has grown only 59 per cent. The last year showed an addition of $5,322,111 to gross assets, and of $5,365,760 to gross liabilities.

The net divisible income was greater by $312,371, and the amount of dividends declared by $162,396, leaving the surplus for the year larger by $149,975 than the year before.

Fifty out of the ninety-three companies, with an aggregate capital of $29,074,750, paid an average dividend of 6.76 per cent. on this amount of capital as against a corresponding rate of 6.53 per cent. the previous year. Forty-three companies paid an aggregate capital of $3,695,523, of which companies twenty-eight had been in operation for a full year and more paid no dividends.

"Twenty-three companies came out with a deficit for the year," says the report. "Nineteen of them did not earn enough to pay expenses and charges. Seven of them, nevertheless, declared dividends. In three of the latter cases, the deficit was incrased by the amount of the dividend, and in the other four cases, the deficit was caused by an excessive dividend.

"The greed for dividends on the part of the stockholders of many of the companies, who have generally invested with the mistaken expectation of not only sure but lucrative returns, is often too importunate for the managers to resist; but the practice of paying dividends where no divisible income has been earned, or in excess or anticipation of such income, or even to the full amount of such income, with no reserve for depreciation, is vicious and fatal in the end to the strength and success of the company."

In the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, 2095 persons were injured, thirty fatally, in street railway accidents. Of the 2056 passengers injured, ten died. Seventeen of the 741 accidents to travellers and others on the street were fatal, while only fifty-nine employes were injured, three fatally. Of the entire number injured, sixty-seven were children.

The report reviews state legislation of the past year, paying extended attention to the act relating to the Boston Elevated Railway company.

The report scores heavily certain companies which have mismanaged and dealt in illegal schemes. Commending some companies in general, the report goes on:

"Some companies, after obtaining authority to issue stock and mortgage bonds to the full amounts required for all necessary and lawful purposes, deliberately proceeded to issue overlying debenture bonds for amounts and purposes limited only by the greed and audacity of the syndicates and foreign operators who had bought control of railways in this state for speculative and stock-watering manipulation, and whose pockets these illegitimate bonds or their proceeds went wholly or largely to line."

The North Shore Traction company is particularly censured.

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

A Sunday school rally, under the auspices of the officers and teachers of the Lowel ldistrict, was held last evening at the rooms of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Justin Kimball acted as chairman pro tem, and Mr. Conant, of the state Sunday school association, was the speaker of the evening. The remainder of the time was spent in informal discussion of Sunday school work in general. The principal theme brought out was the fact that the conseeration of the officers and teachers was essential to the raising of the standard of the Sunday school, and that the whole work of the school centers around the thought of bringing the scholars to Christ.

BOWLING NEWS.

The Courier-Citizen bowling team of the Les Miserables tournament came within one pin of tying Mellen's Colts in a tournament match last night. They failed, however, and their clean record of defeats still stands unbroken. The score by totals:

Mellen's Colts—Mellen, 483; Fels, 433; Simonds, 463; J. Panton, 446; L. Panton, 396. Total, 2225.

Courier-Citizen—Whalen, 459; Kelley, 437; Flood, 434; McSorley, 446; Burns, 448. Totals, 2224.

In a game of yellow individual and team work, the Bankers defeated the Highland in a city league bowling match at Les Miserables alleys last night by 32 pins. The score by totals:

Bankers—Lewis, 449; Ela, 464; Samson, 442; Swift, 412; Smith, 488. Totals, 2255.

Highlands—Hartwell, 452; Anderson, 393; Barton, 420; Dickerman, 469; Ward, 473. Totals, 2223.

A Novelist With Four Million Readers.

The most popular novelists are those who are least known to literary people. Who has heard of Emma Jane Worboise, or of the late Mr. Smith, of Family Herald fame? And among French novelists Zola and Daudet and Ohnet we know, but very few have heard of Richebourg, whose death was announced recently. Yet Richebourg—"the king of feuilletonists," as he was called—had probably more readers than any novelist alive or dead, and made as much money by one novel as any other novelist by two. He wrote exclusively for Le Petit Journal. He had, it was calculated, 4,000,000 readers for every story he wrote and he used to receive $20,000 for the serial rights alone.—London Daily News.

First class job printing done at this office.

Light of His Eyes because of its fine flavor.

B-L TOBACCO

For smoking or chewing surpasses any other make. There are kinds of B-L to suit all users.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CUMNOCK ELECTED

Former Boott Mills' Agent Elected Treasurer

OF THE APPLETON MILLS YESTERDAY.

The Stock Holders All Favored Reorganization.

The re-organization of the Appleton company took place at the annual meeting in Boston yesterday.

Alexander G. Cumnock was elected treasurer, unanimously. The following directors were also elected without opposition: Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George Ripley, Henry L. Tibbetts, Frank E. Dunbar, Frank A. Day, Amasa Pratt, Frank W. Stearns, and Edward Whiting.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock. After the reading and acceptance of the annual report, Augustus Lowell made a briefstatement concerning the printed report of the special committee. He said that there was one of two things for the stockholders to do, sell the plant or allow a new body of men to re-organize it.

Frank E. Dunbar, representing the stockholders, who were willing to undertake the organization, then addressed the meeting, at considerable length. He said that it was proposed to reduce the capital stock from $600,000 to $150,000, representing the actual value of the stock at present. He said that it would then be necessary to put $350,000 new capital into the company, and that the men he represented had pledged that amount of money to put into the company, if necesary.

It was then voted, without discussion, to reduce the capital stock to $150,000. each stockholder receiving five shares for two of the old.

It was then voted that the capital stock be increased by the amount of $300,000, representing three thousand shares, and that each of the stockholders should be entitled to subscribe for two shares at par of the stock. All stock not subscribed and paid for on the first of April to be sold at public auction.

Mr. Dunbar said that the men he represented would take all of the stock not purchased by the stockholders.

The resignation of Daniel F. Pendergast, for 24 years clerk of the corporation, was then read. At the request of the stockholders, he agreed to serve until his successor was chosen.

The resignation of Lewis Robeson was read and accepted.

The motion affecting re-organization was offered by Frank E. Dunbar as follows:

Whereas, the capital stock of the Appleton company is $600,000, divided into 60 shares of the par value of $1000 each:

And whereas, in th opinion of many stockholders, it has been deemed advisable to reduce the amount from $600,000 to $150,000, and to reduce the par value of said shares from $1000 to $100, to the end that the capital stock of said company shall be $150,000, divided into 1500 shares of a par value of $100 each.. Now, therefore, it is

Voted, That the capital stock of the Appleton company be and the same is hereby reduced to $150,000 and that the par value of each share shall be reduced from $1000 to $100; that each stockholder of record of this date shall be entitled to five shares of the new stock for every two of the existing shares upon the surrender of his certificates at the treasurer's office, and that the treasurer shall issue to every holder of one share, upon the surrender of his certificate, a new certificate for two shares, and an assignable certificate of his fractional right, convertible into stock at the rate of one share for every two rights, upon presentation at the treasurer's office.

The motion was seconded, and without debate passed unanimously. Mr. Dunbar then offered the following, as the second step in the re-organization:

Whereas, the corporation has this day voted to reduce its capital stock from six hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into fifteen hundred shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each, and has by said vote provided the method of such reduction,

And whereas, in the opinion of the stockholders, it is desirable that the capital stock of the company, after said reduction, be increased from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the issue of three thousand shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each, therefore it is

Voted, That the capital stock of this corporation shall be increased by the amount of $300,000, represented by three thousand shares, so that the capital stock shall be four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, represented by forty-five hundred shares and that each stockholder who shall have exchanged his shares having a par value of one thousand dollars for shares having a par value of one hundred dollars, in accordance with the terms of reduction proposed by prior vote, shall be entitled to subscribe for two shares at par in the new stock hereby created for every one share of a par value of one hundred dollars owned by him, and that all stock not subscribed and paid for on the first day of April, 1898, shall be sold at public auction by the directors in such manner as they shall determine; and that the directors shall immediately take the steps requisite to carry out the foregoing votes and directions conformably to the law.

This, too, was promptly seconded and passed unanimously without debate.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

CALL ON LEGAULT & CO., TO HAVE YOUR WATCH, JEWELRY, and CLOCKS REPAIRED.

Jewellers and Opticians.

70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN OUR

SILK DEPT.

10 pieces 20 inch Black Silk Satin, extra heavy, all silk, bought at a sacrifice, worth $1 a yard, our special price 69c.

5 pieces 27 inch All Silk Black Satin, very fine lustre, just the thing for a nice skirt, worth $1.50 a yard, our price 89c.

22 Inch Black Pongee Silks, regular 50c. quality at 29c.

27 inch Black Pongee Silks, regular $1 quality at 69c. a yard.

Something new in Brocade Satins in light blue, pink, cream, Nile green and lemon. Just the thing for party dresses or waists, extra heavy, elegant designs, regular $1 quality for only 69c. a yard.

SPECIAL—In Black Crepons for Skirts, elegant designs, regular $1.25, $1.50 and $2 qualities at 89c., $1, $1.25. Examine these goods before purchasing.

Call and examine our line of All Wool Colored Poplins in all the latest spring shades.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

LOW PRICE ON

GOOD PILLOW CASEING

We have two cases of "Dwight" Bleached Remnants 40 in., 42 in., 45 inches wide. Extra good quality of cloth and in lengths suitable for pillow cases and other uses. We offer the three widths at one price,

8c. PER YARD.

Regular price of same quality and widths are 11 1-2c. to 14c. per yard, so these are extra cheap.

We also have a small quantity of Remnants of Pillow Tubing, 9-8 wide only, at 10c. per yard, regular price 15c.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c

ALL DRUGGISTS

FOR THE PEOPLE
A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, PUBLISHED BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE, FOR ALL THE PEOPLE IS THE SUN, LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THE STAGE
IN TOMORROW'S THEATRICAL PAGE WILTON LACKAYE WILL WRITE OF THE VERSATILITY OF ACTORS—MELBA PROPOSES A MONUMENT FOR ABBEY.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

THIRD EDITION

FUNERALS.

CORBETT—The funeral of Michael E. Corbett took place this morning from St. Peter's church, and the services were very simple. A very large congregation was present.

A large number of people were present from out-of-town, including James E. Coter, Esq., of Boston, in whose office the deceased had be enpalegneit fice the deceased had been practising; Jnes B. Carroll of Springfield; ex-Senator Wm. McMorrow and wife of Boston.

A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. McKenna with Rev. William McDonough as deacon and Rev. Fr. Mullen as sub-deacon. Rev. Wm. D. Joyce, O.M.I., and Rev. William O'Brien were present within the altar rail. Rev. Thomas F. McManius of Brookline, formerly of St. Peter's church, was also present.

The singing of Schmidt's requiem mass was by the choir under the direction of T. F. Molloy.

The bearers were Alderman Charles H. Cosgrove, James Kerwin, Charles Donohoe, Henry Reynolds, Charles Donlon, and Charles Smith.

The ushers were Dennis J. Murphy, Robert Crowley, Henry Rourke, Joseph Donohue, Thomas Sullivan, Thomas H. Lawler, P. Keyes, Jr., James E. O'Donnell, and J. Joseph Hennessey.

There were 53 carriages in the funeral procession, which proceeded to the Catholic cemetery, where interment was made in the family lot, which was lined with smilax and ferns by James McManimon, the florist. Undertaker McDermott had charge of the interment and Peter H. Savage had charge of the general arrangements.

HENOTTE—The funeral of Rose Ann Henotte, wife of Dr. C. Henotte, took place yesterday at 9.30 a. m., from St. Joseph's church. Rev. Fr. Perron was celebrant and Rev. Frs. Emard and Sirois officiated as deacon and subdeacon. A requiem mass was sung by the choir under the direction of Mr. Phileas David, Prof. Ed. Vincellette presiding at the organ. The pall bearers were Doctors E. Gervais, L. V. Rochette, J. D. Delisle, L. E. Schiller, J. E. Lamoureaux and J. H. Roy. There were many floral tributes from friends. Burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery.

Mrs. Henotte was born in Canada. She has resided in Lowell for many years, her husband, Dr. C. Henotte, being the well known druggist located at the corner of Merrimack and Cadot streets. He has been a resident of Lowell for the past 30 years. Mrs. Henotte died at the age of 51.

BROWN—Frank S. Brown, formerly of this city and a member of Post 120, G.A.R., died in Worcester, Monday, February 14, aged 54 years. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the chapel at the Edson cemetery. Rev. H. W. O. Millington officiated. A delegation of veterans from Post 120 attended, and the bearers were members of the same post. They were: Messrs. W. W. Tuttle, Frank E. Butler, Chas. E. Marsnall, and John W. Carter.

WARREN—The funeral of the late E. H. Warren of Chelmsford took place from the Unitarian church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The severity of the storm kept away many who otherwise would have been present. Rev. Granville Pelrce officiated and paid a beautiful tribute to the upright life and sterling integrity of the deceased. Mr. Edward E. Adams and Miss Emma Hathaway sang with tender expression "We Must All Go Forth From the World At Last," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Home Land." Pentucket lodge of Masons was represented by a delegation. Many exquisite floral tributes were sent. E. R. Marshall was in charge of the ceremony, and the bearers were the sons, Joseph E. and Arthur M., a son-in-law, Dr. Amasa Howard, and a nephew, Carlton Warren.

RACHE—Miss Mary Roache, aged 63, died at St. Patrick's home last night Funeral tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

LANE—The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Lane will take place from the Sacred Heart chuch tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The funeral of Owen Farley will take place from St. Peter's church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

LABOR MEETINGS.

The Bricklayers' union held its regular meeting last night and among other things voted to endorse the eight-hour bill now before Congress. The secretary was instructed to notify Senators Lodge and Hoar and Congressman Knox of the action of the body.

The electrical workers formed a temporary organization last night. Thomas F. Tracey, national organizer, and Louis Weeks, local organizer for the American Federation of Labor, spoke on the advantages of organization.

An appeal to the ministers and to the fraternal organizatons for assistance for the New Bedford strikers will soon be made by a well known local labor leader. It is also proposed to ask the leading musicians of Lowell to unite in a benefit concert, which will be given in the near future.

FIREMEN'S NOTICE.

There will be a regular meeting of the Stationery Firemen's Protective association, Friday evening, February 18. All members are respectfully invited to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

LAFLAMME—LUCIER.

The marriage of Inspector Chas. Laflamme and Marie L. Lucier will occur this evening in the rectory of the St. Jean Baptiste church. Rev. Fr. Emard will officiate and after the ceremony, the happy couple will depart on their honeymoon. Upon their return, they will reside at 734 Moody street.

ALFRED E. ROSE, Treasurer and General Manager.

THE AYER CO.'S JUBILEE

Fifty Years of Cures Celebrated in Grand Style at Prescott Hall.

Letters of Regret From Fred Ayer and Others—Banquet, Concert and Ball—Address by Treasurer Rose, Mayor Bennett and Other Distinguished Guests.

Through all the long and varied industrial annals of New England, we may seek in vain to find a precedent of the event which occurred in this city last evening under the simple title of "The Jubilee of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—Fifty Years of Cures;" for never has there been held such a remarkable social gathering, even in the palmiest days of industry.

Unprecedented and beyond compare, indeed, it stands unparalleled in business history.

It was ostensibly a gathering of every one connected with the J. C. Ayer company from its treasurer down to the humblest employe, all companions in mirth for one long and joyful evening, and its object was two-fold—to observe the 50th anniversary of the celebrated firm and to further the interests of industry's greatest factor, co-operation, by the drawing together as friends all the employes of the company's great plant.

The event was the happy thought, successfully carried out, of Alfred E. Rose, the brainy manager and treasurer of the Ayer company and its impress upon those participated in its unbounded pleasures, will glow across memory's horizon when contemporary events have gone in the mists of years to the unremembered past.

The gathering of the employes was looked forward to with keenest anticipation by all, but even the most expectant admitted with enthusiastic certainty that the affair was beyond their fondest hopes. Never have capital and labor joined hands so fraternally in the history of Lowell's great business enterprise, and seldom will they again until such examples as this shall have pointed out the solution of the great labor problem.

Mr. Rose, the remarkably intelligent, energetic, and ambitious manager of the J. C. Ayer company suggested the jubilee a short time ago, and the directors entered heartily into the spirit of the affair and immediately elaborate arrangements were begun for last night's event in Prescott and Runels' halls.

The event was to mark the fact that after 60 years of existence through a period oft blighted by business depressions and financial panics, the Ayer's Sarsaparilla company had come out "the leader of all," and it marked the event indelibly.

The J. C. Ayer company was founded by Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose portrait appears elsewhere. He was a poor boy, depending in large measure upon his own efforts for his education. It was in 1838 that he entered the apothecary store in Lowell where he gained the first insight into his future work as a practical and analytical chemist. Later he studied medicine, and after purchasing a drug store, put upon the market "Cherry Pectoral." This was followed by the "Pills," "Sarsaparilla," "Ague Cure," and "Hair Vigor."

The rise and growth of the business is well known to all; suffice it to say that Dr. Ayer's maxim was: "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake."

The great establishment in Middle street is worthy a visit. The office room alone contains 7,360 square feet, or a greater floor surface than many an entire city lot. It is magnificently equipped for conducting all branches of the business, whose ramifications extend to almost every foreign country. The work of manufacturing, bottling, wrapping and shipping these five medicines, with the business and advertising departments connected with them, occupy two large buildings, with an aggregate floor surface of 83,000 square feet, or nearly two acres.

Unlike most manufacturers of medicines, the Ayer company receive their medicines in the crude root or natural form, and are thus able to judge of the quality, none but the best being accepted, to make the medicines of uniform strength. The raw materials are mixed, according to the formulae, in huge tanks, which are agitated by machinery, and the resulting liquid is carefully drawn, filtered and piped by convenient devices to rooms below, where the bottling is carried on. This is done by methods now familiar to many people, though the Ayer company was among the first to adopt the improved machinery. The manufacturing department has a capacity for one hundred gross a day of the Sarsaparilla fifty gross of the Pectoral, fifty gross of the Vigor, and one hundred gross of the pill packages.

In the whole establishment, there are from three to four hundred employes. It is worthy of note that many of these have been in the employ of the concern during almost their whole lives. The aggregate length of service of three men who recently occupied positions in the establishment, amounted to one hundred years, and many of them have been twenty years or more in the service of the company.

Of course, in a business of this nature, no inconsiderable attention must be given to the advertising department. Dr. Ayer always believed in the value of "printers' ink," and used it vigorously and effectively. A department of the great office is devoted to newspaper advertising, under the management of Mr. L. E. Pullen. Contracts are now running with nearly eight thousand papers and magazines, and the number will shortly be increased to about ten thousand. A very elaborate system is observed, which detects a wrong insertion in any one of these multitudinous papers.

Dr. Ayer, the founder of this business, died about nineteen years ago. His brother, Mr. Frederick Ayer, had long been associated with him but soon after his death the firm was changed into a corporation and the responsibility was somewhat divided. Of late, Mr. A. S. Covel has been the responsible and executive head of the establishment. He, however, has onerous duties as treasurer of the Tremont & Suffolk mills, and it has become necessary to seek other leadership. The proprietors of the concern cast about for a man capable of not only conducting the great business already established, but of pushing it to even greater success. The field was carefully studied and an arrangement was finally made with Mr. Alfred E. Rose, who had made his reputation as manager of the famous "H-O," and later as the advertising manager of Scott & Bowne, the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion. Mr. Rose, as might be expected, served an early apprenticeship as a newspaperman, and combines remarkable executive ability with courteous ease of manner which make friends and accomplish results without friction. Mr. Rose had never been really "met" by his employes until last night. He charmed all by his fraternal, unconventional manner and his remarks left no uncertainty as to the brilliancy of mind which has placed him, while yet a young man, among the country's prominent men.

AT PRESCOTT HALL.

It was shortly after six o'clock that the employes began to arrive. They found the hall elaborately decorated, in dainty colors with floral effects upon the stage, the decorations surmounted by a large motto, "Welcome," suspended over the center. The decorative work was that of J. S. Hastings of O'Donnell & Gilbride. Long tables prettily set filled the hall, covers being laid for 400. The supper was served in the best style of the D. L. Page company. At the side of each plate lay a handsome menu card in pale blue, bearing a medallion of the founder of the company, Dr. J. C. Ayer, in the upper left-hand corner, and inscribed beneath the portrait the doctor's maxim, which was in part the keynote of his own great success, "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake." In the lower left-hand corner of the card was the inscription, "The Jubilee of Sarsaparilla. Fifty Years of Cures, Feb. 16. 1898." The card was the handiwork of the company's employes in the printing department, which is a new department, and it is flourishing under the able direction of Mr. J. J. Brine, an authority in the art of printing and composition.

At 7.45 Borjes orchestra, from its position on the stage, played a tuneful march and "the 400 of the proprietory medicine business," as a speaker afterwards termed them, marched merrily to the feast.

At the speakers' table, the following gentlemen were seated: Mr. Alfred E. Rose, treasurer and general manager, the presiding officer of the evening; Mayor James W. Bennett; Rev. W. A. Bartlett; Mr. A. G. Cumnock; Mr. Jacob Rogers, a director in the company; Mr. W. F. Hills; Mr. L. E. Pullen advertising manager; Mr E. D. Cheverton, "ad" writer; Mr. S. S. Whithed, manager of the Nashua branch; Mr. David Dewar, clerk; Dr. C. H. Stowell, head of the medical department; Mr. Frank E. Dunbar, attorney for the company, regularly retained; Mr. Geo. B. Bower, superintendent; Mr. W. O. Howitt, foreign correspondent; Mr. George F. Woodley, Jr., treasurer's secretary.

Occupying the end seats at the tables were the following heads of departments; J. A. Gorman, J. Q. A. Ferguson, W. E. Short, J. A. Bailey, J. J. Brine, J. C. Johnson, W. R. Whitman, and C. A. Anderson; and representing the office, Mr. John Buckley and Mr. Chas. A. Gale.

The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. W. A. Bartlett of the Kirk street Congregational church.

During the discussion of the very tempting menu, the orchestra rendered an agreeable program that included a cornet solo by Mr. McDaniels, and a zylophone solo by Henri Dufresne; the opening number being a march, "Leader of Them All," dedicated to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

At the close of supper, each lady was presented with a dainty box of confectionery as a souvenir, while in the completeness of their hospitality, the company, through Mr. Rose's genial secretary, Mr. George F. Woodley, Jr., furnished each reporter with a finely written but modestly brief account of the affair in order that their labors might be lightened.

The post-prandial exercises were

(Continued to Page Two.)

Hood's Pills
Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Once A Year

In February we offer our patrons such sizes and lines as are left on hand from the previous season selling. This year the aggregation is more comprehensive than usual—it takes in practically every kind that is in demand, Satins and Patent Leathers in Slippers and Oxfords for dress. Thick soled Boots for street wear in a wide range of styles, and all of them well known standard goods. We make no attempt at juggling prices to make people believe as the selling price of all our standard lines are well known and the liberal reduction we make will appeal to prudent buyers.

Oxfords and Boots for summer wear are included, Misses and Children's Boots, mostly the hand sewed kind, Gentlemen's Shoes also. 'Tis good business for all to examine the exceptional values now being offered by us.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.
Opp. City Hall.

GEORGE D. HILLS, the Oldest Employe of the Company in Point of Service.

SUN EXTRA
6 O'CLOCK.

THE MAINE'S CASE

Report That a Hole in the Plate

WAS CAUSED BY A TORPEDO BENEATH.

Conflicting Account as to Cause.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The navy department absolutely discredits the story from Key West that divers found an eight-inch percussion hole in the plate of the Maine. Secretary Long says there were no eight-inch torpedoes and no such hole could be accounted for. It is possible that a shell exploding inside the vessel pierced the hull. This is more likely than that a torpedo made it. The plates will show whether it was from the outside or the inside. Secretary Long positively denies that Sigsbee has in any suppressed telegram expressed the opinion that a torpedo caused the disaster or that it came from an external cause. On the contrary, the captain has expressed no opinion. The department this morning received a despatch from Admiral Sicard that the court of inquiry to investigate the disaster will be composed of Captain Simpson, commander of the Iowa, president; Capt. Chadwick, of the New York, Lieut-Commander Schroeder of the battleship Massachusetts, and Lieut.-Commander Maris of the Vermont.

HOLE IN PLATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 17.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned here on board the Olivette from the scene of the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor. Divers who have been at work about her bottom have discovered an eight-inch percussion hole in a plate. Admiral Menteola has summoned Captain Sigsbee to appear before the military judge Fiscal to make the necessary depositions. All proof of the torpedo work will be thoroughly sifted. Another man-of-war is expected here tonight. The report is not verified owing to the censorship of Spanish authorities.

McKINLEY INFORMED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Key West bulletin of the Associated Press was shown to President McKinley. His only comment was that it was the first he had heard of it. He would make no statement but said the administration had no advices tending to confirm it.

MANY THEORIES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Facts are few and theories many at the navy department today. The lighthouse tender Fern has a diving apparatus aboard. It is now in Havana. There are plenty of expert divers among the warship crew. They can be depended upon to report the exact truth.

GOV. TANNER FEARS WAR.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—Governor Tanner today called on the legislature to authorize him to tender to the president the "moral and material support of Illinois to prevent or punish any attempt at hostile invasion of our country."

The committee on appropriations will meet at 7.30 this evening.

DIED IN CHICAGO

Sudden Passing Away of Henry C. Howe.

WHILE ON A VISIT TO HIS DAUGHTER.

Taken Ill With Pneumonia and Succumbed.

Henry C. Howe, one of Lowell's most prominent merchants, died early this morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Kelley, in Chicago. His death was entirely unexpected. Mr. Howe went West two weeks ago on a business trip, and when he arrived in Chicago, he was stricken with pneumonia which developed fatally.

Henry Chadwick Howe was born in East Rochester, N. H., 76 years ago. At an early age he came to Lowell and engaged in the carpenter business with his brother, the late John F. Howe. Later, he and his brother formed a partnership in the lumber business with Crawford Burnham, and subsequently the two brothers did business under the firm name of H. C. and J. F. Howe, until the death of the latter, when a company was formed to run the business.

Mr. Howe has resided in Lowell nearly 60 years. He was a director in the Lowell & Lawrence railroad, the Stony Brook company, Appleton company, Lowell Hosiery, and president of the Wamesit National bank.

Besides a widow, who was by his side at his death, Mr. Howe leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles W. Kelley of Chicago, and Bertha L. Howe of this city, and one son, Walter Howe. He also leaves a brother, ex-Alderman C. E. Howe. Ex-Senator F. W. Howe was his nephew.

MINIATURE BLIZZARD.

The blizzard of yesterday wasn't to be compared with its predecessor of a week ago, but it was a blizzard nevertheless, and a corker while it lasted. We didn't get it here as badly as Boston did, but it was nevertheless bad enough.

Little snow fell but the wind was high and powerful, causing several small drifts throughout the city and one big one on Chelmsford street. Trains were delayed somewhat by the blow, but the business of the railroad was not seriously impaired. The street railroad people were bothered somewhat but by running cars all night kept their lines open.

First class job printing done at this office.

Interest will commence March 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday March 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. F. Hills Cashier

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. For information call or write 57 Fifth street, Centralville.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Fancy Bosom Laundered Shirts 25 Cents.

There have come to us under strange circumstances a lot of Men's Fancy Bosom Shirts.

Bodies of an excellent quality of standard cotton; bosoms of genuine GARNER percales; full sizes; —nicely made—ready for use.—

While these Shirts sell everywhere for fifty cents and at that price are splendid value; we are enabled to offer them for

Exactly Half Price,
25 Cents Each.

PUTNAM & SON,
No. 166 CENTRAL STREET.

LATEST

HARRINGTON WINS

Victory for the Sun in Libel Suit

BROUGHT BY FAY BROS. AND HOSFORD.

Verdict for Defendant on All Counts.

The Sun libel case of Fay Brothers vs. John H. Harrington was ended this morning, when a verdict for the defendant was returned on each count.

The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and a sealed verdict was sent in at 5 o'clock.

It was not opened until 11 o'clock, this morning, owing to the delay of the jurors in getting in. The victory is all the greater owing to the efforts made for a conviction, this being the second time the case was tried.

On account of the suggestion of the judges at both trials that it would be well for The Sun to make no comments during the progress of the trial, no report or comments were made, but a complete report of the trials will be prepared and printed as soon as possible.

ANOTHER STRIKE

The Employes of Boott Mills Cloth Room Cut Down.

THEY REFUSE TO WORK UNDER REDUCTION.

They Left Their Places This Noon.

There was a strike in the Boott mills this afternoon.

One year ago, the young women employed in the cloth room were cut one dollar a week in their wages. When the last schedule of wages was posted, a further cut of $2.50 a week was made in the pay of some of the young women. They objected to such a reduction and this noon they complained to Overseer Scott, but he refused to give them any satisfaction, told them that Agent Cumnock was in Boston and would not give any promise to see him. Then the young women resolved, to strike. They all left work excepting Mrs. Hounsell, whose husband, ex-Councilman Hounsell, is an overseer in the mill. Overseer Scott said that the ring-leaders of the strike will never get work there again.

This afternoon some of the men in the room gave assistance but they promised that tomorrow they will refuse to work in the strikers' places.

The young women will seek a conference with Agent Cumnock tomorrow morning.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

A Clothes Horse Free.—A nice folding Clothes Horse with one pound of our 60c. ea. O'BRIEN BROS. Tea Dealers 77 East Merrimack street. Telephone 60-3.

DR. J. C. AYER, Originator of the Company.

THE AYER CO.'S JUBILEE.

(Continued.)

opened by Mr. Rose, an ideal toastmaster, who introduced Mayor Bennett as the first speaker. The Mayor talked reminiscently of Dr. J. C. Ayer. Then Superintendent Bower read the following letters from A. S. Covel, former treasurer, F. F. Ayer and C. F. Ayer. Mr. Covel receiving three cheers at the suggestion of Mr. Rose:

FROM MR. COVEL.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1898.

I have your favor of the 11th inst., and note your kind invitation to attend the Jubilee Celebration of the J. C. Ayer company on Wednesday next. I regret, however, that it will not be possible for me to attend and join in the festivities of the evening. It is a happy thought which has suggested this jubilee celebration. The record and achievement of the J. C. Ayer company during its more than fifty years of its existence is very remarkable and has but few parallels in the history of this country. Starting from very small conditions, it has grown year by year until its business has become world-wide and Ayer's remedies have become a household word in many languages. It speaks volumes for the wise and able management and the intelligent and loyal co-operation of the employes of the company. It seems to me, therefore, eminently fitting and proper that those who now are responsible for the direction of this great business should meet together in social manner and recount the history of the past and so gather the inspiration and impulse which is so necessary to the maintenance and enlargement of its business in the years to come. The social banquet is a wonderful factor in drawing out the best side of our natures and is a means of a better acquaintance, one with another, and will tend greatly to develop and maintain the esprit de corps among the members of the several departments which is so necessary to success.

I send my most cordial greetings to one and all, and my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the company and may I indulge in the hope that many of those who are assembled together on this jubilee celebration will be present at the centennial of the company and be able to recount far greater achievements during the second half century now being entered upon than during the first, which has just closed.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) A. S. Covel.

FROM CHARLES F. AYER.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1898.

Your note of Friday, inviting me to attend the Jubilee Celebration of the employes of the J. C. Ayer company, reached me this morning, and I regret very much that I have an engagement for that evening which makes it impossible for me to be present. It would be a great satisfaction to me to attend this festival and meet in this pleasant way those who have labored so faithfully and loyally in the interest of the great business enterprise with which my father and my uncle have been identified for so many years. Many of these men and women have spent most of their lives in our employ, and the relations maintained between us have been always on a basis of mutual friendship and esteem. Their loyalty and hearty co-operation have, I know, always been a great satisfaction to my father, and, on his behalf, I should be glad if you would take advantage of this occasion to express to them all his appreciation of the fidelity and good will they have always shown.

Again regretting very much my inability to be present, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Charles F. Ayer.

FROM F. F. AYER.

New York, Feb. 15, 1898.

I am sorry I cannot join you tomorrow in the festivities of a jubilation over the fifty years of prosperity of our preparations. It affords a fair opportunity to stop and reflect for a moment—all hands all 'round—upon the causes of fifty years of success, weeding out the mistakes, and drawing up a new map for the future. Emerson says: "The use of history is to give value to the present hour and its duty." The concern has supplied the history and the duty; it rests only with the employes to give them value. The employes of a company are the company. They make and unmake. In the success of the business, therefore, is their only prosperity. Down among the foundations of success in such a concern as ours, must rest the motto: "Shoulder to Shoulder." One man pulling away by himself will accomplish trifles. A man who thinks only of his salary will not have it long. His business will collapse. The employes of a business are its partners. They are the sailors and will float or sink with the ship. Competition in patent medicines makes the competition for existence keener every year and demands a stronger and more united effort on the part of the employes; each man taking a lively interest in the general business outside of his own department, with a mutual interchange of ideas and suggestions to the end that the business may stand at the front and lead the way in all proprietory preparations for the next fifty years, as it has for the last. That any business should continue in successful existence for fifty years is almost unprecedented, and it has been due to this very union of effort—every man for the concern—all things for the business. My father used to say to his men: "Undertake what you can accomplish and accomplish what you undertake." And they did, but it was done with "shoulder to shoulder." Such men as Gillis, Tremlett, Hills, Mansfield, Ely, Langley, Call, Blood, Gordon, Cook, Ruddock, Phillips, Walker, Bigelow, Whitehead and a host of others, all heroes in the great struggle, could bear witness to the greater truth that only with the spirit of partners mutually associated in a common cause, did they succeed. They made the business their business; it was their pride and satisfaction. In the past is the future. In your celebration of the fifty years that are gone, be sure to lay your hand on the fifty years that are to come. Let it be the hour for catching the lesson of the past. Let it be the hour for shaping the circumstances of the future. Let your jubilee be not one of fifty years, but of one hundred years of prosperity.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) —Fred F. Ayer.

The next speaker, Mr. Jacob Rogers, spoke of his connection with the corporation for 20 years, and of his having served as president of the company for about 14 years, during which time Mr. Frederick Ayer served as treasurer. Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Mr. A. H. Covel, who served for four years, but owing to a multiplicity of cares, he was obliged to resign the treasurership. "After very diligent search on the part of the directors, we were fortunate enough to secure the services of the present incumbent. The gathering before us is the result of one of his enterprising moves to popularize the company and bring it to the front.

Mr. A. G. Cumnock, S. S. Whithed, of Nashua, representing the Nashua employes, Frank E. Dunbar, Esq., Dr. Stowell, George B. Bower and E. G. Cheverton, also spoke, each being received with enthusiasm. Then Mr. Rose entertained all by a happy little speech. He prefaced his remarks with a story of an organist and his bellows boy. After a recital, during which the audience cheered the performer with great enthusiasm, the boy came out and said to the organist, "Didn't we play that well?" "I want you to understand," said the organist, "that it was genius that brought those sounds out." At the next recital the boy refused to pump, and finally, coming out, said to the organist, "Say we, will you?"

"That is the way it is," continued Mr. Rose. "a part of our work is seen and a part of it is unseen; but it is 'we' all the time. What does the common soldier know about the plan of a campaign? It is sufficient for him that there is a captain and that there is a plan. I know the work is monotonous sometimes. I went out into a factory the other day and I saw one man doing nothing but hammering corks into bottles. There did not seem to be much poetry there; and yet there is poetry and imagination in it, because if he believed in the work he was doing, he knew that every time he put a cork into one of those bottles, he was sending a message of hope to some poor soul in need.

"Every day's work that a man does if he does it in duteous sequence, will be one more altar step that makes the stair. We cannot all do the same work, but we can work together. Work makes the man, and all working together make the business. I like the motto of the "Three Guardsmen" 'One for each and each for all.' Fellow-workers, going out from this hall tonight, if there is anything that we can do that will make each other happier, that will make it a little easier for the man who is sitting at the next desk, we are going to do it. We do not mean that this shall be the last of these gatherings. A year from now, I hope we shall meet again, just like this."

Mr. Jacob Rogers then arose and proposed three cheers for Alfred E. Rose, "the rose of the evening," and they were certainly given with all due enthusiasm.

"Do not let us forget what we are here for," exclaimed Mr. Rose in response. "Let us give three cheers for Ayer's Sarsaparilla," and again the hearty chorus shook the rafters.

Before concluding the post prandial exercises, Mr. Rose, pointing to an exquisite bouquet of rare Mermet roses, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I want to tender you my sincere thanks for your beautiful gift to me this evening. I highly appreciate your kindness. Tonight there is one whom we all love but who is not present with us. The Nestor of our establishment whose very presence about us at work is even as a benediction to us. Now I know you will join with me in sending these fragrant flowers with our best wishes to Mr. George Hills, our honored oldest employe, who is unable to be present tonight." The applause which followed the conclusion of Mr. Rose's remarks, testified eloquently to the esteem in which Mr. Hills is held by his fellow employes.

The speech making over, the Oxford Musical club of Salem, a very talented quintet of young men, rendered a fine entertainment program, after which the ladies retired to the lower hall for a social quarter-hour, while the escorts enjoyed the delights of the smoking parlors.

In the meantime, the hall was cleared for dancing and shortly after 11 o'clock the grand march was started led by Charles Gale and Miss Tetley, with about 150 couples following.

After the march an inviting order of 12 numbers with the usual extras, was carried out, an intermission being taken at 12.30, during which ices were served. Then the dance was resumed, and "joy was unconfined" until the dawn's gray streaks were asserting themselves along the eastern sky when the strains of the last waltz reminded all that the end of Lowell's greatest social event had drawn near, and the tired but happy revellers prepared to depart and the jubilee celebration of Ayer's Sarsaparilla employes passed into history amid the expressions of grateful thanks from all who attended and with the unanimous impression that it was "the leader of them all."

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES

FREE TO ALL MEN

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial to any reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier. No C. O. D. scheme.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

FACTS FOR OUR READERS.

Follow Nature and Keep Well, a Good Rule.

The Question is Important, Are You prepared for Spring?

If Not, Here is Some Very Necessary Information for You.

Nature will soon begin her annual struggle for freedom from winter's icy imprisonment. Already beneath the frozen surface, giant forces are moving in that direction. Purification is going on.

It is the same with the human system. The lengthening days are approaching when the blood seeks to recover from its sluggish inactivity. It requires to be enriched with vitalizing and health giving qualities to give tone, vigor and health to the system.

For this needed and beneficial service nothing is so powerful as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Now is the time when your nature calls for help. Don't mistake; no other remedy equals Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as a spring medicine. No other remedy will so quickly and certainly strengthen your nerves, invigorate your blood, and correct the action of all your organs. It will make you well and strong as it has done thousands of persons.

Mrs. Ira A. Bass, Littleton, N. H., says: "I want to thank Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for the good it has done me. My stomach was in such a condition that I could not keep anything on it except a little hot water, without terrible distress. I can now eat as well as anyone need to by keeping a little of the medicine in the house and taking it after a hearty meal. I can sleep now like a kitten, and O, what a God-sent blessing that is! I have taken fifteen bottles already, and I would have been down in the church-yard now but for the wonderful blessing, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and may the blessing of God follow Dr. Greene and give him a home in heaven, is my earnest prayer."

No power of words can describe the wonderful good which this remedy is doing among the sick and suffering. Those who take it are cured. Thousands of people, at the advent of spring, while not exactly sick, are yet out of order or ailing in some way. Such people need this best of all spring medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, to restore the natural action of these organs, give strength and vigor to the nerves, and new life and vitality to the blood.

Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

GROCERS' ANNUAL

Held at Mechanics Hall Last Night.

A LARGE GATHERING AND A PLEASANT TIME.

Addresses by the Mayor, Sen. Putnam and Others.

The Lowell Grocers had their annual banquet at Mechanics hall last night, with fair success. The management was different from that of last year, and although some minor details were let go by default, still the affair was generally successful.

Covers were laid for 150 and among those present were Mayor Bennett, Representative Ramsay, Senator Putnam, Rev. George F. Kenngott, C. W. Willis of the New England Grocer, A. G. Thompson, Louis Weller of the Fleischmann Yeast company, Fred Mason of the Kennedy Biscuit company, C. M. De Lories of the Argo Starch company, Mr. Thompson of the Bee Soap company, and Mr. Fuller of the Colonial Silver company of Portland, Me.

The guests were received by E. Dix Fletcher, J. D. Hartwell, W. J. Hardy, W. H. Leith, L. H. Clark, A. G. Thompson, John T. Seede, O. Greenwood, Horace Ela, E. W. Clark, W. W. Richardson, O. B. Ranlett, H. W. Locke, F. D. Munn, Jr., M. A. Taylor, and D. R. Boynton.

The Imperial orchestra furnished music and an excellent supper was served by the D. L. Page company. The supper committee consisted of Messrs. W. H. Leith, Horace Ela, W. W. Richardson, C. M. Erskine, L. H. Clark, H. W. McDonald, and John Stiles.

After supper the oratorical exercises were opened by Rev. George F. Kenngott, who spoke at some length.

Mr. Kenngott said: "It certainly speaks well for the grocers of Lowell to find the cuns turned down and to know that the men here present will be able to go home without assistance. I do believe it is an honor that these men can preserve their integrity, can go out into any body of men and women and remain men. I feel it an honor to come here and be in contact with such men.

"I believe that it is due to this association of grocers that many families have been tided over the hard times, that your body has done more for these people than have the churches and charitable societies. So tonight I feel like drinking a glass of water to the health of this body of grocers, the friends of the working man; this one of the greatest almoners of good in the city.

"I have been glad to know of the good feeling that prevails among the men of your business and I say for the grocers of Lowell, the patrons of industry, the almoners of charity, may you live long and prosper.

Representative James P. Ramsay was called upon and read a part of the bill which provides for the summoning of a debtor before the court to give an account of his circumstances when a debt of sufficient importance is contracted against a man of trade.

"We all know," Mr. Ramsay went on, "how a man who runs up a bill during a hard time perhaps changes his grocer as soon as his circumstances change a little or perhaps he goes from one grocer to another, at last owing large sums to half a dozen or more. It is often times impossible to collect a cent on these bills and it seems to me this bill proposed concerns you vitally and it is to your interest to do all you can to secure its passage."

Mayor Bennett received a royal welcome and said: "Gentlemen, I shall always be glad to meet the grocers of Lowell and I was glad when I came in here to see one of your own number who has been raised to be postmaster. It pleased him and it pleased me.

"Gentlemen, I hope you are all prosperous in your business and hope you will always be prosperous. Today I have been in Boston in the interest of one of our corporations that has reduced its capital. But we shall have it running and, I trust, prosperously. One of our mills cannot be in difficulty without its hurting the city and the people in it. There is one thing you should give attention to and that is as to how you can help your city. For you can help it. It has never been my province before to know how much the people of Lowell need help and you are in a position to give more than any other class of men."

Senator Putnam spoke of his own long business life in Lowell and his constant dealings with grocers; he did not believe there was one of his business friends with whom he did not have the best of trading relations.

"I have ben to these annual suppers for sixteen years and hope to attend them for sixteen more. Before the association was formed there were little jealousies, but under its influence this petty feeling has largely disappeared."

Mr. A. G. Thompson, when called on, said he had been in business in Lowell for 27 years and in the room could see only three men who were in the business when he began. "But I feel indignant when you call me an old man," he said, and his hearers laughed with him.

"There is little money in it for us retailers. We do our work and have our trade, but there isn't anything in it. I am on the best terms with the wholesalers in our city. They are good and square men, but they get all the money. At the end of the year we may have a little left over, but only a little and it does not go out of the business. If we had all the money that is due us we would get only what we deserve. Just what we deserve. The man who does pay his bills does not pay any part or parcel of the money that some one else ought do pay. What I would ask the Grocers' association to do is to take some action toward bringing back to us the money that is due us but which we do not get and perhaps have no prospect of getting."

The last speaker was S. K. Dexter.

Beecham's pills for consti- ation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the ook at your druggist's and o by it.

BOSTON & MAINE

PRESIDENT TUTTLE'S REMARKS ON LEGISLATIVE BILL.

There is before the legislature a bill to authorize the Boston & Maine railroad to purchase and hold the shares of the capital stock of any railroad corporation whose road is leased to or operated by it, or of which it owns a majority of the capital stock.

In his remarks on the matter before the legislative committee, President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine road said, after making preliminary statements: "With a full knowledge of all these facts, I suggested that the Boston & Maine railroad ask of the legislature the right to purchase under proper restrictions the stock of its leased lines, and to issue in substitution therefor its own stock under like proper restrictions; the stock thus purchased to be placed permanently in its own treasury; thereby discontinuing proportionately its fixed rental charges. Thus, whenever 1,000 shares of Boston & Lowell stock—and I speak of the Boston & Lowell because it is close at hand and well understood—has been purchased, the $8,000 which is the guaranteed annual rental thereon will cease to be a charge upon the net earnings of the Boston & Maine railroad, because the stock has become its property, and is in its treasury. If it puts out new stock of the Boston & Maine railroad, and sells it at auction, in sufficient quantity to raise the money to make this purchase it guarantees upon this new issue no dividends, but pays if they are earned; and it has thereby transferred a fixed and unavoidable annual rental charge into a contingent dividend charge, which it will not be obliged to pay unless it earns the surplus necessary therefor.

Therefore, if, as a logical conclusion, of this proposition, this company can get all of the stock of its leased roads into its treasury and substitute its own stock therefor, it will have wiped out all of its annual rental guarantees of $3,203,012.19 and will have substituted therefor an agreement to pay to its stockholders a dividend upon their stock, only proportionate to its surplus earnings, and not otherwise. Such a transaction would insure the permanence of the Boston & Maine system.

The continuance under present conditions is, we think, not a present danger, but a menace. If we were to have another panic like that of 1893, followed by ten years of such depression as followed in 1894, every railroad in New England would probably cease paying didivends, and we should likewise probably cease paying rentals to our leased lines; then the system would break apart like a rope of sand.

The hope under this bill is to remove that menace. There is no plan under this bill, proposed or desired, of profit sharing by anybody; there is no syndicate back of it; there are no bankers involved in it; and the Boston & Maine railroad does not know of a single share of stock that it could purchase today under it if it had the authority; it must take its chances as to its ability to purchase such shares as may be hereafter offered at fair prices.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

Shoes - Shoes

At Ridiculously Low Prices.

Shoes.
High grade Shoes in broken sizes, cut 1-2 and 2-3 in price. Anything they will bring to close them out

Shoes. Shoes.
Ladies can you wear 2 1-2, 3 or 3 1-2 size? If so, you can buy $5 hand sewed Shoes at $1.89.

Shoes.
Children's Shoes in heavy and light weight, with prices cut in two.

Shoes. Shoes.
Anything shopworn being sold at your own price. A rare chance to get good reliable shoes at a fraction of their real value
Women's Gaiters 15c.
Women's Leggings 53c.
Women's 10-button Overshoes $1.43.
Women's Wool Soles 11c.
Child' Leather Leggings 98c.

ALL WINTER GOODS IN LIKE PROPORTION.

THE BIJOU SHOE STORE, 130 and 132 Merrimack Street.

Still Moving Towards the Top

While others follow. Such low prices as the

Estey Co.

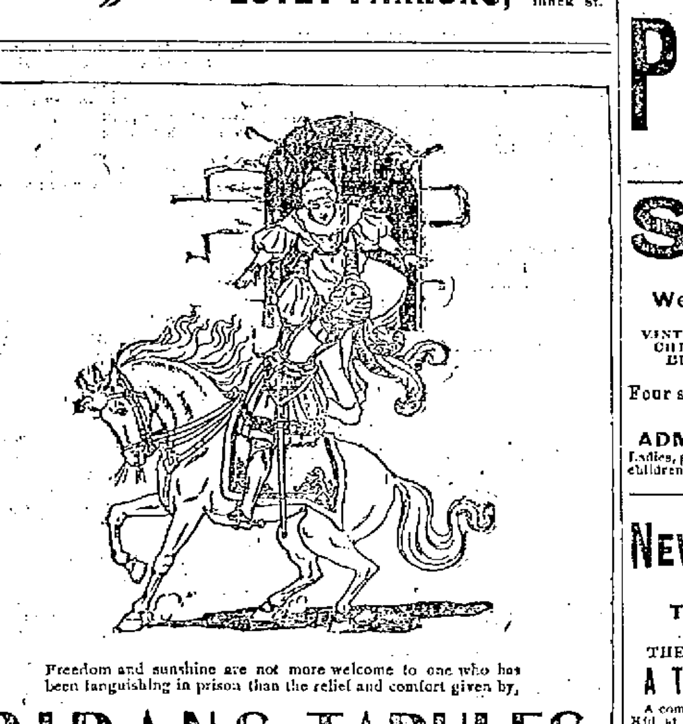
are making and such liberal terms were never heard of in Lowell

OPERATORS OF 23 STORES

ALSO MANUFACTURERS

So you can save one man's profit—New Line of Pianos to select From. Lowell's leaders for bargains. Call and see us before you purchase elsewhere.

ESTEY PARLORS, 145 Merrimack St.



Freedom and sunshine are not more welcome to one who has been languishing in prison than the relief and comfort given by,

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Every symptom of headaches, backaches, biliousness, dizziness, constipation and other derangements leaves at once when Ripans Tabules come to the rescue. These Tabules reach the root of such disorders. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the liver receives a gentle stimulus, the bowels are regulated—thus aiding regularity in all the functions. The whole physical being is renovated and re-inforced by the capacity to expel waste and receive nourishment. All people of sedentary or confining occupations—men or women—will ensure better digestion, clearer minds, and increased power of application and enjoyment by the use of Ripans Tabules.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $16 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Not open Evenings.
$5 to $10 a Set
DR. J. K. DICKERSON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 27, Runels' Bl'k, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.
OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.
Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.
The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:
JOHN LENNON & CO.
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It can also be found at the following places:
JNO. H. BURKE.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
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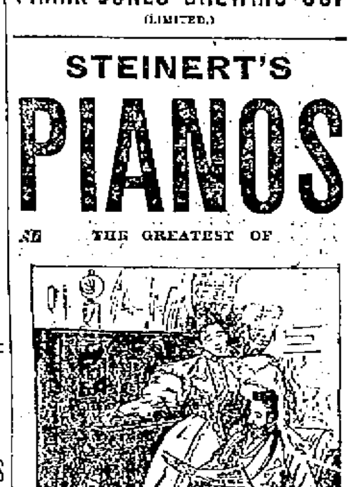
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

STEINERT'S PIANOS
THE GREATEST OF



HOME ATTRACTIONS.
The Popular Pease.
The Beautiful Braumuller.
The Old Reliable Gabler.
The Greatest of All—Steinway.
Among this illustrious assortment any one can make a satisfactory selection.

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 PRESCOTT ST.

SAVOY THEATRE
Week of February 14th.
VINTINIS, McLEAN & HALL, ED. CHRISSIE, WILLIAMS & MELBURN, ROBERT WINSTANLY, ZARROS.
Four shows each day: Mat., 2.30-4; Evening, 7.45-9 15.
ADMISSION TEN CENTS.
Ladies, afternoons, 10 cents, best seats. School children, Saturday afternoons, 5 cents.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.
Tonight at 8 O'clock.
and Friday and Saturday.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
A TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND
A comedy vaudeville introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island. Pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery. A show for fun and laughter.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Evenings, with Tuesday and Wednesday Matinees, Feb. 21, 22, 23.
The show you have been waiting to see,
ROSE SYDELL'S
LONDON BELLES
headed by the queen of all burlesquers, Miss Rose Sydell. 20 Captivating Beauties. 10 Big Vaudeville Acts. Lovely forms and pretty faces. Good show from start to finish. Great show, don't miss it. The funniest burlesque on earth,
"THE ISLE OF SHAM PAIN."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1898.

The Committee on Railroads will give a hearing to parties interested in a bill to grant to all express companies equal privileges on railroads in this state (House bill No. 491); also a bill relative to express business upon railroad and steamboat lines (House bill No. 60), at room No. 446, State House, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10.30 a. m.

—Rufus A. Soule, Chairman,
Silas D. Reed, Clerk of the Com.

SAD FATE OF MAINE CREW

Only 96 Out of 354 Known to Have Escaped Death.

In the Terrible Explosion That Tore the Stout Ship to Pieces—Speculations on the Cause of the Accident—The Latest From Havana—Survivors Brought to Key West.

Washington, Feb. 17.—After a day of intense excitement at the navy department and elsewhere growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor Tuesday night, the situation at sundown, after the exchange of a number of cablegrams between Washington and Havana, can be summed up in the words of Secretary Long, who, when asked as he was about to depart for the day whether he had reason to suspect that the disaster was the work of an enemy, replied: "I do not. In that I am influenced by the fact that Captain Sigsbee has not yet reported to the navy department on the cause. He is evidently waiting to write a full report. So long as he does not express himself, I certainly cannot. I should think from the indications, however, that there was an accident—that the magazine exploded. How that came about I do not know. For the present at least, no other warship will be sent to Havana."

The appalling nature of the disaster and the gravity of the situation that would arise should investigation give a basis for the undercurrent of suspicion of treachery and foul play that ran through the minds had a sobering effect on public men of all shades of political opinion. The fact stands forth and is little less than remarkable that not a single resolution was introduced or a single speech made in either house of congress bearing on the disaster, save a resolution of condolence with the families of those killed offered by Mr. Boutelle and adopted by the house of representatives. Public men expressed their opinions with reserve when approached for interviews, but everywhere there was a demand for an investigation and full details in the light of which the horror may be justly viewed.

Secretary Long undoubtedly summarized the general opinion of the majority of the naval experts in finding it impossible just now to state the cause of the destruction of the Maine. There are a great number of theories, but most of them are of a character that makes it easy to prove or upset them by a simple investigation by a diver. Secretary Long has taken immediate steps to make this investigation. Late yesterday afternoon he telegraphed to Admiral Sicard at Key West to appoint a board of naval officers to proceed at once to Havana, employ divers and make such inquiry as the regulations of the navy demand shall be made in the case of the loss of a ship. It is expected that this work will take some time, and while there are officers who say that in their opinion it will not be possible, owing to the probably disrupted condition of the hull of the ship, to make out the cause of the explosion, the opinion of the majority is that the question will be easily settled by the simple observation of the condition of the ship's hull plates in the neighborhood of the hole which sank her—whether or not they are bulged, as would be the case if the explosion came from the inside, or whether they were driven in, as would result from the attack of a torpedo, or the explosion of a mine beneath the ship. The large majority of naval officers are inclined to the belief that the explosion resulted from spontaneous combustion of a coal bunker; the over heating of the partitions between the boilers and the magazine, or from the explosion of a boiler, though the last theory finds little support.

The naval constructors, in the light of the dispatches thus far received, say that it is by no means certain that the Maine cannot be raised and again carry the flag. They say that while she is a big ship, others as large have been raised, and at Havana the new dry-dock would receive her if she could once be gotten above the water. Captain Sigsbee evidently is taking an interest in the future of the ship, for he sent a telegram to Commander Forsythe, at Key West that was promptly transmitted to Secretary Long, suggesting that a lighthouse vessel or some such small craft be stationed in Havana harbor on watch over the wreck. The latter, even if beyond resurrection, contains valuable ordnance and other property that doubtless can be secured by divers.

It is said at the navy department that this disaster is the greatest of the kind in naval history since the sinking of the big British warship, Victoria, by collision with the Camperdown in the Mediterranean sea off Malta in June, 1893. By that accident the British admiral commanding, 22 officers and 336 men lost their lives. The Spanish legation was early advised of the horror by Captain General Blanco, who expressed his profound regret and added that the occurrence was an accident, the undoubted cause being the explosion of the boiler of the dynamo. This was the only specific cause assigned from an official source during the day. Mr. Du Bosc, the Spanish charge, called at the state department to express his profound regret, and the entire Spanish staff left their cards at the navy department as a mark of personal condolence. At all of the foreign establishments there was the deepest interest and solicitude over the affair, and during the day Ambassador Camber of France, Sir Julian Pauncefote of the British embassy and other foreign representatives called on the president or at the state department to express their regrets. The disaster is remarkable in that only two officers lost their lives, and these were of junior grades. They were Lieutenant F. W. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt. The former was unmarried, but leaves a mother and sister. The latter, it is thought, also was unmarried, but the department was unadvised concerning his family.

The Maine had three magazines. The one forward was used for the storage of ammunition for the big 10-inch turret guns. There were 80 rounds of this ammunition, weighing 15,000 pounds. This quantity of explosive is so large that naval officers here can scarcely believe it was possible for any human being on board the Maine to have escaped alive had this magazine exploded entirely. There was no smokeless powder aboard the ship, and the 10-inch ammunition was made up of brown prismatic powder. Not only is this powder most carefully packed in hermetically sealed copper cases, but its heat resisting qualities are so great that it cannot be ignited by the flame of a match, 600 degrees Farenheit being the amount of heat that must be applied for some time, to set off the powder. On

(Continued on Page Five.)

THOMAS H. LAWLER, General Manager Knights of Columbus Ball.

GALLANT KNIGHTS

Of Columbus and Their Ladies Fair

IN THEIR ANNUAL BALL AT ASSOCIATE HALL.

A Most Enjoyable Social Event.

Lowell Council, No. 12, Knights of Columbus, held their annual ball at Associate hall last evening, and it was a grand success. While the night was decidedly disagreeable outside, everything in the hall had a warm and cheerful appearance. The stage or platform was bedecked with potted plants and ferns. Hibbard's orchestra which was almost hidden in the vernal bower, discoursed sweet music. A monogram of the Knights of Columbus, in the center of the floor was very artistically done in colored wax, with a pretty effect. This was the handiwork of Mr. John R. Mealey. Suspended from the arch was a large floral piece with the inscription "Welcome." The windows and side walls were beautifully draped with lace curtains and tricolors, showing the high degree of Mr. Chas. F. Young's skill as a decorator.

The concert was from 8 till 9 o'clock and consisted of five numbers, after which the grand march was formed for the ball, headed by Marshal J. H. McNabb and wife, President T. H. Lawler and sister, and about 60 couples following in the circle around the hall. Mr. Peter H. Savage directed the march and circle. The radiance from the electric lights on the costumes of the fair ladies and their knights made the scene one of enchantment and beauty. The gentlemen were attired in full evening dress. During the evening, Mayor Bennett dropped in on the assembly of dancers and was taken in charge by the reception committee. The Mayor undoubtedly enjoyed his brief stay as well as anybody present. There was a number of out-of-town friends present who enjoyed to the full the evening's pleasure. At 11 o'clock there an intermission of one hour for supper which was served by the D. L. Page company. After supper, dancing was resumed until the completion of the dance order, after which all waltzed home, feeling that they had attended one of the most successful as well as one of the most select social events ever conducted by the Knights of Columbus.

The officers were: General manager, Mr. Thomas M. Lawler; assistant general manager, Thomas J. McDonald; chairman reception committee, Mr. John J. Hogan; floor marshal, John H. McNabb; assistant floor marshal, Jas. B. Conlon.

MATRIMONIAL.

A very happy event was chronicled in Centralville last evening, when Mr. James A. Murphy, the popular leader of the Lowell Military band and an overseer in the United States Cartridge company, was united in marriage with Miss Mabel McConnell Ware, the charming soloist of St. Michael's church choir and a prominent member of leading local musical organizations. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Ware, 612 Bridge street, and was attended by a large number of congratulating friends.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Daniel Murphy of Salem, a brother of the groom, who was assisted by Rev. W. D. Joyce, O.M.I., the best man being Mr. John Mahoney of East Boston. The bride was becomingly attired in a rich gown of white satin duchesse, cut en traine, embroidered chiffon bodice, with white jeweled girdle, and wore a wreath of orange blossoms caught with a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids, the Misses Winifred Mitchell of Waltham, Delia Healy and Bessie O'Neil of this city, were attired in white organdie over pink taffeta and all wore a wreath of pink roses in their hair. Mrs. A. D. Ware, the mother of the bride, wore a rich costume of lavender brocaded satin, with gold embroidered border of point lace. The ushers were the following: Messrs. Dennis Murphy, Thomas Sullivan, John R. Mealey, Thomas Lawler and B. F. Henry.

The house was very prettily decorated with potted plants and palms by McMannon. In the hall behind a feafy hedge, the Lowell Military band furnished music during the evening. As the bridal party formed, the wedding march from Lohengrin was played and Mendelssohn's march followed the ceremony.

The D. L. Page company served the wedding repast, and the following young ladies acted as waiters: Miss Agnes Brogan and Miss Elizabeth Brogan, Boston; Miss Margaret Mitchell, Waltham; Miss Etta Foye, Nashua, N. H.; and Misses Mary Kenny, Katherine Navin, Sadie Golden, Minnie Courtney and Albina Roussin of this city.

The newly wedded ones left on the 9 o'clock train for Boston. They will enjoy an extended tour, making their headquarters at Washington, and will be at their new home in Hanks street about April 1.

Among the out-of-town guests were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Guinan, Mr. and Mrs. Brophy, Mr. P. K. Kinneen, Mr. M. Kinneen, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Varley, Miss Margaret Mitchell and Mr. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Lally, all of Waltham; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Reynolds, Miss Theresa Slattery, Lawrence; Miss Delia Grealy, Providence, R. I.; Mr. William Murphy, Misses Agnes and Elizabeth Brogan, Boston; Miss Mary Kinneen, Manchester, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ware, and Mrs. Quigley, Nashua N. H.

40 GEMS, 10 CENTS—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure all troubles arising from torpor of the liver. Easy and quick—Banish sick headache—Purify the blood and eradicate all impurities from the system. The demand is big. The pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain. 40 in a vial. 10 cents.—5d.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Everybody Says So.
Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

In New York a short while ago a baby was born in jail. Its mother was being tried for murder. Every womanly heart gives a throb of sympathy at thought of the blight upon the poor little baby's life. But a baby need not be born in jail to be unfortunate. Any baby which is not welcomed into this world with loving hearts and ready hands is unfortunate. Any mother who is physically weak and incapable of bestowing a healthy constitution upon her baby may darken its future with weakness and disease.

A prospective mother ought to insure her baby's welfare by every means that Nature and science afford to keep her physical powers up to the very highest point.

Every expectant mother ought to know and avail herself of the strengthening and re-enforcing properties of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives health and endurance to the delicate organs concerned in motherhood. Taken early during the period of expectancy, it makes the coming of baby perfectly safe and comparatively easy. It makes the mother strong and cheerful, and gives health and natural vigor to the child.

It is the only medicine of its kind devised for weak and delicate women by an educated, experienced physician.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. His thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," contains advice and suggestions which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

A sure and permanent cure for constipation is Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two a mild cathartic.

DEATHS.

MORGAN—In the death of Joseph Morgan, in Lowell Tuesday morning, Chicopee Falls lost one of her oldest and best known residents. Mr. Morgan's death came as a shock to his friends locally. He left this city a few days ago, apparently in the best of health and spirits and his friends bade him God-speed, he replying that he would return in a short time to his store. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan went to the home of Mr. Morgan's brother-in-law, Mr. Warren Clifford, in Lowell, where a family reunion had been planned for Monday evening to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of Mr. Morgan's mother.

The members of the family enjoyed a pleasant gathering Monday evening. Tuesday morning, Mr. Morgan went out for a walk, apparently in good health. Heart disease attacked him on the street, and he fell dead on the sidewalk. He was taken to the Clifford house, but the physicians who had been summoned found him beyond human assistance. Tuesday evening the body was brought to Chicopee Falls.

Mr. Morgan was aged 57 years. He had been in business in Chicopee for about twenty-five years. He began his business career on Grove street, with O. E. Darling, now of Springfield. A general store found a good field and business prospered. About eleven years Mr. Morgan continued in the business. Besides a wife, Mr. Morgan leaves one brother, Henry, living in Springfield. No children survive—Springfield Union.

ago the partnership was dissolved and

WALKER—Patrick Walker, brother of Dr. Hugh Walker of this city, died Thursday, Feb. 10, at his home, Rollo Bay, Prince Edward's Island.

FARLEY—Owen Farley, aged 81 years, one of the old settlers of Lowell died yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock at his home, 142 Gorham street. He came to Lowell in 1839 and helped to build the canal wall along the Merrimack. In 1848, he started in the grocery at 112 Gorham street and continued to do business at the same stand for 20 years. He retired in 1886. He was a member of the Lowell Irish Benevolent society. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1817 and was 22 years of age when he came to this country. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. C. Crevier, and Miss Annie, and one son, Councilman George A. Farley.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

The handsome residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Russell on Gibson street was the scene of a very pleasant event last evening when they entertained about twenty-five of their friends. Despite the inclement weather a most delightful evening was enjoyed by all present. The house was tastefully decorated with smilax and flowers. After a series of games, a delightful musical program was given, including quartet selections by Miss Barnes, Mrs. Russell, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Dorr, and readings by Miss Florence W. Hill of Melrose Highlands. Refreshments, consisting of salads and ices, were served in the dining room, Mrs. Russell and Miss Margaret McCoy serving, assisted by Mr. Russell and Mr. Charles Dorr. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were assisted in receiving their guests by Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Russell and Mrs. S. Louise Beede.

First class job printing done at this office.

After taking a medicine you don't want to guess whether you feel better or not. There is no guesswork about

MALTOX

the results are certain. It builds up the blood and is a nerve food.
All druggists. 50c.

THE FALL RIVER WORKERS

Amicable Settlement of King Philip Strike.

Strikers Will Oppose Conditions—General Strike Opposed—Manufacturers Heard by the Investigating Committee.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 17.—A special meeting of the Spinners' union was held last night for the purpose of taking action on the strike at the King Philip. Efforts have been made for several days to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty, but there was considerable opposition manifest at the meeting to a return to work under the conditions governing the situation, and it was finally decided to postpone all action until Friday night, when another special meeting will be held.

The action of the weavers' executive committee in voting against a general strike, despite expressions of the radical element of the membership in favor, expresses the sentiment of conservative leaders on this matter, and there is little likelihood that the proposition will be at all favorably received by the rank and file of the operatives.

MANUFACTURERS HEARD.

Why It Was Decided to Cut Wages in New Bedford Mills.

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 17.—Andrew G. Pierce, treasurer of the Wamsutta mills and president of the Manufacturers' association, was the first of the manufacturers called upon by the legislative committee Wednesday. He told the manufacturers' reason for the reduction. "The market was stocked overabundantly with manufactured goods," he said, "and the selling price had fallen 30 percent and was still on the down grade. It did not seem good business policy to add to the accumulation of manufactured goods on the existing scale. Contract goods are sold so low that there is hardly a new dollar for an old dollar in the business, and in many grades the goods are being made at an actual loss."

Mr. Pierce was asked what labor legislation he would recommend. "I am not to recommend any labor legislation," said Mr. Pierce, "but I wish it understood that shorter hours and all restrictive legislation enable our competitors to make goods to more advantage than they can here."

Representative Cullinane asked if it is not a fact that with shorter hours production is greater. Mr. Pierce said that he could not answer that, whereupon the auditors laughed. Mr. Pierce did not think that the condition of some of the mills, as to old machinery, was at all responsible for the cutdown. He said there was a system of insurance at one time between the mills, but he did not know of any now.

Representative Donahue asked if the shorter hours did not give better help than in other states where short hours do not prevail. Mr. Pierce answered that he did not know any difference.

Otis N. Pierce, treasurer of the Grinnell mills, said that the tariff was a vital matter to the Massachusetts cotton manufacturers, who must have protection from foreign competition. He cited instances where the southern mills had competed seriously with his own mill, selling goods 1¼ cents per yard less than the Grinnell and yet making a profit. He also read letters from consumers, expressing their preference for southern goods over eastern goods, even at a little higher price. Mr. Pierce spoke of New Bedford as a Klondike for spinners, and said that labor agitators and yellow journalism are trying to make the public believe that New Bedford is paying starvation wages. He was hissed when he declared that one weaver had made $12 four weeks in succession.

William Cullinane, president of the Weavers' association, testified that his own wages as a weaver had been reduced 12½ percent during the past two years without notice, the reduction taking place because of changed styles in goods.

TWO LOWELL MEN

Were in the Crew of the Maine.

ONE OF THE MEN RESIDED IN CENTRALVILLE.

Former Lowell Men Also on Board.

Among the men from the New England states in the crew of the ill-fated battleship Maine, were George Lamiette, formerly a resident of Lowell, but whose family moved to Manchester N. H., a couple of years ago.

The others, so far as known, are:

Charles Johnson of Lynn; Francis Cahill of Salem; Hugh H. O'Reagan of East Boston; Jeremiah Shea of Lawrence and Clarence Spofford of Taunton. They are all supposed to have perished in the terrific explosion.

There were also two Lowell men on the crew of the Maine. They are Matthew Lynch who resides in Salem and John Wallace.

FELL INTO THE PIT.

Hiram E. Huston fell into the pit of the L. L. & H. car barn last night, receiving a bad wrench of one arm and bodily bruises.

THE

Lamson AND Hubbard

HATS

for Spring are now here and ready for your inspection. New shades, new styles, new proportions.

Personally we consider this season's block the prettiest they have ever produced.

O'Hearn & Dowd

THE CLOTHIERS,

OLD POST OFFICE

OUR GERMAN TRADE.

MR. W. H. LINCOLN SAYS THAT IN FRUIT IS SMALL.

Pleads For Repeal of Antiquated Navigation Laws—Some Suggestions In Interests of American Commerce—Some Export Figures.

Mr. William H. Lincoln, the well known shipping merchant, who, with Mayor Quincy, was a guest at the annual meeting of the Oil Trade association of Boston as Young's recently, said, with reference to German restrictive measures, that American exports to Germany were scarcely worth the discussion that has been had on the subject.

He was speaking on "Commerce," and he stated that last year the total exports of green and dried apples from America amounted in value to $9,700,000. Of these apples, only $738,000 worth went to Germany. Great Britain took $9,100,000 worth. A very small portion of the total exports in other articles of fruit was sent to Germany, Great Britain taking by far the larger part.

"It has astonished me very much," said Mr. Lincoln, "that such stress has been laid on this trade, because it really does not amount to anything. What Germany takes from us of our pork and hog products and our fruit is not worth consideration."

He read these figures: Total exports of cotton last year, 6,170,000 bales; England took 3,105,000 bales, Germany 1,370,000, France 801,000. Of cattle England took 878,000, Germany 693 head; flour, total exports, 14,500,000 barrels; England took 826,000 barrels, Germany 160,000. Of bacon, total exports 800,000,000 pounds, England took 256,000,000, Germany 26,000,000, France 2,000,000. Of hams, total exports 165,000,000, England took 134,000,000, Germany 3,000,000.

In the course of his address Mr. Lincoln made a strong plea for the privilege for Americans to buy vessels abroad and sail them under the American flag.

Of all of our vast commerce all that was carried in American vessels last year, he said, was about 8 per cent. From 1856 to 1860 we carried about 75 per cent of our exports and imports. In 1881 we carried 16 per cent. You will see that there has been a gradual decrease in this respect, and we certainly present a humiliating spectacle before the world. It has never happened that a country has succeeded in developing its foreign commerce when carried under the flag of another nation. There is not an example.

Our commerce has grown in spite of ourselves. Before the war—1860—saw the high water mark in our foreign commerce. We had nearly approached Great Britain. The close of the war found us with changed conditions. Of American shipping 800,000 tons were sold to foreigners, and we lost a good many ships and built none. There were other changes, such as the substitution of iron for wooden ships and the replacing of sails by steam.

England permitted her merchants to buy our ships and sail them in competition with our own. Why has the decline occurred? There has not been a single measure of relief passed by our government. The energies of our people have been devoted to building up the industries of the country. What is the remedy? The repeal of the antiquated navigation laws, which prohibit the shipowners of this country from buying vessels abroad and putting them under the flag of our own country.

I have no doubt that in the years to come we shall develop the shipbuilding industry, but how long would it take to build 1,000,000 tons in the shipyards of this country as they are today? It would take a year to do it. It would cost more than $100,000,000. Where are the merchants? Where is the inducement for capital? I do not want to take a discouraging view of things, but we must look at affairs as they exist.

If we are to be a great commercial nation, we must have ships under our own flag, and I hope the time is not far distant when there will be wise legislation to that end on the part of the government of this country; when it will recognize the fact that the citizens of this country should have the same rights and privileges that the citizens of other countries possess. I believe that the time will come when this country will again assert itself.

And we must recognize the fact that there must be trade on both sides. We must establish reciprocal relations not only with Canada, but with the world. I believe that the time will come when we will put forth our efforts in that direction, and wherever man's wants are to be supplied, wherever we can exchange the products of this country for those of others, there we will establish a market, and American skill and industry will enter the contest for the market commerce of the world.—Boston Herald.

The Future of Alaska.

The possibilities of Alaska still constitute a subject for speculation, but that the bleak territory is to be permanently peopled, just as California and Oregon were peopled, so far as the rigors of climate will allow, is not to be doubted. Thousands are already there, and it is believed that 250,000 will go in with the advent of spring. Of course many will return, but thousands will flock thither in the following spring, and so on, until the inevitable result must be a fixed quota of inhabitants to whom and whose descendants Alaska will be a home. It seems that no spot except the north pole is impervious to the conquest of man, and that in time must yield its secrets to human daring.—Baltimore Herald.

Too Many Bills For Them.

There is danger of riots in New Jersey. The farmers have heard that by his grafting process Professor Smith proposes to manufacture three headed mosquitoes.—Boston Transcript.

Out of the Heart of Winter.

Out of the heart of winter hear my cry,
O vernal goddess of the violet eye!
Loosen a little these frost forged bonds
With hope's warm sunlight, so that I may hear,
Cool steadfast, the succession of the days
Until thy coming. Would that now thy feet,
Sandaled with green, pressed soft upon the hills,
Would that the low persuasion of thy voice
Were winning back the leaf upon the bough
And the sky, sweet forerunners of the rose!
Hark! The wind spirits of the gracious south
Across the solemn snow leagues bring me word.
"O spring's most constant lover," they entreat,
"For sake thou not her altars, for the hour
That shall reveal her glory wings space,
A boon, a blessing, a beatitude!"
Thus speak her herald harbingers, and I,
Who ever am enamored of the spring,
Possess my soul in peace and wait for her.
—Clinton Scollard in February Chautauquan.

"EATING LIKE A HORSE."

Couple of War Stories Told at a Recent Grand Army Campfire.

At the campfire held recently under the auspices of General Hancock Post, G. A. R., a couple of war stories were told by Captain T. P. Gere which probably have never been printed:

During a part of the time that General A. J. Smith was up the Red river with his command the entire army was without rations other than shelled corn, such as was intended for feeding the horses, and this condition lasted about eight days. Captain Gere was at the office of the adjutant general of the command one day when an Irish soldier came to headquarters and inquired:

"General, could I borry the loan of an auger?"

He was asked what in the world he wanted with a tool of that kind, and he replied:

"Well, we've been atin this shelled corn for so long that I supposed we'd be after gettin hay for rations purty soon, and I wanted to build meself a nice little haymack, so I could ate it comfortable like."

In the course of a few days, Captain Gere narrated, the command received regular rations and was once again happy. The same soldier again appeared at headquarters and asked permission to buy a peck of shelled corn. He was asked what he wanted with corn now that regular rations were being issued. His explanation was this:

"A few days ago, general, I borried a peck of corn from a mule when he wasn't lookin and I want to return it to him."—Sioux City Journal.

Skaneateles' Social Function.

A "frame pick" is the latest social function. What it is came out recently in the trial of an insurance case in which W. S. Heng sought to recover from the National Insurance company of Hartford, the amount of a policy on his house in Skaneateles. The house was leased by the proprietor of a hotel as a lodging for his employees. A witness for the defense testified that he had been an invited guest at a "framed pick" about the time when the fire occurred. The witness explained that the employees saved the bones of chickens, turkeys and ducks left by the guests at the hotel, and when they had accumulated a sufficient quantity they were carried over to the house, and there followed a time of hilarity, when the bones were picked with a copious washdown of beer. The defense claims that in one of these orgies the house was set on fire, but the jury sympathized with the "frame pickers" and gave the plaintiff a verdict.—New York World.

Zola's Prominence.

No man who yearns for fame and yearns in vain can help envying Emile Zola now. He literally holds the center of the world's stage. The czar, the kaiser, Lord Salisbury, President McKinley and smaller fry for the time being are in a penumbra of popular indifference. It is evident that French officialdom is determined to block at every point Zola's attempt to reopen, even by indirection, the Dreyfus case, and the trial now seems sure to be wholly abortive from the Dreyfus standpoint. But Zola will grow in stature.—Springfield Republican.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of The Associated Press.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

SEEN BETTER DAYS

There are at least two local papers with less than one-fifth the circulation of THE SUN. They may have seen better days, but the only remnant of their former glory is the high price they charge for advertising.

If the price they ask is a fair one, THE SUN would be justified in asking five times as much, but we do not ask even twice as much. Don't you see why advertising in THE SUN is the cheapest in Lowell?

THE SUN has a larger circulation than any two papers in the city. It is in every respect

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

Spain shows unwillingness to apologize for the offense comitted by her minister in this country. A little independence of this kind on the part of Spain would have a good effect in the United States just at present. It might perhaps eventually stir up the dawdling president and his advisers to let the recognition of Cuba pass through Congress. That is all that would be required to end Spanish rule in Cuba.

The mill operatives of New Bedford and the other textile cities of New England are very curious to know what will be the outcome of the present labor investigation into the causes of the cut-down. We do not expect it will bring any amelioration to the textile workers. It will end as most other investigating matters have ended their labors—in a verbose report on which no action will be taken. Some evils may be exposed in the investigation, and even if reported to the legislature they will be judiciously ignored.

At the hearing of the firemen's bill at the legislature the other day James T. Smith of this city was the lone remonstrant. He is one of he men who believe that firemen can best be selected by the usual civil service tests of a few sums in addition and subtraction with a little spelling, and a number of silly questions regarding the location of several streets in the city. The firemen believe that the best test of a candidate for the department are those which have reference to his strength, endurance and courage.

LOSS OF THE MAINE.

The destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana is a subject for international alarm. The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained, but it seems to have been the outcome of Spanish spleen and treachery. The sad loss of life will arouse the ire as well as the sympathy of this republic, and if it turns out that Spain caused the destruction of the vessel, she will pay dearly for her temerity. Such an act would not, we believe, be sanctioned by the Spanish general, but it might have been done by some foolhardy sympathizer with Spain, aroused perhaps by the De Lome episode. The coincidence of De Lome departure and the destruction of the Maine at Havana may eventually be found to have some well grounded connection, and if so, all the worse for Spain, and all the better for Cuba. The United States should now seize the island in lieu of her loss.

A TEXTILE SCHOOL.

There is a growing sentiment against the demand for a large appropriation for the textile school. It is claimed that while the school was intended to benefit all classes, there is one class and that the class to which most of the operatives belong, that receives little or no benefit from the operation of the school. Besides, while being partly supported by the city of Lowell it is open to students from other cities and states and while being an excellent school, as is generally admitted, it will turn out graduates who will go South to aid in the work of out-rivalling our northern mills. It is stated also that one of the reasons why the mill authorities are so deeply interested in this school is, that they can send their sons and some of their ambitious friends to this school for the necessary training to equip them as overseers and superintendents of mills without being subjected to the unpleasant necessity of going through the different stages in one of the mills. It is considered so much nicer not to bring them in contact with the operatives. The appropriation sought from the legislature will undoubtedly be made contingent upon an equal amount from the city but judging from the prevailing sentiment at the present time, not to speak of the economy which is supposed to prevail at City Hall, it is not likely that any appropriation will be obtained from the city of Lowell for some time to come.

SHAVERS' STRIKE.

The strikers at White's tannery have maintained a courageous battle for victory and are determined to fight it to a finish. While a great deal has been said about the necessity of contributing to the New Bedford strike it must be admitted that the Shavers' strike has been almost overlooked. It is true the Carpet weavers donated $50 to the strike, and a couple of other donations came in from kind friends, but the fact remains that enough has not been done to help the shavers in their battle. If they are beaten, the cause of labor will be weakened in this city, and consequently it behooves the labor organizations as a whole to lend their aid in this contest. It matters not that the number of strikers does not exceed fifty. There is a principle involved and one that is worth fighting for. They are fighting against a general tendency to lower wages and that tendency must be fought in the shops which employ a small number of hands as well as in shops which employ thousands. Judging from the sympathy which has been expressed in other cities, such as Brockton and Haverhill for the Shavers now on strike from White's tannery, it appears that if the strike be not settled within a week or two, steps will be taken that may result in closing the tannery altogether. Meantime the organizations and friends of labor in Lowell should do their duty by the Shavers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

New York Journal—As the Journal announced yesterday, Spain doesn't apologize for De Lome's insult to the American people. Not at all. Spain is very sorry, it is true, but not sorry that De Lome wrote the letter. The sorrow of Madrid is merely that the United States should take seriously a letter written by an envoy—just in his individual capacity—to a semi-diplomatic agent of Spain, calling the President a "pot house politician," and the people of the United States a "rabble." Spain couldn't disavow the utterances of her minister, because he did not have on his ministerial halo when he wrote. He was licensed to heap insults on the United States by some such mysterious method of divesting himself of responsibility as small boys used to employ when they lied glibly, with one hand over the left shoulder. Neither could Spain recall De Lome, for his cabled message was swifter than Woodford's diplomatic deliberation.

Cleveland Leader—If it were not for Fort Sheridan, we might sometimes forget that we have a standing army.

New York Commercial Advertiser—Throughout the world the farmer is the only worker who has not been legislated for. When the American farmer sees statute books cumbered with minute and voluminous regulations to prevent workmen from toiling too many hours he thinks of his labors from before sunrise till after sunset.

Bessemer Indicator—The Bethlehem, Pa., Iron and Steel Works made a ten per cent. cut on the wages of its employes, which went into effect lately. The company makes the queer statement that by thus reducing the wages it hopes to keep the men at work steadily. Probably if the company would pay nothing, it would be able to keep the men at work, double shift, right along. What a wonder it is that the gold statesmen didn't think of using that logical argument in the recent campaign.

Springfield Union—No sympathy should be wasted on De Lome. He wrote an insulting letter regarding the president of the United States, so he goes. He has had experience enough in diplomacy to teach him better, but he thought he would not be discovered.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat — The Philadelphia Press thinks that Louisiana, in its purpose to disfranchise the great bulk of the negroes, will be hit by the second section of the fourteenth amendment, and stand a chance of losing some of its representation. It is mistaken, however. Under the "reading," "understanding," or "explaining" clause in its educational requirement, it can accomplish its purpose and evade the wrath of the federal charter. Theoretically its requirements will be the same for both whites and blacks. Actually it will be different, as it is in Mississippi and South Carolina.

New York Evening Post — President Dole is said to have gone home a sadder and a wiser man. He enjoys the distinction of being the first President of a republic known to history who travelled around the world trying to sell his own country to a foreign power. This is the more comic because he was telling everybody all the time he was here, that his government was much beloved by his people and that they greatly desired its maintainence. But he resented deeply any proposal that they should be consulted about the transfer. In fact, he said it was insulting to him to doubt their willingness to be sold out. A more happy and contented lot there could not be; nevertheless, they felt that it was time they were disposed of.

Freeland Tribune—Details of the Lattimer massacre fill columns of newspapers but have no effect upon the inhuman gang who slaughtered the innocent men. Such is the hardened condition of plutocrats assassins.

Knights of Labor Journal—There was no need of the cut-down in the cotton mills of the East. It is found that to a large extent the cotton mills East and South are owned by the same parties.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Mr. Bryan Found Industry Booming and Toilers Getting Good Wages.

Hon. William J. Bryan, the last Democratic candidate for president of the United States, has returned from his visit to the republic of Mexico, whither he went to observe the land, the people and their government and financial affairs, says the New York News. He comes back to the United States at this severe season of the year—the season which the great manufacturers, for whose benefit our present congress enacted a protective tariff, have chosen for the reduction of the wages of their employees, the season when poverty and privation are pressing upon the industry and the means of subsistence of the masses of our people—when men have hopelessly laid down the work by which they can no longer obtain the means to live, and when even women and little children abandon their occupations and "strike" in despair. He comes back to a gold standard country, which for a quarter of a century has tried to abolish the people's silver dollar and substitute the gold coin of the banker and usurer, and which has fallen thereby into the depths of business depression.

Mr. Bryan found Mexico enjoying the expansion of bimetallic currency, with mills running full time and paying both men and women good wages, prices steady and compensatory, the people satisfied and the government treasury in possession of a surplus above expenses. Compared with our own laboring classes, the condition and incomes of those of Mexico have risen, while those of ours have fallen since 1873. Many Americans are found settled in that country, while few or none leave the United States to make a home in gold standard countries, like Canada.

He comes back to find us still in the gold and silver controversy, with the president insisting and the United States senate refusing to change our public debt from gold and silver to gold alone. He comes back to take part in the struggle which in the next three years will decide our American currency question perhaps forever—either in favor of gold, for which 7,000,000 voters declared in 1896, or in favor of both gold and silver, as 6,500,000 then preferred. In the meantime he predicts Mexico will stick to silver.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

What Is Good Enough For the Producer Is Good Enough For the Idler.

The resolution under consideration, said Congressman Bailey in the course of the debate on the Teller resolution in the house, contains two propositions, one moral and the other legal. One asserts as a matter of law that the bonds of the United States are redeemable at the option of the government in silver, and the other as a matter of morals that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as legal tender in payment of the bonds, principal and interest is not in violation of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. He would not dwell, he said, on the legal aspect of the question. There was not a lawyer in the United States or any other country who would venture on his professional reputation to deny that the bonds could be paid in silver. That went without saying. The Republicans in this matter must justify themselves, if at all, by the proposition that in their consciences they believed that gold was the money of the contract.

"Does one of you believe," he said, addressing the Republicans, "that if the bondholder owed the government under a similar contract, he would not exercise his option? We believe the government has the same right with their positions reversed. We are ready to meet you on this issue—the issue that the money which is good enough for the people who produce the wealth is good enough for the idlers who spend it; that the money which is good enough for the poor is good enough for the rich; that the money the laborer receives for his toil and the merchant for his wares is good enough for the bondholder, and by the Eternal he shall be compelled to take it."

STILL A DEFICIT.

Neither Relief Nor Revenue Has Resulted From Dingley's Tariff Bill.

Perhaps the Wilson tariff was a bad thing. The Republicans thought so and called a special session of congress in hot haste to substitute for the alleged bad thing an alleged good thing. What has the alleged good thing done for the country? It has piled up a deficit of $51,000,000. It has failed to save the New England cotton mills from a disastrous loss of business. It has been met in its author's own town by striking operatives and starvation wages. But Congressman Dingley points with pride to the fact that the daily receipts from his tariff for the present month show an increase over those for the month of August last. This is something to be grateful for, but in the face of official returns as to the tariff's performances since the law was passed it is not enough to justify expressions of unmixed joy. It is to be regretted that the secretary of the treasury in his report of Jan. 24, 1898, was forced to make the following showing of receipts and expenditures:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
For one day, Jan. 20	$415,975	$1,275,000
For one month, Jan., 1898	11,106,127	30,28[illegible],000
For the fiscal year	73,061,448	24,425,211

As a producer of revenue the Dingley bill is still a failure. Congressman Dingley is persistent in his demand for more time in which to vindicate the character of his bill. Really, it seems that the longer the time is extended the worse the condition of affairs becomes. Instant relief was what the special session of congress promised. Ample revenue was what the Dingley bill was to produce. Neither relief nor revenue have resulted.

LOCAL NEWS.

W. J. Martin, the Lowell bicycle rider, in a telegram from Honolulu, via San Francisco, to G. S. Griggs of Lowell says he has racing engagements in Honolulu for one month. He expects to arrive in San Francisco March 10, and says he is in good health.

Misses Nettie C. Webster and May E. Flanagan very pleasantly entertained about 30 of their friends at the latter's home, 27 Ralph street, last evening. During the evening, games were indulged in and several selections were rendered by the "Symposa Orchestra," making the evening a very pleasant one. Refreshments were served, and at a seasonable hour, the guests departed.

Mrs. P. Dempsey and her daughters, Mrs. J. H. Carmichael, Mrs. T. F. Harrington, Helen and Sally, left for Lakewood, N. J., this morning, accompanied by Dr. Harrington.

FOR WEAK MEN WITH NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Weak men suffering from nervous debility, weakened powers and exhausted vigor can now take new hope. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the most successful specialist in curing this class of diseases, offers to give free consultation by letter to weakened, vigorless, nerve exhausted men. Write him immediately. He will explain your case so you can perfectly understand your condition. He will cure you with his wonderful strengthening and invigorating medicines.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

FOR CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

10 YEARS OLD.

The Best Whiskey In America

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

E. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers; banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

THIS WINTER has not been severe and consequently we have a large amount of

RUBBERS

which we must turn into cash. In order to do so we will sell Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots at $2.25, Ladies' Rubber Boots (best quality) at $1.25, Men's Low Rubbers at 40c., Ladies' Low Rubbers at 15c., Children's Low Rubbers at 10c., Men's Hand Sewed Goodyear Welt $3 Shoe at $2.50, Men's Box Calf, Leather Lined $3.50 Shoes at $2.50. These are not job lots, but are regular goods. They are in all styles and sizes. We also have a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Box Calf at greatly reduced prices. All prices. Other goods are correspondingly reduced. This is to be the biggest sale yet.

UNION SHOE STORE

J. D. HALEY, PROP.,

38 Gorham Street, Opp. Post Office.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 Central St., Lowell.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 507-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block.
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry S. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
189 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan

215 DUTTON ST.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker AND Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

CATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 471-4.

Mild And Delicate

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Sealed Bottled Brand and Allsop's Red Hand brand of ale.

To close, we offer either brand in cases of quarts at $3.40 per case, or 55 cents per quart bottle.

JOHN M. PEVEY,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

ONE OF THE FINEST
Grocery Stores
in this city can be had at a very low figure of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on ones. All main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 25 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 106-4.

Change in Business
Will Sell all my PIANOS at wholesale price for cash. Sheet Music 15 pieces $1.00.
GREEN'S, 223 Central St.

WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE—A FINE PARLOR STOVE and Carpet; Some historic and encyclopedias, at low figures this week. 110 Middlesex street.

BOARDERS AND ROOMERS WANTED AT L. A. Liberty's, 311 Middlesex street.

INFORMATION IS WANTED REGARDING the whereabouts of Phoebe Campbell, said to be a resident of this city. Address "Information," Sun office.

FITZGERALD'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Manhattan and Cadet Orchestra in attendance. Private lessons by appointment. Burbank hall, Prescott street.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE OR TO let. Easy terms. Apply soon to S. M. Hutchins, Westford, Mass.

$2.00 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, hanging included. Paper at factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 358 Middlesex street.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS SOMEWHERE between Adams and Stackpole streets. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 66 Franklin street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 168 High street. Singularly or in suite.

MADAM CLENDENING, FROM PARIS—The celebrated palmist. Correct readings on all affairs of life, will be here until the 28th of February, 241 Appleton street.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE OF LOWELL TO know that J. Sovatekin of the Co-Operative Company has removed from 26 Gorham street to 28 Central street, where he sells Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Household Goods on credit as cheap as for cash elsewhere. Agents wanted.

GOOD OPENING FOR A MAN WITH small capital. No competition, a monopoly, large profits. No. 110 Middlesex street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred C. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $4500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell2 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 202 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1650. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING.

House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 3025 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST, opposite the Washington House

END YOUR TROUBLES.
SCHOEFFLER'S
DYSPEPSIA
CURE
Great food digester, quickly cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders. In female stomach troubles cause irregularities. Schoeffler's Dyspepsia Cure prevents them. 75c. at druggists. Important, write Schoeffler Phar. Co., Newark, N. J. Pamphlet free.

SKATES

The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. { Clerks } H. Gervais

Artists' Materials
Of all Descriptions for
Oil, China, Water Color Painting
And Charcoal Drawing.
China for decorative purposes. Canvas stretchers up to 48 inches always in stock.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

MALTOX
will put your blood in perfect condition and counteract your poor circulation. At all druggists, 50c.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE,
120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00. Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket. 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

SAD FATE OF MAINE CREW

(Continued.)

the other hand, it is readily ignited, in the case of the charge in a gun, by the explosion of a good quantity of fulminate. Every precaution is adopted aboard ship to safeguard the magazine. In its vicinity a sentry stands on duty continually. The doors are closed hermetically except when the ship is cleared for action. At 8 o'clock every night the temperature is taken and the keys of the locked door are placed in the captain's hands for the night. The records of the navy department show that 67 degrees was the maximum temperature in the Maine's magazines during the past month, a very low and safe temperature. These facts make it extremely difficult to account for the explosion, particularly as no visitors are admitted under any circumstances to the magazine. Of course it is possible that there was spontaneous combustion of some fulminate or gun-cotton intended for use in torpedoes. There were no steam pipes or furnaces near enough to the magazine to cause the belief that they might have exploded the powder.

The coal bunkers were in the neighborhood, and it is just possible that in them might be found the origin of the accident. It depends on whether they were empty or contained coal to some degree. It is said to be the practice of commanders to empty the fore-bunkers of the ship first. In which case the Maine's bunkers in that quarter were probably emptied owing to the length of her stay in Havana harbor. If, however, the bunkers were not entirely empty, they undoubtedly contained within themselves elements of danger that might account for the explosion. The department within recent years has been greatly troubled by complaints of spontaneous combustion of coal which has endangered the lives of the crews and the safety of the ships. The Cincinnati twice at least has been obliged to flood her magazines to prevent their blowing up during fire of this kind, and the Boston has been in the same condition. In some of these cases shelving in the magazines which separated the powder charges has been charred by the intense heat caused by the burning coal. Although the bunkers are inspected under the regulations at frequent intervals, so numerous have been the cases of combustion that the navy department only recently had the special board investigate the subject with the view to applying preventative measures. Unfortunately this board was prevented from making the thorough investigation necessary, because no funds were applicable to the purpose.

The theory advanced by the Spanish authorities, that the disaster might have been caused by the explosion of the boiler, is accepted at the navy department as within the bounds of credibility. The Maine's boiler was separated from the powder magazines at the nearest point by a space of about four feet usually filled with coal. At least one boiler undoubtedly was kept under almost full steam in order to run the dynamos and move the ship in case of need. The explosion of such a boiler might easily drive through the bulkhead and fire the magazine.

Inasmuch as suspicion exists in some quarters, that a torpedo was used against the Maine, it may be said that the majority of naval officers believe that the character of the explosion was hardly such as could be attributed to a torpedo. The latter, charged with about 100 pounds of gun-powder or guncotton, it is believed, would have torn a large hole in the bottom or side of the Maine, but was scarcely likely to fire the magazine, which is not near the bottom.

The president has ordered that until further notice the flag at all navy yards and at all naval vessels at posts, army headquarters and on all public buildings shall be half-masted.

Late last night the following dispatch from Captain Sigsbee at Havana addressed to Secretary Long was received: "All men whose names have not been sent as saved probably are lost. Have given up Jenkins and Merritt as lost. Bodies are still floating ashore this afternoon. I keep nine officers, one private and Gunner's Mate Bullock here with me."

The following was received from Consul General Lee: "Profound sorrow expressed by government and municipal authorities, consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally. Flags are at half mast on governor general's palace, on shipping in the harbor and in the city. Business is suspended and theatres are closed.

"The dead number about 260. Officers quarters being in the rear and the seamen's forward where the explosion took place, accounts for the greater proportional loss of sailors. Funeral tomorrow at 3 p. m. Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing.

"Suppose that you ask that a naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain the cause of the explosion. Hope our people will repress excitement and calmly await the decision."

Senator Perkins of California, who has been a navigator all his life and knows thoroughly every detail in the construction and handling of great ships, said: "The chances, it seems to me, are 999 in 1000 that the calamity did not result from accident. It has been suggested that the explosion might have occurred while ammunition was being handled, but that is scarcely credible, as ammunition on a warship lying at anchor is not handled at 10 o'clock at night. Every electric wire and every spark of fire on board the ship is far distant from the magazines, and there is no possibility of danger by those means being communicated to the ammunition. The discipline of both officers and men on the Maine, as well as on every other vessel, is such that the explosion could not have been caused by any action of any one of them. The magazines of the Maine and other ships of her class and the mechanism which operates them are constructed with all the nicety of a watch. By the simple pressure of an electric button, any magazine on board the vessel could be instantly submerged and no fire could gain such headway as to endanger any of the magazines without discovery. That it was not an accident I feel assured, and that it was due to treachery I am convinced."

Mr. Cummings of New York, a member of the house naval committee, unhesitatingly gave it as his opinion that the ship had been blown up by a floating torpedo. "It would have been easy," said he, "for someone to have floated a torpedo down upon the ship as she lay at anchor." Mr. Cummings said it was more reasonable to suppose that the Maine had been blown up than that for the first time in our history one of our warships had blown up without external agency. In speaking of the case with which a torpedo could have been placed under the Maine, he recalled the occasion when Captain Paul Boyton, as a joke, swam alongside a British warship in New York harbor and attached a bogus torpedo to her protecting netting.

SIXTY-TWO SURVIVORS

Key West, Feb. 17.—The steamer Olivette, with 62 survivors of the Maine on board, arrived here at 10:30 last night, seven and a half hours from Havana. Of the number 20 are wounded, 10 seriously and one fatally. Company A, First artillery, took possession of the dock before the vessel's arrival and kept back the excited crowd, which included half the population of Key West. No one not in uniform was allowed to go on board.

The Associated Press correspondent say Purser Dennison of the Olivette, who gave the following brief account of the disaster: "The explosion is an absolute mystery to everyone. It occurred in the forward magazine, which is just forward of amidships and below the water line. The coal bunkers are outside, but separated by two feet of space. According to custom the magazine was inspected at 8 o'clock in the evening and the temperature found to be 49. The magazine was locked and the keys given to Captain Sigsbee. The men went to their hammocks in the forward part of the ship soon after 9 o'clock. The explosion occurred at 9:40, and hence the awful and overwhelming loss of life."

No one can yet give a connected account. About 10 men who were in the forward part of the ship were saved, and of these several men had their hammocks slung on the lower deck. The explosion split the big ship in two and threw these and one marine who were sleeping on the superstructure 40 feet in the air and into the water. In the magazine were 25 tons of coarse powder, used for charging the big guns, there being no dynamite, detonating powder, nor torpedo heads, and nothing in fact that could be exploded by concussion. In the main magazine aft the high explosives were stored, and this magazine did not explode. There are no electric wires connecting with or near the magazine. It is not believed that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo underneath, as if this were the case a hole would have been torn in the bottom and the ship would not have been riven to atoms as was the case. The aft part of the ship sank in three minutes, and the officers and survivors of the crew escaped half clothed. Pieces of the wreckage flew a distance of 500 yards.

The officers, as a rule, were reticent and followed in line with their chief, Sigsbee, in saying that the cause of the explosion could only be ascertained by divers, but many of the sailors were outspoken in their declaration of belief that the explosion was a deep laid plot of the Spaniards. They are greatly incensed against the Havana people, who have shown them small courtesy, who looked upon their presence as a national affront and who have published anonymous circulars captioned "Down with Americans." They believe that the authors of such expressed and cowardly hatred would not stop at an act of such vengeance as the blowing up of the Maine. These sailors, acquainted with the drills, discipline and ensemble of a man-of-war, pooh-pooh the idea of an internal explosion as the last thing to be thought of.

LATEST FROM THE SCENE.

Havana, Feb. 17.—Out of 354, the total number of the crew of the Maine, 96 were saved. The following sailors are in a hospital. All but three will live; one man couldn't give his name: Dan Cronin, New York; William McGinness, Boston; John Soffey, Boston; A. Hallen, Brooklyn; James Rol, New York; Francis Cahill, Massachusetts; Joe Koena, Boston; Fred Gerne, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles A. Smith, Jeremiah Shea, Alfred Herns, Norway; J. H. Bloomer, Portland; Alf Johnson, Sweden; Edward Mattson, Sweden; George Fox, Grand Rapids; B. R. Wilbur, A. Ericson, Sweden; John E. White, Brooklyn; John Heffron, Brooklyn; F. F. Holzer, New York; William Matteson, Bay City, Mich.; H. Judson, St. Louis; W. Allen, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Commander R. Wainwright of the Maine was half undressed at 9:45 p. m., and was smoking in his cabin next to that of Captain Sigsbee when the explosion occurred and put out the electric lights. He lit a match and went to Captain Sigsbee's cabin. The captain, it appears, had been thrown from his bed, but was uninjured. They both went on deck and ordered the men to flood 2500 pounds of guncotton which were on board. The order was carried out, but the men never returned. Havana, however, was saved from a still more terrible explosion. Four boats were lowered, all manned by officers, and one of them was lost.

The Maine, at the time of the explosion, was at anchor about 500 yards from the arsenal and some 200 yards from the floating dock.

Captain Sigsbee, when interviewed last evening by the correspondent of the Associated Press with reference to the cause of the explosion, said: "I cannot yet determine the cause; but competent investigators will decide whether the explosion was produced from an interior or exterior cause. I cannot say anything until after such an investigation has been made. I will not and cannot conscientiously anticipate the decision, nor do I wish to make any unjust estimate of the reason for the disaster."

The Discussion says that fire broke out on board the Maine at 7:50 p. m., and that the crew were unable to extinguish it. The first explosion is said to have been caused by over 600 pounds of gun cotton, and the subsequent explosion is alleged to have been caused by shells and cartridges.

"WORK OF THE SPANIARDS."

New York, Feb. 17.—An evening paper quotes Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, as saying: "Taking everything into consideration, I am firmly convinced that the tragedy in Havana harbor was the work of the Spaniards. It is well known that there has been a very bitter feeling among the Spaniards in Cuba against the Maine. Canalejas' own paper, The Herald, has repeatedly stated that the presence of the Maine was a menace to peace, and it was to the editor of this paper that De Lome wrote his famous letter. At a bull fight in Cuba a week ago Sunday the Spaniards openly insulted men from the Maine, and the feeling against them has gradually grown to be very bitter.

"It would have been comparatively easy to plant a torpedo under the Maine. If any Spaniards did it they certainly acted in connivance with the Spanish authorities. I feel certain it was not the work of the Cubans, because if they had wanted to blow anything up they would have directed their force toward Spanish vessels or Weyler long before this."

HAD A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Madrid, Feb. 17.—Admiral Chacon, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish navy, in the course of an interview, said the Maine had on board a "new explosive based on gun-cotton manufactured by a special process." Such explosives, he added, were very dangerous, the slightest friction causing an explosion. He believed the disaster was due to such a cause.

The Herald remarks: "Although the Americans try to represent us a people devoid of virtues, we must face this horrible misfortune sincerely and express feelings of compassion. In the face of provocative Americans we shall always remain a proud people; but in the face of men in misfortune, of whatever nationality, our hearts are always full of pity."

WRECK OF THE MAINE.

New York, Feb. 17.—A special to The World from Havana says: "I have just seen 29 sailors of the Maine silently enduring the torture caused by powder-skinned faces and bodies, broken bones and mangled flesh. They are being well cared for by the military hospital at San Ambrosio. All the injured men showed great grit. You can't hear a whimper from one of the 29 swathed forms in San Ambrosio hospital, nor from those anywhere else.

"Out in the bay lies the wreck of the Maine. Her steel upper deck forward has been completely lifted and turned over on her starboard side. None of the big guns in the turrets are visible. The Maine is slightly listed to port, and all forward of her massive cranes for unloading ship's boats has completely disappeared. The big funnels lie flat on the twisted and gnarled iron braces and pieces of steel deck. From the funnels aft the ship seems to be intact. She has settled until the water has covered the top of her superstructure."

CAN'T IMAGINE THE CAUSE.

Boston, Feb. 17.—Rear Admiral Kimberly, who commanded the United States squadron at Apia, Samoa, could not imagine how the Maine disaster happened. No hand grenade thrown by a Cuban or a Spaniard, as the morning dispatches intimate, could do such damage. A torpedo in the water would have blown up the boat. The accident was not caused by these means. It may have been the result of some chemical action in the magazines—a combustion perhaps.

"In my judgment Spain had nothing to do with the affair. I refer to the government. An enraged Spaniard—or an enraged Cuban—well, that is another matter. Spain wants no war with us. She knows too well her position as regards resources."

SHOCKED AND HORRIFIED.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 17.—Ex-President Cleveland said: "I am greatly shocked and horrified at the lamentable disaster to the battleship Maine, and sincerely hope that later information may serve to mitigate its horrifying details. I was not personally acquainted with any of the ship's crew, but greatly regret that our navy should suffer the loss of such a ship and that so many lives had to be sacrificed. Of course I could not express an opinion as to whether the disaster was due to accident or Spanish design, as nothing but most meagre particulars have reached me. I sincerely hope, however, that investigation will show that it was accident pure and simple."

DISPATCH OF CONDOLENCE.

London, Feb. 17.—At a largely attended meeting of Irishmen convened to celebrate the events of '98, under the chairmanship of James O'Kelly, Parnellite member of parliament for North Roscommon, it was unanimously voted to send a dispatch of condolence to the American nation upon the loss of the warship Maine. Messrs. Dillon, Davitt and O'Brien were present. The speeches were generally very violent against Great Britain.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

Fine job printing done at this office.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE

Significant Utterance of a General at Zola's Trial.

Possibility of an Outbreak—Testimony That Caused a Big Sensation—Catholic University for Ireland.

Paris, Feb. 17.—General Pellieux gave sensational testimony in the Zola trial yesterday, and made it clear that he regarded the verdict in the Dreyfus case as thoroughly righteous. "For some time," said he, "there has been much talk of handwriting people discussing who could have written the bordereau. Well, I will prove to you here, with the papers in my hand, that the officer who wrote the bordereau belonged to the ministry of war, was an artillery man, and was second for service on the staff."

This statement caused a sensation, and Mr. Laborie interrupted the witness, saying: "I ask that Colonel Picquart, who is at the house of Magistrate Bortulus, be summoned to hear this testimony."

"It is not your turn to speak," replied the presiding judge.

This statement caused a great stir in court.

The general further remarked: "I have not a mind of pure crystal, but I have the soul of a soldier, which revolts at hearing the infamous aspersions showered upon us, and I can keep silence no longer. I cannot stand them trying to detach the army from its chiefs, for if the soldiers cease to have confidence in them, what will the chiefs do in the day of danger, which is, perhaps, nearer than people think? Then, gentlemen of the jury, your sons would be led to simple butchery, but at the same time Mr. Zola will have gained a fresh victory and will have achieved a new debacle, and will be able to lay his history before a Europe from which France has been wiped out."

The effect of the oration was intense. In conclusion, General Pellieux said: "We should have been glad if the court-martial had acquitted Dreyfus, as it would have shown there was no traitor for the army, for all of us to mourn for."

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

London, Feb. 17.—When the debate of the address in reply to the queen's speech was resumed in the house of commons yesterday John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, moved an amendment in favor of a Catholic university in Ireland. In so doing, he said the Catholics had long suffered from intolerable grievances in respect to university education, and he maintained that the grievances had been admitted by Liberals and Conservatives. The motion was seconded by Timothey Harrington, Parnellite.

Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative member for North Armagh, opposed the motion, and Timothy Healy, Nationalist member for North Louth, supported it, instancing the success of "a similar institution in Canada, which had turned out such a distinguished pupil as Sir Wilfred Laurier," the premier of Canada.

W. E. H. Lecky, Liberal-Unionist member for Dublin university, thought the existing system of Trinity and Queen's colleges deterred Catholics from availing themselves of the advantages of a university education, adding that he believed that in accepting the amendment the government would remove one of Ireland's great grievances.

A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house, pointed out that the new university which he, for one, desired to see, was not to be fenced in by any technical limitations. It was to be to Catholics what Trinity college was to Protestants, sectional only in tone. The demand for such a university, he added, ought to be supported by the friends of higher education, which, under the existing system, two-thirds of the Irish were unable to enjoy. It was in accordance, he further said, with the principles of unionism, and he would welcome the demand of the nationalists.

FOREIGNERS RUNNING AWAY.

London, Feb. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, commenting upon the effect of the Zola trial on business, says: "The rich foreigners are running away. No event since the assassination of President Carnot has reacted in so direct and general a manner on trade. For this reason traders are anxious that the government should suppress the demonstrations."

PASSENGER VESSEL LOST.

Marseilles, France, Feb. 17.—Word reached here Wednesday afternoon from Tenerife of the total wreck of the General Transatlantic company's steamer, the Flachat. She was bound from this city to Colon with a crew and passenger list comprising 101 persons. When off the northwest coast of Africa heavy weather was encountered. The vessel struck on one of the Canaries during a fog and broke in two. Only 14 were saved.

The Flachat was a screw, iron vessel of 1289 tons net and 2175 tons gross register. She was 300 feet long by 36 feet beam, and 25.6 feet dept of hold.

IN HONOR OF BRUNO.

Rome, Feb. 17.—About 500 liberal students laid wreaths upon the monument to Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher, as a reply to the action of the clerical students who, attending the pope's mass at St. Peter's on Sunday last, cheered the "pope-king." The speeches delivered by the students were against the priesthood, and there were cries in favor of Emile Zola.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN.

Kingston, Jam., via Bermuda, Feb. 17.—A filibustering expedition destined for Cuba has been intercepted by the authorities, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized. The American schooner Cora M, Captain Mitchell, last reported at Wilmington, N. C., is implicated. The seized material was shipped from Kingston as casks of cement for trans-shipment to the Cora M.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

Boston, Feb. 17.—The grand temple of Rathbone Sisters held its annual session in this city yesterday. The election of officers resulted as follows: G. C., Annie J. Harvey, Taunton; G. S., Annie Waite, Pigeon Cove; G. J., Fanny W. Eaton, Brockton; G. M., Nancy J. Stevens, Lanesville; G. M. of R. and S., Josephine W. Mosher, Somerville; G. M. of S., Lottie A. Morgan, Lawrence; G. P. of T., M. T. Reagan, Medford; G. G. of T., Elizabeth A. Davenport, New Bedford; trustees, Cora F. Glidden, Lowell, three years; Sarah Fillis, Charlestown, one year.

The grand temple voted to hold the next meeting on the same date and place as the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

NO GREATER BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 17.—Greater Boston received another discouraging blow from the legislature through the report yesterday of the committee on metropolitan affairs recommending that the matter be referred to the legislature of 1899. The same befell it last year.

The anti-cigaret bill was returned to the house with the disapproval of the whole committee.

There was a long debate in the senate on the bill to allow the Boston and Maine to issue its own stock in place of that which would be issued by the roads leased or operated by it. It ended only in postponement.

COMBUSTION POSSIBLE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Lieutenant Lewis Nixon, designer of the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, who is an expert on naval construction and armament, stated that in his opinion it would be possible for spontaneous combustion to have caused the explosion in the magazine of the Maine. Mr. Nixon thinks the explosion may possibly have occurred in a magazine in close proximity to a coal bunker.

ENFORCE THE LAW

REGULATING THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The committee on accounts held a meeting last evening, and a vote was then unanimously passed authorizing and instructing the secretary of the committee to prepare a circular letter to be printed by authority of the purchasing agent, and to send a copy to each head of a department, informing such head that beginning March 1st, no bills contracted after that date, which the committee may determine to be for "materials and supplies," will be approved unless said "materials and supplies" are purchased through the department of supplies.

It was then voted that certain unapproved bills that had been improperly vouched be returned by the auditor to the purchasing agent for proper vouching.

TENEMENT HOUSE TRADE.

Several Fall River liquor dealers were summoned before the police commission last night and asked in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors for house trade. It appears that the teamsters have been in the habit of going out with their vehicles every day and soliciting sales from the occupants of the tenement house district. The commission made it plain that the practice must stop, and that if it was not stopped there might be some trouble about the licenses.

COLORED FOLKS.

A number of local young people will attended the assembly of young colored folks at Lawrence on March 1. The assembly will include colored residents of Lowell, Amesbury, Newburyport, Nashua, Haverhill and Lawrence.

FR. GARIN'S ANNIVERSARY.

The death of Rev. Fr. Garin occurred three years ago yesterday, Feb. 16, 1895. There was no special observance of the anniversary in the churches, but today being the anniversary of the approbation by Rome of the Order of Oblate Fathers, special offices were held in all the chapels in the morning, with reference also to the beloved Fr. Garin.

First class job printing done at this office.

Colds Chaps Colic
Coughs Chafing Croup
Catarrh Chilblains, Cramps,

Are ills to which all flesh is heir. You can relieve and speedily cure all of these by the free use of our old reliable Anodyne. Generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction, and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use? It was originated to cure all ailments attended with inflammation; such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nervine.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

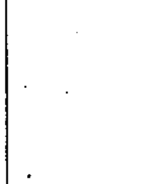
It soothes every ache, every bruise, every cramp, every irritation, every lameness, every swelling everywhere. It is for INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use. It was originated in 1810, by Dr. A. Johnson, an old Family Physician. Every Mother should have it in the house.

"Best Liver Pill Made." **Parsons' Pills**

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

I use Johnson's Liniment for catarrh. I had tried almost everything recommended for catarrh, but find Johnson's Anodyne Liniment far superior to any. I use it as you direct. J. E. WHIPPLE, South Windham, Vt.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

A BIG SACRIFICE

Regular $65 Sewing Machine Marked Down to $23.50.

We need the room for our 1898 line of Bicycles, which will be here soon, and will sell any Sewing Machine on our floor at exactly cost price. Cash or instalments. Old Machines taken in exchange.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Notice of Importance

We are overstocked with Butter, and with the decided decline in price, we will offer this week several hundred tubs of Elgin Creameries and Vermont Dairies at the low price of

18c. and 20c. per lb.

These goods are sold everywhere today at 23 and 25c. We will also offer 120 five pound boxes and 130 10 pound tubs of Creamery at 20c. per pound, which we believe cannot be duplicated elsewhere at 25c. It is unnecessary to say anything of the value of these goods, for by testing you will find them just as stated. We wish to say, however, that at these prices they will not last long.

Public Market and Packing Co.

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 20-3.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.
WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

This Affects Your Pocketbook
Catch On.

ROAST PORK	7c. lb.
SMOKED SHOULDERS	8c. lb.
2 lbs. SLICED HAM	25c.
FIRST CUT ROAST BEEF	10c. lb.
LEGS, LAMB	10c. lb.
LEGS, VEAL	10c. lb.
5-LB. BOX BUTTER (Prime)	95c. box

CENTRAL **Cash Market**
Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
328 SUFFOLK STREET.
Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $23. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.
A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.
Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL
Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine
UPRIGHT PIANOS
with Stool, Cover and Book for
$185.00.
The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.
101 Westford Street
IS THE PLACE.

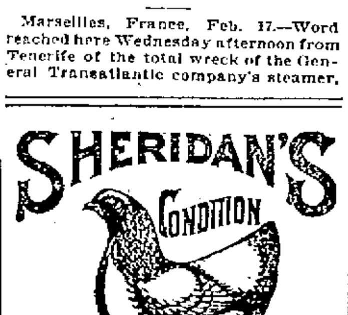
R. J. MOWER,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN
285 CENTRAL ST.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Feb. 17, 8 a. m.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, March 24, 11 a.m.
Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34.
Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.
Glasgow to Boston
Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
APPLY TO
H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell.

THEY WONDER WHY
Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 9-2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Saul L. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade
FERTILIZERS
Lowest in Price,
Highest in Standard.
FOR SALE BY
E. N. Wood & Co.,
10-22 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2 lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Domestic Joy.

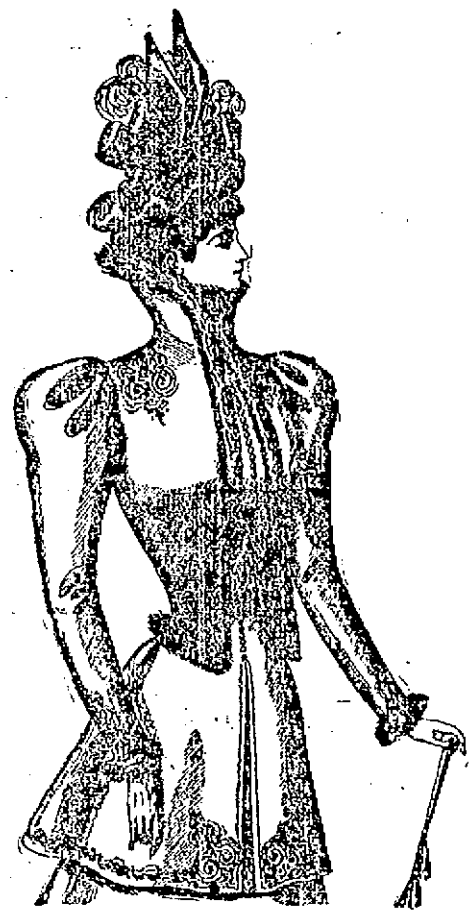
The charm of domestic joy will be preserved, if those parents, who fear the early death of one of their loved ones when attacked with a serious throat or lung trouble, resort at once to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, a never-failing remedy. "I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for my son, who was eight years old. He has been troubled with a bronchial cough since he was two and a half years of age, and I have tried everything, but found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does him the most good." Mrs. A. Geib, 317 Demott St., West Hoboken, N.J. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and is cheaper than the dealer's big profit making 'substitute,' because Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup always cures while the substitute does not.

SOME OF CARNIVAL'S PRETTY COSTUMES.

How the Months of the Year Can Figure In Fetching Garments.

This is carnival time and just the period for pretty and original ideas in fancy ball costumes, novelty especially being sought after. The dresses for the birth months are not only novel, but very becoming and can be made at home very effectively and inexpensively.

NATTY JACKET IN HUSSAR BLUE.



A very handsome garment for mid-winter is of hussar-blue cloth, made with a long basque, which is embroidered with black silk and beads, and is fastened up the front with invisible hooks and eyes under the row of small black silk buttons, set closely together; the Eton jacket is embroidered on the shoulders, and is edged with mink fur; it is lined with black satin; the coat sleeves are embroidered at the wrist, and are trimmed with a band of fur. Toque of blue and black shot silk, trimmed with a bow of black ribbon velvet and curled osprey.

Another mantle is of black sicilienne, lined with red silk; the bodice part is embroidered with silk and beads, and is trimmed with puffings of sicilienne graduating to the waist, and with skunk fur; the cape sleeves are also edged with fur; the waistband is of black moire ribbon, fastened with a fancy buckle, and two long moire ends fall over the skirt in front.

The February girl would represent Saint Valentine. The dress of pale pink satin, is trimmed round the foot of skirt, with a flounce of lace, headed by a puffing of the same; addressed envelopes and small registered packages are fixed to the skirt, and "St. Valentine" is written across in a slanting direction with gold; the full bodice is drawn in at the waist under a pointed band of amethyst velvet, to which is attached a short full basque of lace; the plain tight sleeves have three closely pleated frills at the top, with a bird's nest, eggs, and two birds on the left shoulder; two arrows are crossed on the front of bodice, and an amethyst heart, suspended by a chain, is also worn; collar-band of velvet, with ruffles of old lace to match the basque; the stockings are amethyst silk; the shoes of bronze, with silver buckles.

Then comes the March girl, and as St. Patrick's Day falls in that month, a novel idea is to wear some symbol of that day. For this dress pale green silk is used; the skirt is embroidered in front with a gold harp and a shamrock, the words and date being written in gold; the bodice is low, and is ornamented in front with the first part of the well known verse; a sash of crimson velvet is tied round the waist and hangs with long ends at the back; the cape of pale green silk is trimmed round the edge with jewelled lace, is lined with white satin, and is fastened at the throat with a bow of crimson velvet; a double necklet of bloodstones is worn round the throat, and a green silk shamrock at the back of the head; the banner has a gilded handle and edge, and is ornamented with streamers of crimson ribbon velvet.

For the April maid the dress is of the palest leaf green satin; the sides and the back of the skirt are trimmed with four fully gathered flounces of cream lace, headed by a row of pink roses; the lines on the front of the skirt are written with gold, the front being ornamented with trails of roses and foliage; the cross over bodice is finished at the waist with roses, the same flowers ornamenting the center of front and shoulders; the sleeves are trimmed with frills of lace and tucks. Diamond pins are worn in the hair and a necklet of diamonds around the throat. The banner is studded with diamonds at the corners and a bow of rose colored ribbon is tied around the support.

For the girl whose birthday comes in May is a very pretty, simple dress particularly suitable for a young girl. The skirt is of white silk, with flounce of pleated chiffon round the foot, headed by a garland of pink and white sweet peas, a trail of the same flowers being carried up the front; the full bodice is of white chiffon made on a tight fitting lining of white silk, it is trimmed with pleatings of chiffon, which also form the sleeves; and edging of blossoms finishes the top of bodice. Emerald green satin ribbon is twisted round the waist, and finished in a bow with long ends at the right side. The wreath is of sweet peas, with a long tulle veil falling down the back. Necklet of emeralds, the birth stone, the verse on the white satin banner being written in emerald green. The gilded support is twined round with flowers, and the green streamers are finished with bunches of the same flowers.

SOME PRETTY CARNIVAL COSTUMES.

White satin shoes and silk stockings complete this very dainty costume.

For June, the month of roses, a very dainty dress is appropriate, trimmed with the flower of the month. The skirt is of accordeon pleated pale green silk, trimmed, after it is pleated with cream lace insertion; the short draped tablier is edged with a row of pink, white and yellow roses, and the words above it written with gold. Full bodice of accordeon pleated silk trimmed around the top with a pleating of chiffon and on the left side with a cluster of pink roses with foliage; the bodice slightly overhangs a pointed waistband of green velvet; puffed sleeves finished with a pleating of chiffon; pink silk stockings and green satin shoes. A double necklet of agate is worn around the throat. The banner is ornamented with trailing roses and foliage.

The costume for the July maid is of cream satin; the skirt is trimmed round the foot with a flounce of lace embroidered with ruby beads and pallettes; the flounce is headed by a twist of ruby ribbon caught in points at regular intervals under fans of ribbon; "Fourth of July" is written across the front in ruby color and fire crackers and rockets are worn at the side; the full bodice is drawn in at the waist by a deep corselet belt of puckered ruby velvet; berthe of cream lace embroidered with ruby beads; necklace of rubies set in gold is worn round the throat. Victorian bonnet of straw lined with ruby velvet, and trimmed with pink and white roses. The banner is ornamented with a bow and ends of ruby ribbon.

For August the dress is of light sparrow brown silk; the skirt trimmed with two rows of rabbit's foot clover and short grass mounted closely; the words "Duck shooting" being written in gold. The full bodice is made with a fluted basque and is trimmed in front with a band of jeweled embroidery, and round the top with a puffing of silk and a row of clover. The sleeves are trimmed with clover and bows of ribbon velvet to match the sash and a gun is slung from the waist by a leather strap; bronze open work silk stockings with bronze shoes. Cap of silk of the same color as the dress, with pompon in the center. The necklace is composed of sardonyx, and the banner ornamented with clover and short grass.

September being the harvest month something symbolical of that season would be novel and pretty. An appropriate costume is of corn colored silk dotted with red circles; on the front of the skirt is painted a goose, and the sentence below it; a sickle is also fixed on the right side; the bodice is trimmed with a drapery of corn-colored chiffon, a few ears of wheat and smaller gilded sickle; the waistband is of sapphire-blue velvet. The sun bonnet is of corn-colored silk fastened by a blue bow under the chin; a bundle of wheat is carried in the right hand, and the banner in the left is ornamented with ears of corn and bow and ends of sapphire-blue velvet; corn-colored silk stockings with sapphire-blue satin shoes.

For October there is a really charming dress. The skirt and tight fitting bodice are of leaf-green satin, the edge of skirt finished with a row of single grapes with clusters of three here and there; the front is ornamented with Virginian creeper leaves that are turning red, and "Chill October" is written in gold near the foot; the panlers, bodice trimming, and sleeves, are of golden chiffon; rosy apples on strings hang from a bow of green ribbon on the right shoulder; a large opal set in gold is worn in the centre of the bodice and necklet of the same stones round the throat; the wreath is composed of autumn berries and leaves; the banner and its support are ornamented with bunches of grapes and vine leaves; an anchor is placed above the number of days at the top.

As Thanksgiving Day comes in November something pertaining to that day would be effective and pretty for a fancy dress ball. The dress of misty gray silk, has a large turkey on the front of the skirt and below it written in gold letter the words "Thanksgiving Day." The full under bodice is of gray chiffon made on a yoke lace, embroidered with yellow topaz beads. The frills around the zouave and the epaulettes are of embroidered chiffon; the pointed belt and band across the lower edge of yoke are of topaz yellow ribbon, and the support of the banner is ornamented with yellow and white chrysanthemums, and a true lover's knot of velvet ribbon.

Now comes December the last month of the year and the month of holidays and merry making. A very pretty dress is of white satin trimmed with sprays of holly leaves and berries; the leaves should be slightly damped with gum and then sprinkled with Jack Frost powder. The words "Merry Christmas" are written with gold. The waterfall draperies hanging from the waist are of turquoise velvet finished with bunches of berries and frosted holly leaves; the bodice is of white accordion-pleated chiffon with turquoise velvet waistband; the top is trimmed with holly leaves and berries; the puffed sleeves have waterfall draperies of turquoise velvet falling over, the tips being finished with sprays of mistletoe; a small fir-tree in a pot is fixed on the right shoulder; a necklace of turquoise and gold is worn round the throat, and gold pins with turquoise in the hair; the support of the banner is ornamented with mistletoe and holly and tied with a large bow

"Come, fly with me," said the hurricane. "Not I," replied the sturdy oak. "I have a rooted objection to anything of the sort."

VELVET CAPE TRIMMED WITH ERMINE.

The ever useful cape still holds first place in the hearts of a large number of women, not only for its usefulness, but for the fact that it can be easily remodelled, which in these days of changing fashions is often found necessary. These garments are made in every imaginable material, but in fur or rich velvet trimmed with fur they are particularly handsome. A decidedly chic cape worn recently by a tall brunette was of black velvet, combined with ermine. This cape was cut in two pieces and lined with cerise satin. The ermine, which formed the storm collar, also outlined the front, tipped with tails. A handsome muff of the fur and black velvet picture hat completed a very pretty costume.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

They Will Celebrate a Notable Anniversary, Feb. 22.

Washington.—The thirtieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held at Washington from February 14 to 19, will be also the fiftieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention, which was held in 1848, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. Great preparations are going forward, every effort being made to render the occasion a momentous one. The Columbia Theatre will be the scene of all the meetings. Susan B. Anthony will call the meeting to order on Monday morning, February 14. During the afternoon addresses will be made by State presidents, and at the evening session Miss Anthony will deliver the opening address.

On the 15th reports of committees will be made in the morning, and conference work will be discussed in the afternoon.

In the evening one of the papers will be that of Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, and the subject will be "Women in Municipalities." The programme for Wednesday, the 16th, is not fully decided upon, but in the evening several addresses of great interest are scheduled, one of them being on "Women in Medicine," by Dr. Clara Marshall, dean of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

On Thursday further reports will be made and conference work will be discussed, while the evening will be devoted to papers of interest.

Friday's programme will be similar, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Pennsylvania, giving one of the papers, the title of which is "The Political Rights of Women."

On Saturday morning reports will be finished and in the afternoon addresses will be made by State presidents. In the evening the "History of Our Work With Congress" will be given by Clara Bewick Colby, of Nebraska, and addresses will be made by women from the states already enfranchised, namely Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Utah. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will then give "Our Defeats and Triumphs," and the closing address will, like the opening one, be given by Susan B. Anthony.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

Fancy Work.

A very dainty bit of pick-up work is the covering of yokes, guimpes, narrow vest-fronts, cuffs, and standing collars of fine white ladies' cloth with French arabesque or vermicelli designs in braiding, or merely edging them with rows of very narrow gold gimp or cord. When completed these can be given to the dressmaker to complete the bodice of the new spring costume of colored cloth. An imported suit of this description is very expensive. If finished in a perfect manner, beginning with the braided accessories, a most satisfactory and not costly copy can be made of these stylish and becoming gowns; but the dressmaker must understand the tailors' art or she had better not attempt the making of the costume. Some of the Paris models finished with these braided decorations have also revers of white satin overlaid with point applique net, with a tiny edging of fur or a narrow frill of pleated chiffon.

The absent-minded man, 'tis said,
Is be without a doubt,
Who put the candle into bed,
And blew himself clean out.

SOME FACIAL LINES SPEAK VOLUMES

Eyebrows, Lips, Cheeks, Ears and Eyes That Tell the Story.

Your face is the index of your character.

If you're a man it doesn't much matter what sort of a face you have, for the principal index of a man's character is his cheque-book.

With a woman it is a different thing altogether.

As a woman's face is, in most cases, her fortune, it is necessary for the prospective husband to know of what that fortune consists.

It won't do to condemn or exalt a subject because one feature happens to be bad, or another beautiful. For example, a receding forehead is a sign for mental weakness, but a strong chin will redeem the receding brow.

Every woman is good-looking in somebody's eyes. But the face of a good woman need not always be the face of a beauty. It should, however, have at least one or two good signs of integrity and loyalty. We don't urge a man to worry himself over the puzzle that may be found in his sweetheart's face, for physiognomy requires a little careful thought; but, all the same, it will be as well if he pick out the plain facts herein narrated, and see if he cannot get them to agree in the way he wants.

The lover has often kissed his sweetheart's lips, but he has never given those sweet lips a thought beyond kissing them. It has never occurred to him to investigate further, and ascertain what type of lip he is in the habit of pressing.

Young man, beware of the rosebud mouth; the mouth that is so tiny; the mouth that finds its way into the pages of novels, that may be found in stationary—all the Venuses have rosebud mouths—for the rosebud mouth is Dame Nature's label pinned to the face, declaring that its owner is vain, frivolous, and untruthful. On the other hand, the larger mouth, with full, well-proportioned lips, which, when closed, form almost a horizontal line with the corners, neither elevated nor depressed, is the indication for truthfulness, loyalty, firmness, and justice.

A large mouth doesn't look pretty, truly, but it reflects really handsome and womanly qualities.

One often hears the exclamation, "Oh, what a short upper lip!" and the statement made in all sincerity: "A short upper lip is a beauty sign." Upon the point of beauty we have nothing to say; but we do know that the girl who has a short upper lip is generally a very conceited creature, and, to gain her heart, the only way is to flatter her. That's a point worth noting.

Observe the wide mouth with downward curves at the corners. Women who have a mouth like this will neglect every duty in life to gossip. And she is not overkind-hearted or sympathetic either.

It is curious, too, in what way a woman's chin is a tell-tale feature. Your easily-persuaded order of girl, whom you can twist about your little finger, so to speak, and talk into doing almost anything, will have a small, weak, and receding chin. This type is also called treacherous. Its possessor would be deceitful and disloyal, because she would not have the strength of will to be anything else.

On the other hand, your merry, gay, and light-hearted girl, she of sweet temper, and one that yields, too, will be blessed with a round, full, and well-formed chin.

You have often seen a pointed, projecting chin in a girl's face. The owner of such a feature may be relied upon to spend considerable time in the "weighing-up" of the material side of her male acquaintances, old and new, if she be in quest of a husband. That is to say, she will be an unsympathetic girl, greedy, and will love only where there's money. Such a chin shows an avaricious disposition, and if the girl have a hooked nose into the bargain, then she is a miser.

The girl whose nature is firm and capable will rejoice in a square chin of good size, with probably an indentation in the centre. Its owner may not, perhaps be so gentle as the girl with the round chin, but she will be a reliable girl, and will make a good wife and affectionate mother.

The nose must, in any case, be a prominent feature to go by. It can't help itself, as it were.

The Greek nose, which forms a straight line from base to tip, is considered by those well up in such things to be the perfect nose. It indicates a gentle, peaceable nature, with a love of the beautiful—of the arts and of home. If a Greek-nosed woman have a good, moderately-large mouth, she will prove a treasure.

Nobody has any use for a snub-nosed woman, yet who knows but that she may be beautiful in somebody's eye, for is not love blind?

But, remember, snub noses are usually found upon the faces of cruel women. Didn't Mrs. Na ' have a snub nose? It is very remarkable, if you go through the chamber of horrors in New York you will find that nearly all the women-criminals are depicted with snubs.

A girl may have a snub nose and its characteristic be redeemed by the chin or the ear, just as the receding forehead—indicative of mental weakness in itself—is redeemed by the firm and capable chin. By a happy law the good redeems the bad. Of course, by the term snub we do not refer to the nez retrousse, which is just tip-tilted enough to be saucy, but to the real snub which is flattened upon the face.

If you want a prudent wife, one who will be saving and thrifty, select the girl whose nose has a little hump on it. The Roman nose is called the nose of wealth.

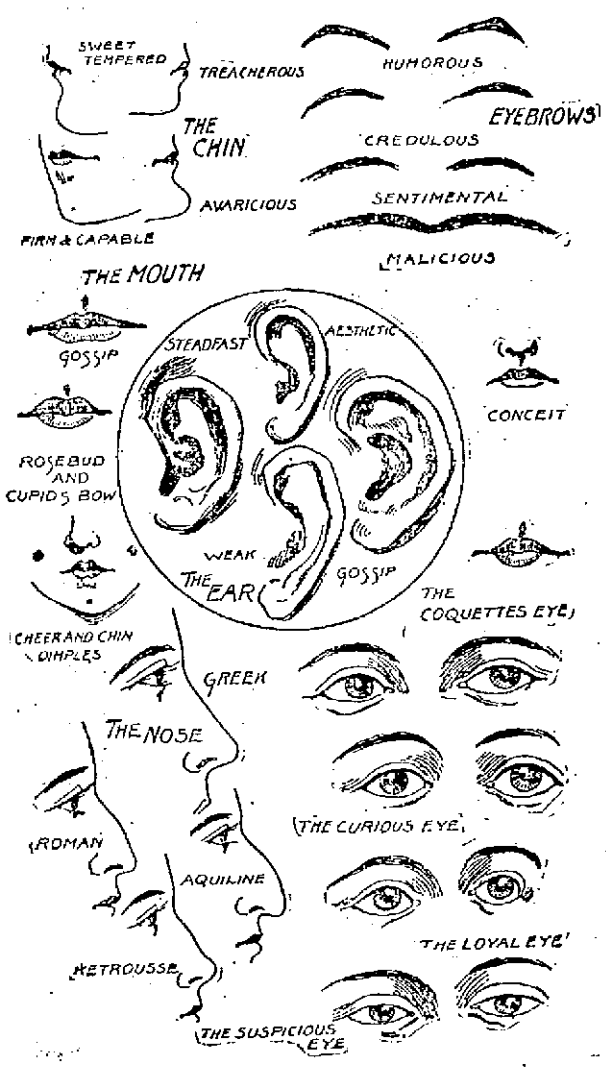
A girl's eyes may conceal more than they will reveal. But shun the woman whose eye is long, narrow, and opens only half-way. The orb which is full, large, luminous and looks squarely into your own without faltering, is an eye to be trusted.

Everybody knows the eye of the coquette. It is in evidence every moment of the day and every second of the first half of the night, when young people are thrown together while going home after their day's work.

The ear, too, is a great tell-tale. The small ear, shell-like, beautifully chiselled, denotes gentleness, and refinement, a peace-loving disposition, sympathetic and generous; but the flabby, long, narrow ear is a sign of humility and weakness.

In conclusion, it must be clearly understood that you cannot judge of a person's character by these signs separately, but collectively, properly balancing a weak point by the strength of a more powerful feature.

Try it on your sweetheart. If you don't like to do that, try it on someone else's; you'll never be found out, and it will satisfy you.



HOW TO JUDGE YOUR SWEETHEART.

TALES FROM EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Nothing of the kind in this world can be more impressive than the way in which an audience of 6,000 French radicals receives that wonderful air (the Marseillaise), says Colonel T. W. Higginson in the Atlantic Monthly. I observed that the chorus of young men who led the singing never once looked at the notes, and few even had any, so familiar was it all. There was a perfect hush in that vast audience while the softer parts were sung; and no one joined even in the chorus at first, for everybody was listening. The instant, however, that the strain closed, the applause broke like a tropical storm, and the clapping of hands was like the taking flight of a thousand doves all over the vast arena. Behind those twinkling hands the light dresses of the ladies and the blue blouses of workingmen seemed themselves to shimmer in the air; there was no coarse noise of pounding on the floor or drumming on the seats, but there was a vast cry of "Bis! Bis!" sent up from the whole multitude, demanding a repetition. The moment the first verse was sung through for the second time several thousand voices joined in the chorus; then the applause was redoubled as if they had gathered new sympathy from one another, after which there was still one more great applauding gust.

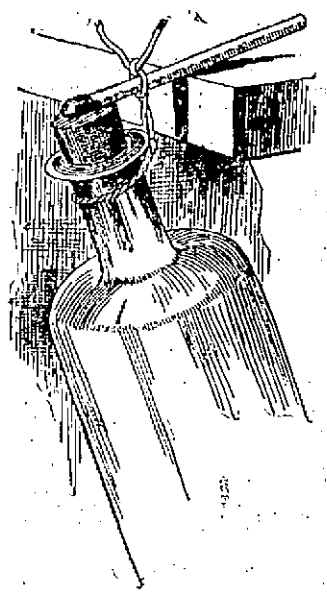
The person who wrote that electricity was one of the "mighty agents of nature enchained by the ingenuity of man" can scarcely have contemplated in his wildest dreams the full extent of that ingenuity, says the Electrical Review. For instance, he is scarcely likely to have prophesied that a sick man, far from the habitations of civilization, would have cut a telegraph wire in order to obtain assistance. And yet such has really occurred, according to a London contemporary. The whole of the vast continent of Australia was practically cut off from European news for nearly twenty-four hours in the middle of September in consequence of an interruption on the line between Adelaide and Port Darwin. Inquiries were made, and it was learned that the wire had been cut by a cyclist who was taken ill while on a journey across the continent. It is not related how he set about it, but he had the satisfaction, at any rate, of getting what he wanted. It is not desired to establish this as a precedent of summoning help under inconvenient circumstances.

A PAGE TO ENTERTAIN YOUNG AND OLD

BOTTLE AND MATCH.

How To Astonish Your Army of Friends.

To hang a bottle on an ordinary match, as shown in the design, tie a string tightly about the neck of the



THE BOTTLE ON THE MATCH

bottle, lay a match on the cork and holding it, tie the match as shown in the illustration.

Chips of China.

In the private schools of China a teacher is paid about one half-penny a day for each pupil.

The National Army is called the Army of the Green Standard. It is twice as strong as the Imperial section, and is made up of a thousand camps.

The Imperial Army consists of Manchus, Mongols, and blue-ribanded Chinese, and is 350,000 strong, divided into eight corps, with Peking for headquarters.

Chinese brides, when putting on their bridal garments on the eventful morning, stand in round, shallow baskets during their lengthy toilets. This is supposed to ensure them placid and well-rounded lives in their new homes.

Hainan, recently annexed by the French, is separated from the mainland, like the Isle of Wight, and is about 150 miles in length by 100 broad. The separating channel is called the Loichau Strait, and is sixteen miles wide.

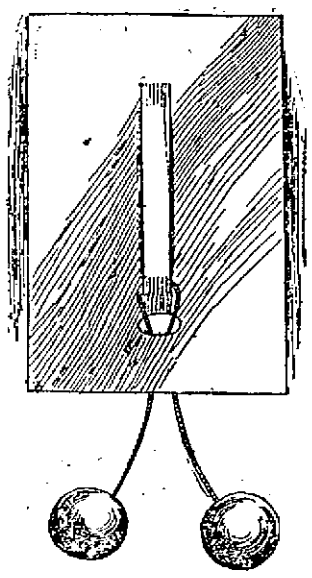
Country roads in China are never bounded by fences, but are entirely undefined. While the farmer has the right to plough up any road passing through his land, drivers of vehicles have an equal right, and they exercise it, to traverse any portion of the country at large.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the very fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year. If he has no son, then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and justice must be administered.

A curious industry in some of the provinces of China is the manufacture of mock-money for offering to the dead. The pieces are only half the size of the real coins, but the dead are supposed not to know the difference. The dummy coins are made out of tin, hammered to the thinness of paper, and stamped out to the size required.

THREAD AND BULLET.

Cut strips into a piece of paper as shown in the design. Under these cut out a hole. Take a thread, as shown and at each end put a glass or wooden or other kind of ball or marble, large

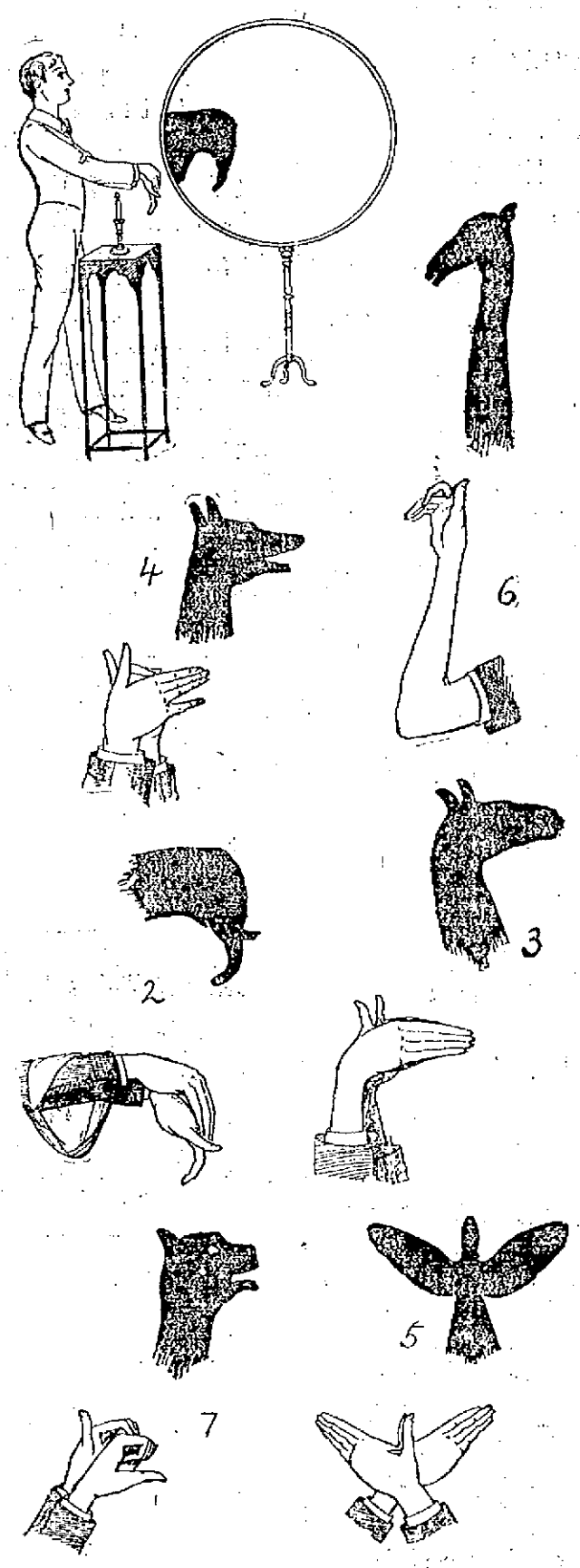


THE BULLET TRICK.

enough not to go through the hole. Then the trick is to put the thread in the position shown in the picture. Take the tongue formed by the slits and push it through the hole, being careful not to tear it, then put one of the balls through this. In the same way get them out again.

On a horse dying lately, its stomach was found to be partly filled with broken glass, some pieces of which had pierced the tissue. The glass was of several kinds, going to prove that the horse had a fondness for the diet.

SHADOWGRAPHS



SHADOWS ON THE WALL.

Shadowgraphs, a new and coined name for our old friends, Shadows on the Wall, with which our grandfathers and great-grandfathers used to delight their grandchildren when the day was closing, and the candles were alight. These shadows, indeed, have lived through centuries, but in late years have been very much improved upon, so that now they form a most fascinating amusement for both old and young, at entertainments, at home, at schools, bazaars, etc.

Now, if my readers wish to appear as entertainers with this most innocent and mirthful amusement, and they follow out the instructions here given, taking a careful survey of the drawings illustrating this article, I can assure them, as a professional entertainer, that they will succeed; but practice they must, for without it nothing can be accomplished.

First and most important is the light. The stronger the illuminant the better. For ordinary use the magic lantern comes first, as it gives a strong and steady light, and leaves the apartment in darkness. Then, we can recommend the bull's-eye lantern; and lastly, even a good candle will answer the purpose very well.

Whatever light is used, it must be placed at the back, and nearly opposite the centre of the screen. The distance therefrom you must determine for yourself, as it will depend on the size of the screen and the space you wish to cover with light.

By referring to Fig. 1, you will see the performer at work. For a screen or sheet to project the shadows on to, here is shown a wooden hoop, such as young ladies use for mild exercise at a certain season of the year, and which can be purchased cheaply in various sizes from most toy-shops.

Having got your wooden hoop, next procure a piece of calico sufficient to cover it and turn over at the edges of the hoop, and then, as you stretch it carefully, knock in small tacks to fasten it on. You may support it in any manner that pleases you; but here is illustrated a single support, which explains itself. The performer is casting the shadow of an elephant's head upon the sheet.

Refer to Fig. 2, and the method of placing the hands together is shown; also the cloth, which may be a piece of any dark material, about three feet square, which you use to throw your arms to cast a shadow which cannot be done by the aid of the arms or hands.

Fig. 3 gives position of hands to show the horse on the screen.

Fig. 4 is the fox, the little finger being moved up and down to represent the mouth opening.

Fig. 5 is the bird. Move the hands backwards and forwards to give a flying motion to the wings.

Fig. 6, the giraffe.

Fig. 7, the bull-dog, the lower thumb to be moved to show mouth opening.

Meaning of Thumb-Prints.

It is curious to notice that while a great deal has been written in a scientific spirit of the value of thumb-prints as a means of identification, no one has yet found out what these lines in the thumb mean, or what they may indicate in determining character. The variations have been traced, and the fact has been noticed that no two thumbs show precisely the same lines.

The lines in the palm of the hand have been studied, too, for centuries, and the believers in the possibility of reading character from the lines in palm are numerous, even among the educated. But the gifted scientists and the palmists stop here. The thumb, they know, contains lines as remarkable and as varying as the palm. But what it all means no one knows, nor has any one attempted to guess.

When we hark back to the mystical knowledge of the ancients, it is marvellous that they, too, in many ways wiser than we, should have been baffled in reading the thumb. And at the same time they used thumb-prints as seals.

How Dromedaries Smoke Cigars.

Dromedaries are said to be particularly fond of tobacco-smoke, and can be made to do almost anything under its influence. Travelers in Egypt, it is asserted, rely more upon tobacco-smoke for their control over these huge beasts than anything else. When traveling on long journeys the dromedaries are, in many cases, required to travel night and day without rest, and the beasts are kept up to their tasks by smoking cigars.

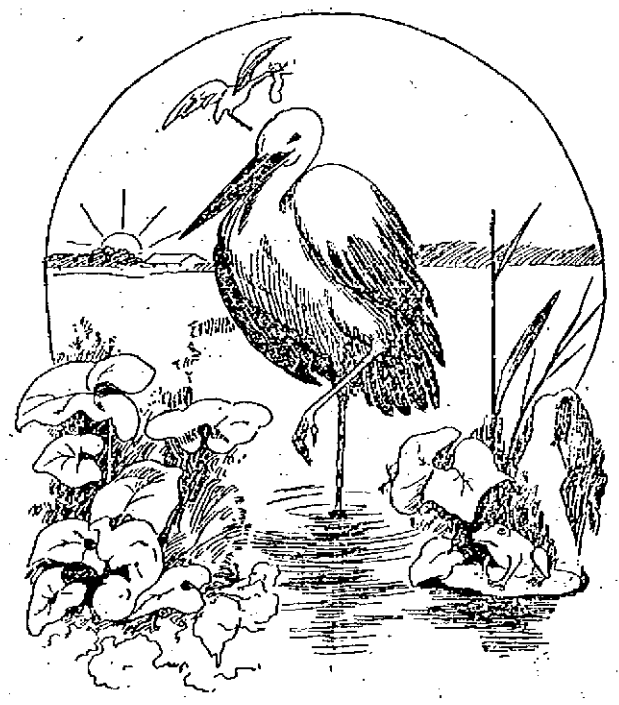
The driver carries a triangular piece of wood, which is pierced at one point like a cigar-holder. This is inserted in the mouth of the beast, the cigar being lit and pressed into the hole in the same fashion followed by man. The dromedary immediately closes its eyes and puffs away through its nostrils until the cigar is burned away.

The indulgence appears to refresh it, and the keeper has no difficulty in persuading the animal to plod on without further rest.

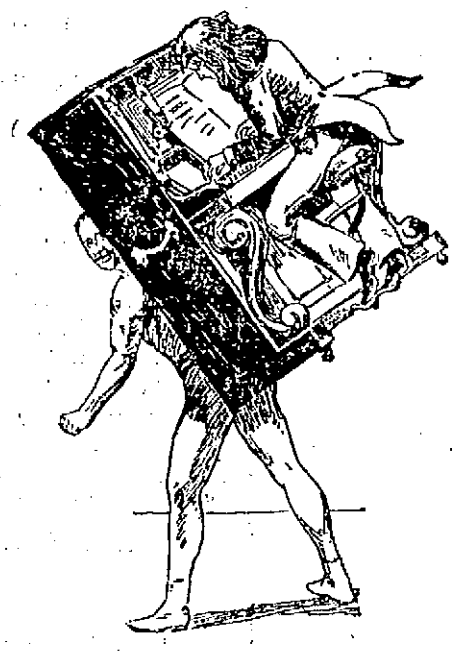
Although the brain is perpetually active, yet the whole of it is never at work at one time. The two hemispheres, or halves, do not operate simultaneously, but alternate in action.

The quiver of the aspen's leaves is due to the fact of the leaf-stalk being flat on the sides and so thin about the middle that the slightest breath of wind sets all the leaves wagging horizontally.

PUZZLE PICTURE—FIND THE BABY.



LIFTS THE PIANO AND THE PLAYER.



In the Reichshallen Theatre, in Berlin, a German athlete has drawn large crowds with a new performance which is an improvement over the somewhat stale feats of lifting a horse of a piano. The newcomer, who is described as a wonderfully strong man, not only lifts a piano, but carries it and the player around the stage while the player performs violently and enthusiastically.

The strong man does not pretend to hold the huge weight with the mere strength of his arms, but, having hoisted the piano and player in the air, he manages to so slip his arched shoulder under it that his whole body aids in controlling the awkard load.

Technical and trustworthy reports as to the quality of the music are lacking.

Nuggets of Entertainment.

The unexplored area of Canada is 1,000,000 square miles.

Color-blindness is far more common among men than women.

Third-class railway fares in India are less than a cent a mile.

Almost all the camphor used by the world comes from Japan and Formosa.

The preparation of human hair for the market gives employment to 7,000 Parisians.

Sixty thousand elephants are annually slaughtered in Africa for the sake of their ivory.

Several hospital doctors have pronounced pure alcohol the best disinfectant for the hands.

The barking of a dog on the earth can be distinctly heard by a balloonist at an elevation of four miles.

In the sixteenth century fencers held the sword in their right hand, and a dagger in the left to ward off blows.

There are over a hundred female students now at the University of Berlin, as against thirty-five last year.

About ten tons of pennies are gathered every three weeks from the "penny-in-the-slot" gas-meters of London.

The speed of our fastest ocean steamers is now greater than that of express trains on Italian railways.

Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The prefix "O" before so many of the names of Irish families is an abbreviation of the word "ogha," meaning grandchild.

Golf can positively be traced in Scottish history back to 1457, and it is believed to have been played much earlier even than that date.

An eminent astronomer says that for communication with the inhabitants of Mars we should require a flag as large as Ireland, and a pole 500 miles long.

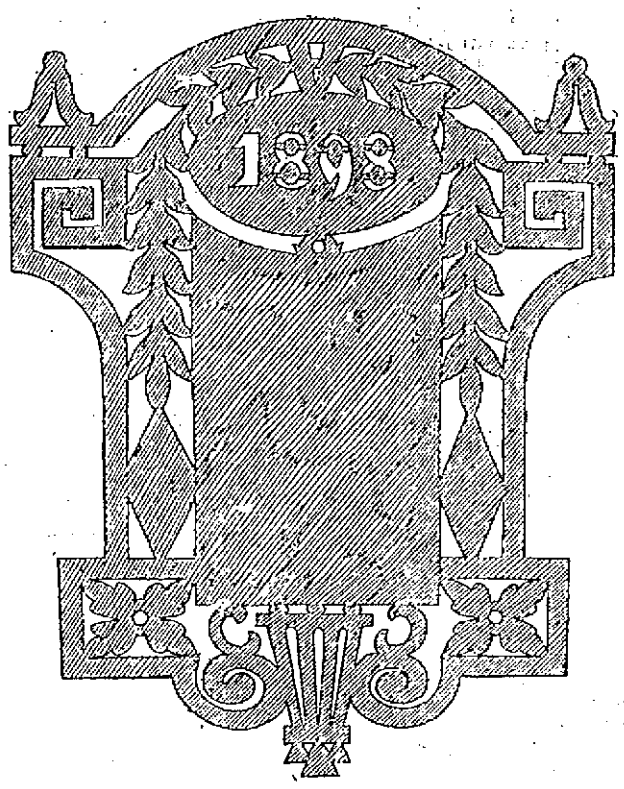
Men Have Larger Hearts Than Women.

"It is customary to assert that women are more apt to love than men, and that they love with greater passion," said the physician. "But, nevertheless, if the heart has anything to do with it, the greater love should be that of the man.

"For a woman's heart is not so big as that in the male breast. Men have larger hearts. The average heart of a man weighs from ten to twelve ounces, while the average heart of a woman weighs two ounces less. Nevertheless, in proportion to the whole weight of the body, the woman's heart is greater, for in the normal woman the heart weighs 1-149 as much as all the rest of her, while the man's heart is but 1-169 of his total weight."

"The oldest lock in existence is the one which formerly secured one of the doors of Nineveh," says the St. Louis Republic. "It is a gigantic affair, and the key to it, which is as large as one man can conveniently carry, reminds one of the Scriptural reference to such instruments being carried on the shoulder. The exact words are, 'And the key to the house of David I will lay upon his shoulder.' The key to the lock from Nineveh is nearly three and a half feet in length, and of the thickness of a four-inch drain tile."

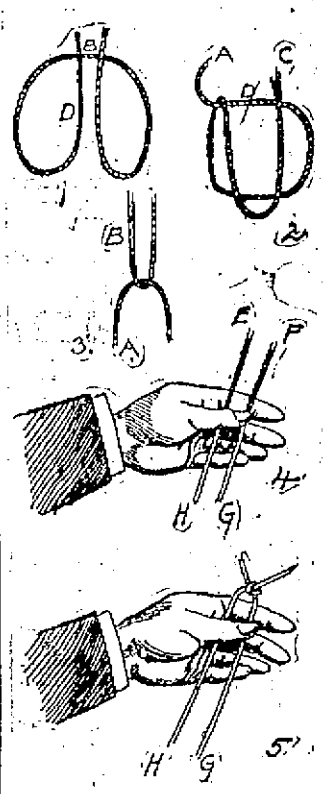
A PRETTY FRETWORK DESIGN.



CEMENTED THREAD.

A Clever Trick For a Half Hour's Fun.

This is a pretty bit of magic. Say the thread as in Figure one, covering the points where the threads cross with the fingers, B being in the centre. This is shown to the spectators. As you move away, shove the point B toward the left hand, covering it with the middle finger of that hand. At the same time take hold with the forefinger and thumb of the point D. Now hold the



THE CEMENTED THREAD.

thread as shown in Figure 2, and tell some one to cut it at the intersecting point. The spectator imagines he is cutting where B is in Fig. 1. In reality he is cutting at D in Fig. 1, cutting off only a small piece at the end. Now drop the right hand and show the loose ends as in Fig. 3. In doing this do not touch the intersecting points with the finger tips, but lay the whole thumb across as in Fig. 4. Now let some one tie the ends E and F so that the thread appears as in Fig. 5. Then take the ends G. H. in both hands and ask someone to tear the knot. Now lay the end G slowly on the right hand up to end H. While doing this draw out the knot and give the thread to the spectators to examine, quietly pocketing the torn off knot.

A New Air-Ship.

One more inventor has entered the field with an airship, and he is as sanguine of success as were all the others who have from time to time fluttered into the air with various contrivances and came ingloriously to earth. He is M. C. McCarthy of Nicholson, Wis., and he is now at work on plans for an airship on a principle which he claims to have invented, and which he says no other airship man has ever tried to use. True, he has not yet built an airship, and, therefore, the success or failure of the principle is still something for the future to determine, but on paper the plan looks just as feasible as do all the other airship plans that have been exploited in the past.

For three years McCarthy, who is only 21 years old, has been interested in aerial navigation, and has made a number of experiments along lines of his own, with varying success. At last he hit upon the idea of using an inverted propeller similar to the propeller of a steamer and having it driven by electricity. He describes the invention as follows:

"Towering high above the car of the ship is a huge propeller, standing perpendicularly and constructed the same as that of an ordinary steamer. When power is applied to this and it begins to revolve rapidly it acts on the air as a steamboat propeller does on the water, and the ship rises rapidly into the air to any desired height. When the height is reached speed is slackened, and the propeller revolves only fast enough to keep the ship suspended in the air.

"Reaching out from the car of the ship are two smaller steering propellers, and, besides being used for steering, they are capable of driving the ship through the air at a high rate of speed. The edge of the car being circular, they may be shifted to any position, thus making steering possible. Power is transmitted to them by McCarthy's new acute angle coupling, which is so constructed that it works at an angle and can be turned or twisted over on itself any number of times. It can scarcely be recognized as anything less than a new mechanical principle. The power to be used in the new ship will be furnished by a storage battery."

Like all airship enthusiasts, McCarthy is sanguine that before the century closes, regular lines of airships traveling at a high rate of speed will be crossing between this country and Europe, carrying passengers, and will be as common in the United States as railway trains now are.

"Is he known to the public at large?" inquired a politician of another who was telling of his candidate's advantages.

"Well, no," was the reply; "but he is known to the public not at large. He has been a warder at a prison ten years."

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

Joe Jefferson never forgets his lines but has an imperfect recollection of names, even forgetting his own sometimes. One day he called at a post office in a small place and asked the clerk:

"Any mail for me?"

"What name?"

"Name? Good gracious! I don't know. Let me think. Why, I am to play 'Rip Van Winkle' to-night at your hall."

"Joe Jefferson?" suggested the clerk.

"Yes, Jefferson; certainly; thanks;" and, receiving his mail, the actor went away happy.

The following advice to make a new chain dust-proof is given in The Wheel: "Coil it up and place it in a small tin box. On the top put pieces of any good candle, and place before a hot fire. The candle will melt and run all over the chain, and find its way into the links and blocks. When this has been accomplished, put aside the box and contents to cool, and when the melted candle has solidified, wipe off any superfluity. After this treatment it will be found that grit and dirt can only with difficulty get into the blocks."

Neighbor—"Does your father rent that house you live in?"

Boy—"No, indeed. It's his own house, every bit of it. It's been bought and paid for and insured and mortgaged and everything."

New Clerk—"Have you ever read 'The Last Days of Pompeii'?"

Mrs. Neurich—"No; what did he die of?"

New Clerk—"Some kind of an eruption, I believe."—Chicago News.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	6 50	6 02	§7 07
§6 23	7 40	6 23	7 43
§6 43	7 8	6 41	§7 35
§7 04	8 02	7 05	9 10
*7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
§7 28	8 15	*9 40	§9 48
§7 34	8 50	9 10	§10 23
*7 45	8 37	10 17	11 33
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 08
9 15	10 55	11 37	§12 07
9 43	10 40	12 00	§12 50
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 38
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 18	1 03	*3 00	§3 36
1 41	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 32
*§3 53	4 35	*5 30	6 45
4 25	5 30	5 35	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*§6 23	7 05	*7 30	§8 06
*§7 40	8 50	*8 00	§8 33
		10 16	§11 22
		11 20	12 23

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 43	11 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 18	10 10	5 00	§5 29
§4 25	5 32	7 50	§8 16
§5 53	7 00	8 00	§8 35
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 40
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 03
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 53	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 43
3 20	4 22	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 12	6 35	7 48
6 15	7 26	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 15R	12 01
9 55	10 33		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 20	11 45	12 53
4 15	5 25	5 00	6 25
5 30	6 55	7 00	8 29
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

* Express.

§ From Middlesex St. Station only.

R Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

GREY TEA AND COFFEE POTS

given away with tea. All sizes of grey enameled Tea and Coffee Pots given away with a pound of 60c. Tea. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 60 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The greatest of home attractions. See Steinert's ad.

J. L. Chalifoux left Wednesday morning for Birmingham, Ala.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

There was no meeting of the Water Board last night, no quorum being present.

Coal and coal. If you want the best, order it of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

If you are out of stationery, go to Harris, 10 Appleton street. He has a fine assortment.

A trial of Roarke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Try one of those easy shaves and first class hair cuts at Sullivan's, 300 Market street, corner of Dutton.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 963 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, and lessons. W. P. Hovey, 35 Glidden Building, 32 Middlesex street. Resumes teaching Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. W. P. Hovey, teacher of banjo, guitar and mandolin, after an absence of five years from Lowell, has returned and has opened a studio in the Glidden building, 32 Middlesex street, where he will be pleased to receive pupils. Mr. Hovey has also studios in Lawrence and Nashua.

REFORM CLUB ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Lowell Reform club observed its fourth annual anniversary with a dance in Columbia hall last night. About 75 couples attended. A brief though excellent concert which preceded the dance included: Songs by James Daley; piano solos by Miss Annie Russell; dance, Baby Tyrrell; violin solos by Mr. Bamber. Bamber's orchestra furnished the music. The officers were: General manager, Nellie McNabb; assistant, Edward M. Bowers; floor director, Delia Keleher; assistant, Maggie Nugent; chief aid, Nellie Murphy; aids, Dora Boyle, Samuel Scott, Annie Fitzpatrick, James Mullen, Mary Edwards, William Smith, George Farrow, James Maguire. Reception committee, Lizzie Hamilton, Minnie Mooney, Charles McLoughlin, Lizzie Noble, Richard Ready, William Goulding, Sadie McKenna, Mary Flannagan, Dan Corcoran, Annie Murphy, Edward O'Grady, Mamie Kennedy, James Leary, James O'Loughlin, Annie McCarron, Delia Kennedy.

MUSIC HALL.

HALF RECEIPTS OF THIS EVENING FOR THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Commencing this evening and continuing the rest of the week, Music Hall will have a farce comedy for its attraction in "A Trip to Coney Island." This is one of the funniest comedies playing this season and has made a decided hit in every city it has appeared in. It is a comedy vaudeville, introducing the Yellow Kid at Coney Island intermingled with first class specialties pretty girls, handsome costumes and elegant scenery and a few of the funny sights at Coney Island. Remember this evening half of the gross receipts will be contributed to the New Bedford strikers, and everybody who sympathizes with the strikers should not fail to attend and swell the receipts.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 10c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

The Kidneys

are the seat or the starting point of many maladies, all of them serious, all more or less painful, and all of them tending, unless cured to a fatal end. The best way to treat the kidneys is through the blood, cleansing it from the poisonous matter which is usually at the bottom of kidney complaints. For this purpose there is no remedy equal to

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For many years I have been a constant sufferer from kidney trouble, and have tried a number of largely advertised kidney cures without benefit. At last a friend advised me to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The use of eight bottles of this remedy entirely cured my malady."— MARY MILLER, 1238 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Says an exchange: "Paradoxes are in fashion. A woman pays $7 for a dotted veil and $70 to her oculist to correct astigmatism." And another writer says: "An oculist once said that every dot in a woman's veil was worth $5 to the gentlemen of his profession. The eye is being constantly strained to avoid these obstacles in its way and of course it is weakened and tortured. Think of a woman paying $1.50 for something that will, in time, destroy her eyesight just as sure as fate! I leave it to you if she's not a paragon of a ninny? But women do these things in spite of every thing—except when the overworked eyes begin to pain and then they're glad enough to do most anything for quick relief."

The people who have contributed $200 and $300 for the relatives of the dead firemen in Boston, without giving their names as donors, show that real charity, not done with the intention of advertising to the left hand what the right hand has accomplished is not altogether extinct in the world.

I went to a whist party the other evening and it was surprising to see the whist players. There were the bona fide whist players who say nothing, but play the game; then there are others who tell you they know all about the game, but just watch them play. Why, I saw one lady lead the king of a suite, promptly taken by the next player with the ace, then he led the queen of the same suite and it went around the board. Another time the same person had the lead and threw out the queen when the opponents had both the king and the ace. Oh, my, but some of those plays are so funny, and the person usually making these breaks is the one who will tell you that he or she can play whist; but can they?

Senator Mason was elected to the lower house in Mr. Reed's first term as speaker, and in vain did he strive for recognition. One day a special bill was introduced for the relief of one of the speaker's constituents. Unanimous consent was asked for its consideration, but Mason objected. On successive mornings, objection was offered and finally, Reed sent a friend to inquire why Mason opposed this measure, and Mason said:

"I have ben duly elected to Congress and the speaker evidently thinks otherwise. He will not recognize me and I can get the floor only by entering an objection to his bill."

The friend returned to Reed and the following morning, when unanimous consent was asked, Mason again objected. During the day, Reed saw Mason, and, in great seriousness, never mentioning the bill, said:

"Mr. Mason, I believe that if you were to rise and address the chair, the chair would know who you are."

Mason replied:

"Mr. Speaker, I have been giving that bill of yours a great deal of attention, as it is a very important one, and I have decided that it ought to pass."

The next morning unanimous consent was asked and given, and an expansive smile exchanged. As soon as the bill was passed, Mason arose and addressed the chair, and the chair responded: "The gentleman from Illinois."

Banks do not usually accept checks which call for a dollar more than the amount on deposit, unless the customer is well known and the officers are confident that he will promptly make up the balance. Thus, if a check for $200 is presented and the maker has only $192 to his credit, the paper will usually go back stamped "No funds." But one attorney recently got around that. He had after long dunning secured a check from a slow-pay debtor. When it was presented for collection he found that the deposit lacked $8 of the amount the paper called for and payment was refused. Thereupon he promptly deposited $8 to the account of the creditor and gained $192 by the operation, for the check was cashed.

Inspector General Alonzo Williams of the G.A.R., turned the time honored "umbrella story" neatly at the recent state encampment of the G.A.R.

"I called on one of our comrades not long ago when he was about to have an anniversary reception. As I entered, he was about to go up stairs with an armful of umbrellas that he had taken from the hall rack." At this point there was an ominous silence and a smile of pity among the G.A.R. "boys" at the tables. Beaming upon them confidently, General Williams continued:

"His wife called out: 'Why, George, you don't think our guests will steal umbrellas, do you?'

"'No, dear, no. But I am afraid they will recognize them!'"

KIRK STREET Y. P. S. C. E.

A small number of young people attended the sociable of the Y.P.S.C.E. at the Kirk street church last night, where besides light refreshments there was a musical program and physical culture drill with calcium light effects and music, under the direction of Miss Annie Cilley. Mrs. Leon Stanton was accompanist. Mrs. William Walsh assisted in the program. Mrs. Robert McAllister, chairman of the social committee, had general charge of the arrangements

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts is now 80 years old and blind. He was Secretary of State under Hayes, defended Beecher in the Tilton trial and was one of the greatest men of his time. He is now an invalid and rarely leaves his bed.

MANY ARE INJURED

The Report of the Railway Commission.

COMPANY IS CENSURED FOR MISMANAGEMENT.

Some Vicious Dividends Declared Illegal.

The railroad commissioners yesterday issued their annual report relating to street railways. In addition to the statistics furnished by them, a chapter is devoted to censure of certain companies, which have been guilty of mismanagement and violation of the law.

The report in part, is as follows:

The increase in street railway mileage the last year, 137 miles, did not keep pace with that of the years 1896 or 1895, but with those two exceptions, surpasses the record of any previous year. The length of street railway lines in the state is now 1200 miles, and the length of railroad line 2100 miles. The latter has shown no gain in the last four years, while the former shows an increase of about 470 miles. At this rate there will be in less than ten years more street railway than railroad line in the state.

Of original horse railway there now remain but 11.95 miles equipped for horse power only. The number of horses owned by the companies has fallen from about 12,000 in 1887 to less than 700 in 1897, and many of the latter are kept for general use and not for hauling cars. It would now require over 26,000 horses to operate the lines in the old way.

The total capital investment in Massachusetts street railways increased the past year from $59,206,100 to $63,112,800, but the average investment per mile of railway fell from $46,370 to $44,690.

There were carried last year on the street railroads of the state in round numbers 308,700,000 passengers, an increase of 16,800,000 for the year.

The average increase since the introduction of electric motive power in 1889, had been 20,600,000 a year, and for the five years next preceding the last, had been 23,300,000 a year.

The railway mileage has increased in the last five years 87 per cent., while the annual number of passengers has grown only 59 per cent. The last year showed an addition of $5,332,141 to gross assets, and of $5,365,700 to gross liabilities.

The net divisible income was greater by $312,371, and the amount of dividends declared by $162,396, leaving the surplus for the year larger by $149,975 than the year before.

Fifty out of the ninety-three companies, with an aggregate capital of $20,074,760, paid an average dividend of 6.76 per cent. on this amount of capital as against a corresponding rate of 6.83 per cent. the previous year. Forty-three companies paid an aggregate capital of $3,695,523, of which companies twenty-eight had been in operation for a full year and more paid no dividends.

"Twenty-three companies came out with a deficit for the year," says the report. "Nineteen of them did not earn enough to pay expenses and charges. Seven of them, nevertheless, declared dividends. In three of the latter cases, the deficit was incrased by the amount of the dividend, and in the other four cases, the deficit was caused by an excessive dividend.

"The greed for dividends on the part of the stockholders of many of the companies, who have generally invested with the mistaken expectation of not only sure but lucrative returns, is often too importunate for the managers to resist; but the practice of paying dividends where no divisible income has been earned, or in excess or anticipation of such income, or even to the full amount of such income, with no reserve for depreciation, is vicious and fatal in the end to the strength and success of the company."

In the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, 2066 persons were injured, thirty fatallyy in street railway accidents. Of the 2066 passengers injured, ten died. Seventeen of the 741 accidents to travellers and others on the street were fatal, while only fifty-nine employes were injured, three fatally. Of the entire number injured, sixty-seven were children.

The report reviews state legislation of the past year, paying extended attention to the act relating to the Boston Elevated Railway company.

The report scores heavily certain companies which have mismanaged and dealt in illegal schemes. Commending some companies in general, the report goes on:

"Some companies, after obtaining authority to issue stock and mortgage bonds to the full amounts required for all necessary and lawful purposes, deliberately proceeded to issue overlying debenture bonds for amounts and purposes limited only by the greed and audacity of the syndicates and foreign operators who had bought control of railways in this state for speculative and stock-watering manipulation, and whose pockets these illegitimate bonds or their proceeds went wholly or largely to line."

The North Shore Traction company is particularly censured.

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

A Sunday school rally, under the auspices of the officers and teachers of the Lowel Idistrict, was held last evening at the rooms of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Justin Kimball acted as chairman pro tem, and Mr. Conant, of the state Sunday school association, was the speaker of the evening. The remainder of the time was spent in informal discussion of Sunday school work in general. The principal theme brought out was the fact that the consecration of the officers and teachers was essential to the raising of the standard of the Sunday school, and that the whole work of the school centers around the thought of bringing the scholars to Christ.

BOWLING NEWS.

The Courier-Citizen bowling team of the Les Miserables tournament came within one pin of tying Mellen's Colts in a tournament match last night. They failed, however, and their clean record of defeats still stands unbroken. The score by totals:

Mellen's Colts—Mellen, 488; Fels, 433; Simonds, 463; J. Panton, 445; L. Panton, 396. Total, 2225.

Courier-Citizen—Whalen, 459; Kelley, 437; Flood, 484; McSorley, 446; Burns, 445. Totals, 2221.

In a game of yellow individual and team work, the Bankers defeated the Highland in a city league bowling match at Les Miserables alleys last night by 32 pins. The score by totals:

Bankers—Lewis, 449; Ela, 464; Samson, 442; Swift, 412; Smith, 488. Totals, 2255.

Highlands—Hartwell, 452; Anderson, 399; Barton, 430; Dickerman, 469; Ward, 473. Totals, 2223.

A Novelist With Four Million Readers.

The most popular novelists are those who are least known to literary people. Who has heard of Emma Jane Worboise, or of the late Mr. Smith, of Family Herald fame? And among French novelists Zola and Daudet and Ohnet we know, but very few have heard of Richebourg, whose death was announced recently. Yet Richebourg—"the king of feuilletonists," as he was called—had probably more readers than any novelist alive or dead, and made as much money by one novel as any other novelist by two. He wrote exclusively for Le Petit Journal. He had, it was calculated, 4,000,000 readers for every story he wrote and he used to receive $20,000 for the serial rights alone.—London Daily News.

First class job printing done at this office.

Light of His Eyes because of its fine flavor.

B-L TOBACCO

For smoking or chewing surpasses any other make. There are kinds of B-L to suit all users.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third farther than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CUMNOCK ELECTED

Former Boott Mills' Agent Elected Treasurer

OF THE APPLETON MILLS YESTERDAY.

The Stock Holders All Favored Reorganization.

The re-organization of the Appleton company took place at the annual meeting in Boston yesterday.

Alexander G. Cumnock was elected treasurer, unanimously. The following directors were also elected without opposition: Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George Ripley, Henry L. Tibbetts, Frank E. Dunbar, Frank A. Day, Amasa Pratt, Frank W. Stearns, and Edward Whiting.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock. After the reading and acceptance of the annual report, Augustus Lowell made a briefstatement concerning the printed report of the special committee. He said that there was one of two things for the stockholders to do, sell the plant or allow a new body of men to re-organize it.

Frank E. Dunbar, representing the stockholders, who were willing to undertake the organization, then addressed the meeting, at considerable length. He said that it was proposed to reduce the capital stock from $600,000 to $150,000, representing the actual value of the stock at present. He said that it would then be necessary to put $350,000 new capital into the company, and that the men he represented had pledged that amount of money to put into the company, if necessary.

It was then voted, without discussion, to reduce the capital stock to $150,000, each stockholder receiving five shares for two of the old.

It was then voted that the capital stock be increased by the amount of $300,000, representing three thousand shares, and that each of the stockholders should be entitled to subscribe for two shares at par of the stock. All stock not subscribed and paid for on the first of April to be sold at public auction.

Mr. Dunbar said that the men he represented would take all of the stock not purchased by the stockholders.

The resignation of Daniel F. Pendergast, for 24 years clerk of the corporation, was then read. At the request of the stockholders, he agreed to serve until his successor was chosen.

The resignation of Lewis Robeson was read and accepted.

The motion affecting re-organization was offered by Frank E. Dunbar as follows:

Whereas, the capital stock of the Appleton company is $600,000, divided into 60 shares of the par value of $1000 each:

And whereas, in th opinion of many stockholders, it has been deemed advisable to reduce the amount from $600,000 to $150,000, and to reduce the par value of said shares from $1000 to $100, to the end that the capital stock of said company shall be $150,000, divided into 1500 shares of a par value of $100 each.. Now, therefore, it is

Voted, That the capital stock of the Appleton company be and the same is hereby reduced to $150,000 and that the par value of each share shall be reduced from $1000 to $100; that each stockholder of record of this date shall be entitled to five shares of the new stock for every two of the existing shares upon the surrender of his certificates at the treasurer's office, and that the treasurer shall issue to every holder of one share, upon the surrender of his certificate, a new certificate for two shares, and an assignable certificate of his fractional right, convertible into stock at the rate of one share for every two rights, upon presentation at the treasurer's office.

The motion was seconded, and without debate passed unanimously. Mr. Dunbar then offered the following, as the second step in the re-organization:

Whereas, the corporation has this day voted to reduce its capital stock from six hundred thousand dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into fifteen hundred shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each, and has by said vote provided the method of such rreduction,

And whereas, in the opinion of the stockholders, it is desireble that the capital stock of the company, after said reduction, be increased from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the issue of three thousand shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each, therefore it is

Voted, That the capital stock of this corporation shall be increased by the amount of $300,000, represented by three thousand shares, so that the capital stock shall be four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, represented by forty-five hundred shares and that each stockholder who shall have exchanged his shares having a par value of one thousand dollars for shares having a par value of one hundred dollars, in accordance with the terms of reduction proposed by prior vote, shall be entitled to subscribe for two shares at par in the new stock hereby created for every one share of a par value of one hundred dollars owned by him, and that all stock not subscribed and paid for on the first day of April, 1898, shall be sold at public auction by the directors in such manner as they shall determine; and that the directors shall immediately take the steps requisite to carry out the foregoing votes and directions conformably to the law.

This, too, was promptly seconded and passed unanimously without debate.

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